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# THE CENTURY 

##  <br> DICTIONARY ENGLISH LANGUAGE Q- R (Ging Thecenturi conew ronk <br> ENGLISH

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# THE CENTURY DICTIONARY 

# PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF <br> WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY, Ph. D., LL. D. <br> <br> Professor of Comparative Phllology and Sanskrit in Yale University 

 <br> <br> Professor of Comparative Phllology and Sanskrit in Yale University}

THE plan of "The Century Dictionary" in cludes three things: the construction of a general dictionary of the English language which shall be serviceable for every literary and practical use; a mere complete collection of the technical terms of the various sciences, arts, trades, and professions than has yet been attempted; and the addition to the definitions proper of such related eneyclopedie matter with pictorial illustrations, as shall constitute a convenient book of general reference.
About 200,000 words will be defined. The Dictionary will be a practically complete record of all the noteworthy words which have beon in use since English literature has existed, especially of all that wealth of new words and of applications of old words which has sprung from the devclopment of the thought and life of the nineteenth century. It will record not merely the written language, but the spoken language as well (that is, all important provincial and colloquial words), and it will include (in the one alphabetical order of the Dictionary) abbreviations and such foreign words and phrases as have become a familiar part of English speech.

## THE ETYMOLOGIES

The etymologies have been written anew on a uniform plan, and in accerdance with the established principles of comparative philology It has been possible in many cases, by means of the fresh material at the disposal of the etymologist, to clear up doubts or difficulties hitherto resting upon the history of particular words, to decide definitely in favor of one of several suggested etymologies, to discard numerous current errors, and to give for the first time the bistory of many words of which the etymologies were previously unknown or erroneously stated. Beginning with the current accepted form of spelling, each important word has been traced back through earlier forms to its remotest known origin. The various prefixes and suffixes useful in the formation of English words are treated very fully in separate articles.

## HOMONYMS.

Words of various origin and meaning but of the same spelling, have been distinguished by small superior figures ( $1,2,3$, etc.). In numbering these homonyms the rule has been to give precedence to the oldest or the most familiar, or to that one which is most nearly English in origin. The superior numbers apply net so much to the individual word as to the group or root to which it belougs, hence the different grammatical uses of the same homonym are numbered alike when they are separately entered in the Dictionary. Thus a verb and a noun of the same origin and the same present spelling receive the same superior number. But when two words of the same form and of the same radical origin now differ considerably in meaning, so as to be used as dif ferent words, they are separately numbered.

## THE ORTHOGRAPHY.

Of the great body of words constituting the familiar language the spelling is determined by well-established usage, and, however accidental and unacceptable, in many cases, it may be, it is not the office of a dictionary like this to propose improvements, or to adopt those Which have been proposed and have not yet
won some degree of acceptance and use. But won some degree of acceptance and use. But
there are also considerable classes as to whioh usage is wavering, more than one form being sanctioned by excellent authorities, either in
as labor labour), in er or re (as center or on in ize or ise (as civilize, civilise) ; those having a single or double consonant after an unaccented vowel (as traveler, traveller), or spelled with $e$ or with $\mathscr{C}$ or $\mathscr{C}$ (as hemorrhage, hemorrhage); and so on. In such cases both forms are given, with an expressed preference for the briefer one or the one more accordant with native analogies.

## THE PRONUNCIATION.

No attempt has been made to record all the arieties of popular or even educated utterance, or to report the determinations made by different recognized authorities. It has beer necessary rather to make a selection of words to which alternative pronunciations should be accorded, and to give preference among these according to the circumstances of each particuar case, in view of the general analogies and tendencies of English utterance. The scheme by which the pronunciation is indicated is quite simple, avoiding over-refinement in the discrimination of sounds, and being designed to be readily understood and used. (See Key to Pronunciation on back cover.)

## DEFINITIONS OF COMMON WORDS.

In the preparation of the definitious of common words, there has been at hand, besides the material generally accessible to students of the language, a special collection of quotations selected for this work from English books of all kinds and of all periods of the language, which is probably much larger than any which has hitherto been made for the use of an English dictionary, except that accumulated for the Philological Society of London. Thousands of non-technical words, many of them occurring in the classics of the language, and thousands of meanings, many of them familiar, which have not hitherto been noticed by the diction aries, have in this way been obtained. The arrangement of the definitions bistorically, in the order in which the senses defined have entered the language, has been adopted wher ever possible.

## THE QUOTATIONS.

These form a very large collection (about 200,000), representing all periods and branches of English literature. The classics of the language have been drawn upon, and valuable citations have been made from less famous authors in all departments of literature. American writers especially are represented in greater fullness than in any similar work. A list of authors and works (and editions) cited will be published with the concluding part of the Dictionary.

## DEFINITIONS OF TECHNICAL TERMS.

Much space has been devoted to the special terms of the various sciences, fine arts, mechanical arts, professions, and trades, and much care has been bestowed upon their treatment. They bave been collected by an extended search through all branches of literature, with the design of providing a very complete and many-sided technical dictionary. Many thousands of words have thus been gathered which have never before been reoorded in a general the biological sciences a degree of promi nence has been given corresponding to the remarkable recent increase in their vocabulary. The new material in the departments of biology and zoölogy includes not less than five thousand words and senses not recorded even in this country or Great Britain, or in both. Fa- sical and mathematical sciences, of the mechan-
ical arts and trades, and of the philological sciences, an equally broad method has been adopted. In the definition of theological and oeclesiastical terms, the aim of the Dictionary has been to present all the special doctrines of the different divisions of the Church in such a manner as to convey to the reader the actual intent of those who accept them. In definiug legal terms the design has been to offer all the information that is ueeded by the general reader, and also to aid the professional reader by giving in a concise form all the important tochnical words and meanings. Special attention has also been paid to the definitions of the principal terms of painting, etching, engraving, and various other art-processes; of architecture, sculpture, archæology, decorative art, ceramics, etc. ; of musical terms, nautical and military terms, ete.

## ENCYCLOPEDIC FEATURES.

The inclusion of so extensive and varied a vocabulary, the introduction of special phrases, and the full description of things often found essential to an intelligible definition of their names, would alone have given to this Dietionary a distinctly encyclopedic character. It has, however, been deemed desirable to go somewhat further in this direction than these conitions render strictly necessary.
Accordingly, not only have many technical matters bcen treated with unusual fullness, but much practical information of a kind which dictionaries bave hitherto excluded has been added. The result is that "The Century Dictionary" covers to a great extent the field of the ordinary encyclopedia, with this principal difference - that the information given is for the most part distributed under the individual words and phrases with which it is connected, instead of being collected under a few general topics. Proper names, both biographical and geographical, are of course omitted, except as they appear in derivative adjectives, as Darwinian from Darwin, or Indian from India. The alphabetical distribution of the encyclopedic matter under a large number of words will, it is believed, be found to be particularly helpful in the search for those details which are generally looked for in works of reference.

## ILLUSTRATIONS.

The pictorial illustrations have been so selected and executed as to be subordinate to the text, while possessing a considerable degree of independent suggestiveness and artistic value. To secure technical accuracy, the illustrations have, as a rule, been selected by the specialists in charge of the various departments, and have in all cases been examined by them in proofs. The cuts number about six thousand.

> MODE OF ISSUE, PRICE, ETC.
"The Century Dictionary" will be comprised in about 6,500 quarto pages. It is published by subscription and in twenty-four parts or sections, to be finally bound into six quarto volmes, if desired by the subscriber. These sections will be issued about once a month. The price of the sections is $\$ 2.50$ each, and no subscriptions are taken except for the entire work.
The plan for the Dictionary is more fully described in the preface (of which the above is in part a condensation), which accompanies the arst section, and to which reference is made.
A list of the abbreviations used in the etymologies and definitions, and keys to pronunciations and to signs used in the etymologies. will be found on the back cover-lining.

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

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# CENTURY DICTIONARY 

## AN ENCYCLOPEDIC LEXICON OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY, Ph.D.,LL.D.

PROFESSOR OF COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY AND SANSKRIT IN YALE UNIVERSITY

IN SIX VOLUMES
VOLUME V


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## ABBREVIATIONS

## USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.




| mech. | .mechanics, mechanical. | pinotog. ........ photography. <br> phren. <br> phreoology. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| med. | .medicine. | phys. ..........physical. |
| meuaur | mensuration. | physioi. ....... physiology. |
| metal. | metailurgy. | pi., piur. . . . . . pilural. |
| metsph. | .metaphysics. | poet. . . . . . . . . .poeticsi. |
| meteor. | .meteorology. | poilt. ..........politicai. |
| Mex. | Mexican. | Poi. . . . . . . . . . Polish. |
| MGr. | Middie Greek, medie. val Greek. | poss. . ............ possessive. <br> pp. $\qquad$ past participie. |
| M HG . | Middle High German. | ppr. ........... present participie. |
| milit. | . .minitary. | Pr.............Provençal (usually |
| mincral. | . mineraiogy. | meaning Oid Pro- |
|  | ..Middle Latin, medieval Latin. | pref. ..............prefix. |
| MLG. | Middie Low German. | prep. ..........preposition. |
| mod. | modern. | pres, . . . . . . . . preaent. |
| mycol. | mycology. | pret. . . . . . . . . . preterit. |
| myth. | mythology. | priv. ...........privative. |
| n. | .nom. | prub. ..........probsbiy, probabie. |
| D., neut. | .neuter. | pron. . . . . . . . prononu. |
|  | New. | pron. ..........pronounced, pronnn- |
|  | Nerth. | cistion. |
| N. Am | North America. | prop. . . . . . . . properiy. |
| nat. | natural. | pros, . . . . . . . . .prosody. |
| naut. | nauticai. | Prot. . . . . . . . . Protestant. |
| nev. | navigation. | prov. ........ . provinciai. |
| NGr. | .. New Greek, modern Greek. | psychol. ........ . paychology. <br> q. v.............L. quod (or pl. que) |
| NHG. | ..New High Germsn (usually simply G., German). | vide, which see. refl.............reffexive. reg.............regular, regularly. |
|  | .New Latin, modern Latin. | repr. . ........... representing. |
| nom. | nominative. | Rom. . . . . . . . . Roman. |
| Norm. north. | .Norman. northern. | Rom. ...........Romanic, Romance (languages). |
| Norw. | .Norwegian. | Rusa. .......... Rnssian. |
| numis. | .numismatics. | S. . . . . . . . . . . . South. |
| 0. | Old. | S. Amer........ Sonth Americsn. |
| oba.... obstet. | .obsolete. .obstetrics. | sc. .............. . . s. scilicet, anderstand, supply. |
| OBulg. | . Old Buigarian (other- | Sc. . . . . . . . . . Scotch. |
|  | wise called Church | Scand. . . . . . . . Scsudinavisn. |
|  | Slavonic, Old Slavic, | Scrip. .......... Scripture. |
|  | Oid Sisvonic). | scuip. . . . . . . . . . cuipture. |
| OCat. | Old Catalan. | Serv. .......... Servian. |
|  | Old Dutch. | aing. . . . . . . . . ainguiar. |
| ODan. | . Oid Danish. | Skt. ........... Sanskrit. |
| odontog. | .odontography. | Slav. ........... .Slavic, Slavonic. |
| odontol. | odontology. | Sp. ...........Spanish. |
| OF... | Gid French. | subj............subjunctive, |
| OFlem. | Ofd Flemish. | auper!...s......auperiative. |
| OGsel. | Oid Gaelic. | surg. . . . . . . . . surgery. |
| оHG. | . Old High Germsn. | aurv. . . . . . . . . surveying. |
| OIr. | . Oid Irish. | Sw. ............Swedish. |
| OIt. | .Oid Italian. | syn. ............ synonymy. |
| OL | Oid Latin. | Syr. ........... . Syriac. |
| OLG. | Odd Low German. | technol. ........technoiogy. |
| ONorth. | Old Northumbrisn. | teleg. . . . . . . . . .telegraphy. |
| 0 Pruss. | . Oid Prussian. | terstol. ........teratology. |
| orig. .. | .original, originslly. | term. ..........terminstion. |
| ornith. | .ornithoiogy. | Teut. .........Tentonic. |
| OS. | . Oid Saxon. | theat. ..........theatrical. |
| OSp. . | . Oid Spanish. | theol. . . . . . . . . .theology. |
| osteol. | .oateology. | therap. $\qquad$ therapeutica. |
| OSw. . | . old Swediah. | toxicol. ........toxicology. |
| OTeut. | . Odd Tentonic. | tr., trans. ...... transitive. |
| p. a. ... | ...participial adjective. | trigon. . . . . . . .trigonometry. |
| paleon. | paleontology. | Turk, . . . . . . . . Turkish. |
| part. . | participle. | typog. . . . . . . .typography. |
| pass. . . | passive. | nlt. . . . . . . . . . . $\mathrm{nitimate}, \mathrm{uftimately}$. |
| pathol. | .pathology. | v. .............verb. |
| peri. | perfect. | var. . . . . . . . . . variant. |
| Pers. | .Persian. | vet. . . . . . . . . . veterinsry. |
| pers. | perzon. | v. I. .............intranaitive verb. |
| persp. | perapective. | จ. t. . . . . . . . . .transitive verb. |
| Pernv. | Peruvian. | W..............Welsh. |
| petrog. | petrography. | Waii. .......... Walloon. |
| Pg. | .Portuguese. | Wallach. ......Wallschisn |
| phar. . | .pharmacy. | W. Ind. . . . . . . Weat Iudian. |
| Phen. | Phenicisn. | zoogeog. . . . . . . zoögeogrsphy. |
| phiiol.. | philology. | zoठi. ............ zö̈logy. |
| philos. phonog. | philesophy. <br> phonograph | zob̆t. . . . . . . . . . .zortomy. |

## KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fst, man, pang.
. as In fate, mane, dale.
a as in far, fsther, guard.
a as in fall, talk, naught
a as in ask, fast, ant.
s. as in fare, hair, bear.
e as in met, pen, bless.
$\overline{\mathrm{e}}$ as in mete, meet, mest.
e as in her, fern, heard.
1 as In pin, it, blscuit.
$\overline{1}$ ss in pine, fight, file.
o aa In not, on, frog.
o as in note, poke, floor.
$\delta$ as in move, spoon, room.
$\delta$ as in nor, song, off.
u as in tab, son, blood.
u as in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty : see Preface, pp. |x, x).

ủ as la puli, book, couid.
if Germsn il, French n.
of as In oil, joint, boy.
ou as in pound, proud, now.
A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllsbie Indicstes tts sbbrevistion and lightentng, wlthont absoJute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xl. Thus:

万 ss in prelate, courage, csptain.
§̄ as In ablegate, eplscopal.
of as in sbrogate, eulogy, democrat. $\bar{y}$ as in singular, educstion.

A double dot nnder a vowel in an unaccented syliable Indtcates that,
even in the months of the heat apeakers, Its sound ia varisble to, and In ordinary ntterance actually becomes, the short $u$-sound (of but, pun, etc.) See Preface, p. xi. Thus:
a ss In errsnt, republican.
f as in prudent, difference.
as in charity, density.
a as in valor, actor, ldiot.
4. ss in Persis, penlosuia.
$\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\mathrm{e}}$ as in the book.
(!) as In nsture, feature.
A mark ( - ) under the consonants $t, d, z, z$ Indicstes that they in like manner are variable to $\mathrm{ch}, j, 8 h, z h$. Thus:
t as in asture, adventure. d as In arduous, education.
8 as in leisure.
$z$ as In seizure.

## th as in thin.

TK as la then.
ch se In German ach, Scotch loch.
in French nasalizing $n$, as in ton, en
ly (in Freach words) French Ilquid (montilé) 1.

- denotes a primary, " a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if st its reguiar intervs] of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)


## SIGNS.

< read from; i. e., derived from
$\rangle$ read whence; I. e., from which is derived.

+ read and; 1. e., compounded with, or with suffix.
$=$ read cognate with; i. e., etymologically paraliel with.
$\checkmark$ read root.
* resd theoretical or alleged; i. e., theoreticaliy assnmed, or asserted hut unverifled, form.
tread obsolete.


## SPECIAL EXPLANATIONS.

A auperior flgure placed after a title-word indicates that the word so marked is distinct etymologlcaliy from other words, foliowing or preceding it, spelled in the same manner and marked with different numbers. Thus:
back (bak), $n$. The poaterior part, etc.
back (bak), a. Lylng or being behind, etc.
back ${ }^{1}$ (bak), 0 . To furnish wlth a back, etc.
back1 (bak), adv. Behind, etc.
back ${ }^{2}+$ (bak), $n$. The earller form of bat2.
back ${ }^{3}$ (bak), $n$. A large fist-bottumed boat, etc.

Various abbrevistions have been used In the credits to the qnotatlons, as "No." for number, "at." for stanza, " $p$." for page, "l." for line, fil for paragraph, "foi." for folio. The method used la indicating the anbdlvisions of books wili be understood by reference to the foilowing pian :

[^1]| Canto oniy | xiv. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Book only | - ili. |
| Book and chapter............... ) |  |
| Part and chapter. |  |
| Book and lioe. |  |
| Book and page. | iil. 10. |
| Act and scene |  |
| Chapter snd verse................ |  |
| No. and page................... |  |
| Volnme and page. | 11. 34. |
| Volume and chapter. | IV. iv. |
| Part, book, and chapter. | II. iv. 12. |
| Part, canto, and stanza. | 11. 1v. 12. |
| Chapter and sectlon or ©. | vil. 8 or 93. |
| Voinme, part, and section or 1 . . | I. 1. \% or ${ }^{\text {d } 6 .}$ |
| Book, chspter, and aection or बI. . | 1. 1. \% or ${ }^{\text {d }} 6$. |

Different grammatical phsses of the asme word are gronped under one head, and diatlngulshed by the Ro man numerals I., II., III., etc. This applles to trangitive and Intranaitive uses of the same verb, to adjectives ased also as nouns, to nouns used also as adjectlves, to adverbs used also as prepositiona or conjunctions, etc.

The cspltallzing and itallcizlng of certain or all of the words in a synonym-list Indicates thst the worde so dlstinguished are discriminated in the text immediately followlng, or under the tltle referred to.
The figures by which the synonym-lists are sometlmes divlded indicste the senses or deflnitions with which they are connected.
The tltle-words begin with a small (lower-case) letter, or with a capltal, according to usage. When usage dif fers, io this matter, with the different senses of a word, the abbrev lations [cap.] for "capital" and [l.e.] for "] owercase" are used to indicate this varistion.

The difference observed io regard to the capitalizing of the second element in zoological and botanical terms is in sccordsace with the existing asage in the two sciences. Thas, In zoology, in a sclentific name conaisting of two words the second of whlch is derived from a proper name, only the first would be capltalized. But a name of simllar derivation In botany would hsve the second element also capltalized.

The names of zooiogical and botanlcal classes, orders, familtes, genera, etc., have been unfformly itallcized, in accordance with the present usage of sclentific writers.



1. The seventeenth letter and thirteenth consonant in the English alphabet. It had a corresponding poaition In the early Greek and In the Latin alphabet, as also $\ln$ the Phenlclan, where it was the nineteenth character. Ita value in Phenician waa thst of a deeper or more guttwo $k$ 's, less and more guttural (kaf and qof is still made in the Semitic languages generally. But in Greek and Latin thcre was no auch dls-
tinction to be maintained; hence the sign was abandoned tinction to he maintained; hence the sign was sbandoned in Greek (heing retained only as an episemon, or sign of koppa); while in Latin, on the other hand, it was kept, though without a value different from that of $k$, In the combinstion ont, equivalent to our $\mathrm{kw;}$; and so we have it exlsted In Phenlcian with a real office. The comparative table of early forma (as given for the other letters: see eapecially $A$ ) is as follows:

## (2)

Q occurs in English, as In Latin, only before a $u$ that is followed by another vowel. The comblnation quis pronounced either as ko (for example, quinquennial), or, the $u$ belng tainlng it are nearly all of Latin or French origin; hut there are a few common words (as queen, queer, quench, quick quoth) In which $q u$ has been substituted for the equilvalent Anglo-Saxon cwo or Teutonle $k w$, sind a number of other worda (Asiatle, African, Americsn, etc.) In which qu represents a like combination. In the tranallteratlon of some Oriental alphabets (Arablc, Persian, Twikish, etc.), q rcpresenta the more guttural form of $k$. See gur.
2. As a medieva Romen numeral, 500.-3. An abbreviation: (a) [l. c.] of quadrans (a farthing); (b) [l. c.] of query; (c) [l. c.] of question; (d) of quecn; (e) [l.c.] in a ship's logbook, of squalls; $(f)$ in Rom. lit. and inseriptions, of Quintus.-4 $\dagger$. A half-farthing: same as cue ${ }^{2}, 2$ (a).
Rather pray there be nolsll of money, for thou wilt then go for $\$ q$. Lyly, Mother Bombie, iv. 2. (Nares.) To mind one's $p^{\prime} s$ and $q^{\prime}$ s. See mind 1.
gabbalah, $n$. See cabala.
Q. B. An abobreviation of Queen's Bench.
Q. C. An abbreviation: (a) of Queen's Counor queen's Counsel; (b) of Queen's College.
Q. d., or q. d. Au abbreviation of the Latin phrase quasi dicat, as if he should say.
qd. Au old contraction for quod or quoth. Hallivell.
Q. e., or q. e. An abbreviation of the Latin phrase quod est, which is
Q. E. D. An abbreviation of the Latin phrase quod erat demonstrandum, which was to be demonstrated.
Q. E. F. An abbreviation of the Latin phrase quod erat faciendum, which was to be done.
Q. E. I. An abbreviation of the Latin phrase quod crat inteniendum, which was to be found
Q. M. An abbreviation of quartermaster.

Qm., or qm. An abbreviation of the Latin word quomodo, by what means.
Q. M. G. An abbreviation of quartermasier-

Qr., or qr. An abbreviation: (a) of quarter (28 pounds); (b) of quadruns (farthing); (c) of quire.
Q. S. An abbreviation of quarter-sessions. Q. s., or q. s. An abbreviation: (a) of quartersection; '(b) of the Latin phrase quantum sufficit. Qt., or qt. An abbreviation: (a) of quart; (b) of quantity.
qut, $n$. An obsolete spelling of qucuc or cue ${ }^{1}$, In 1724 the peruke-makers advertised "full-bottom tyea, artificial head-gear witici they aupplied.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 560.
$q u . \quad[(1)<\mathrm{ME} . q u-, q w-,<\mathrm{OF} \cdot q u-, \mathrm{F} \cdot q u=\mathrm{Sp}$.
 307
$q w-k w-, k w-, c w-, c w-,\langle A S, c w-=O S$. $k w-=$ quacha (kwä'chän), $u$. Same as quagga. Imp. OFries. kir- = D. $k w-=0 \mathrm{OHG}$. $k v-$, ew-, MHG. Dict.
$k w-, q u-, G . q u-=$ Icel. $k v-=S w, k v=, q u-=$ Dan. quachi, $n$. Same as coati.
$k v-=$ Goth. kw- (by Germans often written $k v *$, quachìl, $u_{0}$ [Native name.] A large pocketalso rendered by $q$ - or $q u$-; the Goth. character being single, namely, $u$-the resemblance to the Roman u being accidental). (3) < ME. qu-, qu-, quw-, quh-, wh-, hev-, 〈 AS. lw-= OS. OFries. $q w-, q u w-, q u l-, w h-, h w-$, AS. $h w-=$ OS. OFries.
$h w-=$ D. $w-=$ G. $w-$ =Icel.Sw. Dan. $w x-$, etc.: see wh-: (4) Of various origin, ult. due to $c$ - or $k$ or ch-.] 1. An initial and medial sequence in words of Latin origin, as in quarrel ${ }^{1}$, quarre ${ }^{2}$, quadrant, query, etc.-2. An initial sequence in some words of Anglo-Saxon (or other Teutonic) origin, properly written kio-, or as originally cw-, but altered in the Middle English period to $q u$ - in conformity with the spelling of French aud Latin words with qu-(see 1). It occurs in quaill, quake, qualm, queen, quell, quick, etc. It does not occur medially except in com-position.-3. An initial sequence in some Middle English or modern dialectal (Scoteh) variants of words regularly spelled with $w h$-, as in qual, qwaylle, quhal, for whale; quhilh for whilh (which), quhyp for whip, etc.-4. An initial sequence of various origin other than the above, as in quaint, quassia, quay, quince, quip, quirc¹, quire ${ }^{2}$, quiver ${ }^{2}$, quoin, quoit, etc. See the etymology of these words.
qu. An abbreviation: (a) of qucen, quarterly, (b) of question, or quære, query.
qual ${ }^{1}$, pron. An old Scotch form of who.
Quec herd ever s warr auntur,
That he that noght hadd bot of him
Agayn hlm suld becum sua grlm?
. Cott. Vespas. (A), In. .. 4. (Ifalliwcll.)
qua ${ }^{2}$ (kwä), adv. [L. quā (often written qua) as far as, so far as, as, at or in which place, in what manuer, how, orig. abl. fem. of qui, who, which: see who.] As being; so far as.
I know what that man's mind, qua mind, la, well enough. M. Amod, Friendship's Gariand, v.

The first thlng to notice about thia poaition la, that the Darwinian, qua Darwinlan, has nothing to do with it.

Nature, XXXVII. 291
qua ${ }^{3}$ (kwä), $u$. [Appar. a var. of quad², quod ${ }^{2}$.] A jail; quod. Tufts's Glossavy of Thieves' Jar gon, 1798. [Thieves' jargon.]
quab ${ }^{1}$, quob (kwob), $v_{0} i$. [Var. of the earlier quap, quop: see quap ${ }^{\mathbf{I}}$, quop ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$, and ef. quavc.] To shake; tremble; quiver; throb; flutter.

Atter whan the atorme ys al sgo,
Yet wol the watir quappe a day or two.
Chaucer, Good Women, 1. 1767.
But, zealous sir, what say to a touch st prater? How quops the splrit? In what garb or syre? $\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{my}$ eyes grow dim! my heart quabs, and my back
Dryden, Limberham, lli. 2. quab ${ }^{\mathrm{I}}$, quob (kwob), $n$. [< quab¹, $v$. Cf. quavemire.] A bog or quagmire. Hallivell.
quab²t (kwob), n. [Early mod. E. quabbe: MD. quabbe, quappe, D. kwab, kwabbe = OLG. quappa, MLG. quappe, LaG. quabbe, quappe, an eel-pout, $=$ G. quabbe, quappe, an eel-pout, tadpole, $=$ Sw. quabba = Dan. kvabbe, a burbot; so called from its active motions; from the verb represented by quab1, quap1. Cf. quap2.] 1. A fish, the eel-pout or miller's-thumb. Dinsheu. -2. A gudgeon. Also quabling and quap.
A qnabling or little quabbe, s fieh, . . . goulón.
$q u a b^{3} \dagger$ (kwob), n. $\quad\left[<q u a b^{1}, v .\right.$, as squab ${ }^{2}$ < squabI, v.] 1. A squab, or other unfledged young bird. See squab2.-2. Something immature or crude.

A trifle of mine own brain, ... a scholar'a lancy,
A quab - 'tis nothing elae - a very quab.
lascholy, 113. 3.
equiv. quark, quawk), $n$. <qua (imitative, liko night-heron, Nyetiardea grisea nævia.
gopher Geomys hispidus (form cophorus of Mexico . It Inhabits Cenlral America snd some parts specles, being nearly or quite a foot long, with the tall specles, being nearly or quite \& joot long, with the tall the pelage ia harsh and lusterlesa, of a uniform dull choco-Iate-brown, mereiy pater or grayer below ; the upper inclsors have each one deep furrow lying wholly In the inner hall of the tooth. Its uearest relailve is the Mexican tucan, G. mexicanия.
quack ${ }^{1}$ (kwak), v. i. [< ME. * quakken (?), queken $=$ MD. quacken, queken, croak, quack, cry as a frog, goose, or quail, later kwakken, kwaaken, D. kwaken, croak, as a frog, = MLG. quaken $=\mathrm{G}$. quacken, quaken, quack, croak, babble, quäcken, quäken, cry, scream, = Icel. kraka = Sw. quäßa $=$ Dan. krakke, croak, quack; cf. L. coaxare, croak, Gr. кó́s, a quacking (see coaxation); all imitative words. Hence freq. quackle ${ }^{1}$, and ult. quail3.] 1. To utter a harsh, flat, croaking sound or cry, as a goose or duck; croak; now, usually, to cry as a duck.

He toke a goae faat by the nek,
And the goose thoo hegan to to
Rel. Antiq., 1. 4. (Hallizell.)
There were thirteen ducks, and ... they sll quacked 2. To make an outcry: said of persons. [Prov. Eng.]

He slew the captaln where he stood,
The rest they did quack an roar.
Willie Wallace (Chlld'a Ballsda, VI. 235).
quack ${ }^{\mathrm{I}}$ (kwak), n. [< ME. quakke, quelie $=\mathrm{G}$. quack, quak = Dan. hvak; from tho verb.] 1. A harsh, croaking sound.

He apeketh thurgh the noae,
As he were on the quakke or on the pose.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, 1. 232.
2. The cry of a duck; a quacking.

He gave mea look from his one little eye, . . . and then a loud quack to second it. R. D. Blacknore, Lorns Doone, x. quack ${ }^{2}$ (kwak), $v$. [A particular use of quack ${ }^{1}$, now associated with quack ${ }^{2}$, n., which is in part an abbr. of quachisalver.] I. intrans. 1. To talk noisily and ostentatiously; make vain and loud pretensions.

Seek out for planta with aignstures,
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. I. 328.
2. To play the quack; practise arts of quackery, as a pretender to medical skill.
Hitherto I had only guack'd with myaell, and the high-
I conaulted was our apothecary.
B. Mandeville, Iypochondrical DIsorders (1730), p.7.
II. trans. 1. To treat in the manner of a quack; play the quack with.
If he [Monro] has sny akill In quacking madmen, hia srt may perhapa be of service now in the Pretender's court. Letters, 1I. 6.
Quackery, and the love of being quacked, are in human nature as weeds are in our flelda

Dr. J. Brown, Spsre Houra, 3d ser., Int., p. 32. 2. To tamper with dishonestly; use fraudulently.
Afallet. My thlrd Son. . . has an sdmirable knsck at quaccing Tittes. . They tell me, when he gets an old good-for-nothing Book, he claps a new Title to it, and sells off the whole Impresalen $\ln$ a Week.

Mrs. Centlicre, Gothsm Election, i. I.
quack ${ }^{2}$ (kwak), $n$. and $a$. [Partly <queck ${ }^{2}, v$., partly an abbr. of quacksalver, q. v.] I. n. 1. An impudent and fraudulent pretender to medical skill; a mountebank; a knavish practitioner of medicine.
Quacks in thelr Bills, and Poeta in the Titles of their Playa, do not more disaappoint ns than Gallanta with their
Wromseherley, Love in a Wood, ii.

A potent quack, long versed in human llls,
Who flrat insults the victim whom he killa
Crabbe, Works, I. I4.

## quack

These，like quacks in medicine，excite the malady to
proft by the cure，and retard the cure to augment the pront by the cure，and retard the cure to augment the
freeang，Knickerbocker，p． 229 ． Hence－2．One who pretends to skill or know－ ledge of any kind which he does not possess； an iguorant and impudent pretender；a charla－ tan．
Men thst go minclng，grimacing，with plausible speech quacks acicutlic，acsdemical

Carlyle，French Rev．，II．Iii． 2
＝Syn．Quack，Enpiric，Mountebank，Charlatan．A quack is，by derivation，one who talks much withont wisdom， any ignorant pretender to medlcal knowledge or akill．Em piric is a more elevated term for one who goes by mere experience in the trial of remedles，and ls without know－ ledge of the medical aclencea or of the clindesl obser－ sations and opinions of othera；hence，an incompctent， quack，but may bes pretender In any line．Charlatan（lit－ erally＇chatterer＇）Is prlmarily applied，not to a person be－ longing to any particular profesaion or occupation，but to a pretentlous cheat of any sort．
II．a．Pertaining to or claaracterized by quackery of any kind；specifically，falsely pre－ tending to cure disease，or ignorantly or fraudu－ lently set forth as remedies：as，a quack doc－ tor；quack medicines．
If all underatood mediclne，there would be nons to take hls quack medicine．

Of some quack－doctor，famous in his day． In the efghteenth century men worshipped the things
that geemed；it was a quach century． that seemed；It was a quack century．

Caroline Fox，Journal，p． 111.
They＇re set to the doing of quack work，snd paid wages
for dishonesty．
New Princeton Rev．，II． 7. New Princeton Rev．，11． 7.
quackened（kwak＇nd），a．［Var．of querkened， accom．to＊quack，quackle2．See querken．］Al－ most choked．［Prov．Eng．］
quackery（kwak＇èr－i），2и．；pl．quackorics（－iz）． ［＜quack ${ }^{2}+$－ery．］The boastful pretensions or knavish practice of a quack，particularly in medicine；empiricism；charlatanry；humbug． Such quackery is unworthy any person who pretends to learning．Porson，Lettera to Travls，p．41，note． An epoch when puffery snd quackery have reached a height unexampled in the snnals of mankind．

Carlyle，Sartor Resartus，1．2．
quack－grass（kwak＇gràs），n．Same as quick－ grass，quitch－grass．
quackhood（kwak＇hu̇d），n．［＜quack²＋－7ood．］ Quackery．Carlyle，Past and Present，iii． 13. ［Rare．］
quacking－cheat（kwak＇ing－chēt），n．［＜quack－ ing，ppr．of quack ${ }^{1}$ ，v．，＋eheat ${ }^{3}$ ．］A duck． Dekker（1616）．（Halliwell．）［Old slang．
quackish（kwak＇ish），a．［ quach $^{2}+$－ishi．］ Like a quack or charlatan；dealing in quack－ ery；humbugging．
The last quackish address of the National Aasembly to the people of France．

## Burke，To a M <br> Mcmber of the Nat．Assembly，note

 quackism（kwak＇izm），n．［＜quach ${ }^{2}$＋－ism．］ The practice of quackery．Carlyle，Cagliostro． quackle ${ }^{1}$（kwak＇l），v．i．；pret．and pp．quachled， ppr．quackling．［Freq．of quack¹．］To quack； croak．［Prov．Eng．］Simple ducks in those royal waters quackle for crumbs from young royal fingers．

Carlyle，French Rev．，XI．i．1．（Davies．） quackle ${ }^{2}$（kwak＇l），v．$t$ ．；pret．and pp．quacklcd， ppr．quackling．［Freq．of＊quack，imitative，like chokel，of the sound of choking．Cf．quackened．］ To suffocate；strangle；choke．［Prov．Eng．］ As he was drinking，the drink，or something in the cup quack him，atuck so in his throat that he could not get it up nor down，but atraugied him presently

Rev．S．Ward，Sermons，p． 153
quacksalve（kwak＇säv），n．［＜＊quaeksalve（D kwalkalven），a verb assumed from quacksalver． A quacksalver．

## A fllow that does deal with drugs，

Massinger，Parliament of Love，Iv． 5 quacksalver（kwak＇sal－vėr），n．［＜D．kwakzal－ $\operatorname{ver}(=$ LG．qualisalver，$\rangle$ G．quachsalber $=S w$ ． quachsalvare $=$ Dan．Rvaksalver），a quacksalver， ＜kwaken，quack，＋zalver，salver：see salver 1 ． One who boasts of his skill in medicines and salves，or of the efficacy of his nostrums；a charlatan；a quack．
And of a Phyaitian，That he is a Quack－salver，which slg． nifieth a Quick Healer，yet tor the common acception ad－

Fellows that Ilvey by venting qualvers，
B．oila and drugs．
These aro not physicians lndeed，but Italian quack－sal－ the people．

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quacksalving（kwak＇sal－ving），a．［Ppr．of quacksalver．］Quackish；humbugging．
Tut，man，any quacksalving terms will serve for this pur－
Middleton，Mad World，ii． 6.
Quacksalving，cheating mountebank：
assinger，Vlrgin－Martyr，iv． 1.
quad ${ }^{1} t$ ，$a$ ．and $n$ ．See qued．
quad ${ }^{2}$（kwod），$n$ ．［Abbr．of quadrangle．］ 1. loq．］
The quad，as it was familiarly called，was a small quad－ 2．The quadrangle of a prison where prisoners take exercise；hence，a prison；a jail．More commonly spelled quod．［Slang．］
Fancy s nob like you helng aent to quod！Flddlededee ！ ou see，sir，you weren＇t used to it．

My dear Arminlus，do you really mean to malntain wlthout all this el aborate apparatus of Roman law a har M．Arnald，Friendship＇s Garland
quad2（kwod），v．t．［＜quadi2，n．］To put in prison． He was quodded for two month．

Hewtett，College Life，xxix．（Hoppe．）
quad ${ }^{3}$（kwod），$n$ ．［Abbr．of quadrat．］In print ing，a quadrat．
quad ${ }^{3}$（kwod），v．t．；pret，and pp．quadded，ppr． quadding．［＜quad3，n．］In printing，to fill with quadrats：as，to quad out a line．
quad4（kwod），n．An abbreviation of quadru－ plex in telegraphy．
quaddy（kwod＇i），a．［Prob．for＊quatty，＜quat ${ }^{1}$
$\left.+-y^{1}.\right]$ Short and thick．Halliwell．［Prov． Eng．］
quadet，r．t．［＜ME．quaden，\＆quad，bad：see qued．］To spoil or destroy．Halliwell．

## Thine errores will thy worke confounde， <br> And all thine honoure quade．

Halle＇s Historiall Expostulation（1565）．（Nares．）
quader ${ }^{1} \dagger\left(k w a \bar{a}^{\prime} d e ̇ r\right), v, i . \quad[<\mathrm{OF}$ ．quadrer， F cadrer $=$ Sp．cuadrar $=\mathrm{Pg} . q u a d r a r=\mathrm{It} . q u a d-$ rare，＜L．quadrare，make square or four－cor－ nered：see quadrate．］To quadrate；match． The x ．
ell with him，because it sounds
Hist．Don Quixote（1075），p． 88 ．
quader ${ }^{2}$（kwä＇dér），$n$ ．［G．，square，＜MHG． quāder，＜L．quadrus（sc．lapis），square：see quadraI．］The German name of a division of the Cretaceous：an abbreviation of quadersand－ stein，paving－saudstone．It is dlvided Into Unter－， Mittel－，and Oberquader．The last Ia the equivalent of the Upper Chalk of England and France，and is familiar as being the rock which，by Its peculiar erosion，has glven rise to the picturesque scenery of Saxon Switzerland． quader ${ }^{3}$（kwā＇dẻr），$n$ ．［＜L．quadratus，pp．of quadrare，make square：see quadrate．］In anat．，the quadrate lobule，or præcuneus． quadnesst，$n$ ．See quedness．
quadral（kwod＇rä̆），n．；pl．quadræ（－rē）．［＜L． quadra，a square，a plinth，a fillet ；fem．of（LJ $L_{\text {．}}$ ） quadrus，square：see qualratc and square1．］In arch．，ete．：（a）A square frame or border in－

iation．＂by Luca della Robbia，in the Borgo
San Jacopo．Florence．
closing a bas－relief；also，any frame or border． （b）The plinth of a podium．（c）Any small molding of plain or square section，as one of the fillets above and below the scotia of the Ionic base．
quadra ${ }^{2}$ n．See cuadra．
quadrable（kwod＇rą－bl），a．［＜L．as if＂quadra－ bilis，＜quudrare，square：see quadrate，v．］In geom．，capable of being squared；having an area exactly equal to that of an assignable square； also，capable of being integrated in finite terms； capable of having its definite integral expressed in exact numerical terms．

## quadrans

quadrad（kwod＇rad），$n$ ．［＜L．quattuor（quadr－）， $=\mathrm{E}$. four，+ －ad1．］Same as tetrad．
 q．quadrayenaire $=S p$ ．cuedrugenario $=P$ ．It． quadragenario，＜L．quadragenarius，pertaining to the number forty，consisting of forty，$<$ quad－ rageni，forty each：see quadragene．］Consist－ ing of forty；forty years old．Imp．Dict．
quadragene（kwod＇ra－jēn），$n$ ．［र L．quadra－ geni，forty each，distributive of quadraginta， forty,$=$ E．forty．］A papal iudulgence for forty days；a remission of the temporal punishment due to $\sin$ corresponding to the forty days of the ancient canonical penance．Imp．Dict．
Yon have with muchl labour and nome charge purchased to yourself so many quudragenes，or lents of pardon：that is，you have boughtor ter，Taylor，Dlssuasive from lopery I Quadragesima（kwod－ra－jes＇i－mạ̈），n．$[=\mathbf{F}$ ． quadragésime $=$ Sp．cuadragesima $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．It． quadragesima，く ML．quadragesima，Lent，＜L． quadragesina，fem．of quadragesimus，quadra－ gensumus，fortieth，＜quadraginta，forty，$=$ E． forty．］Lent：so called because it continues forty days．See Lent ${ }^{1}$ ．－Quadragesima sunday， the first Sunday in Lent．
quadragesimal（kwod－rạ－jes＇i－mal），a．and $\mu$ ． $[=\mathbf{F}$. quadragésimal $=$ Sp．cuadragesimal $=$ Pg．quadragesimal＝It．quadragcsimale，$\langle\mathbf{M L}$ ． quadragesimalis，pertaining to Lent，＜L．quad－ ragesima，Lent：see Ouadranesina．］I a．Per－ taining to the forty days of Lent；belonging to Lent；used in Lent；Lenten．

## Quadragesimal wita，and fancles lean ember weeks．

As ember weeks．W．Carturight，Ordinary，ili．ס． This quadragesimal sol emnity，In which，for the space of some weeks，the church has，in soma select days，enjoined
a total shstinence from tlesh．
South，Sermons， $7 X$ ， 134 ，
II．n．An offering formerly made to a mother church by a daugliter church on Mid－Lent Sun－ day．
quadragesmst，$n$ ．［＜L．quadragcsimus，for－ tieth：sce Qualragesima．］A name for a sec－ tion of the fourth volume of the English Law Reports of the time of Edward III．，covering the last twelve years of his reigu．
quadrangle（kwod＇l＇ang－gl），n．［＜F．quad－ rangle $=$ Sp．cuadrángulo $=$ Pg．quadrangulo $=$ It．quadrangolo，＜LL．quadrangulum，a four－ cornered figure，a quadrangle，neut．of L．quad－ rangulus，quadriangulus，four－cornered，く quat－ tuor（combining form quadr－，quedri－，quadru－， the adj．quadrus，square，being later），＋angu－ lus，an angle，a corner：see angle ${ }^{3}$ ．］1．A plane figure having four angles；a foursquare figure； a quadrilateral；in mod．gcom．，a plane figure formed by six lines intersecting at four points． －2．A square or oblong court nearly or quite surrounded by buildings：an arrangement com－ mon with public buildings，as palaces，city halls，colleges，etc．

My choler being over－blown
With walking ooce abont the quadrangle．
Shak．， 2 Hen．VI．，1．3． 156. At the Palals Royale Henry IV．built a faire quadrangle stately palaces，arched underneath

Evelyn，Diary，Feb．4， 1644.
Julian hardly atopped to sdmire the smooth green quad－ rangle sud lofty turrets of Klng Henry＇a College．
3．In palmistry，the space between the line of the heart and that of the head．－Axis of a quad－ rangle，one of the three lines passing each through two centera of the quadrsngle．－Center of a quadrangle，one meet．In puadrangle in oppoaite sides of a quadrangle meet．－In quadrangle，in her．，srranged，as charges or ters of the escutcheon，with no lines of division between the quarters：ss，or，tour lions in quadrangle gules．
quadrangular（kwod－rang＇gū－lệr），$a_{\text {．}} \quad[=F$ ． $q u a d r a n g u l a i r e=S p$. cuadrangular $=$ Pg．quad－ rangular＝It．quadrangolare，く L．quadrangu－ lus，four－cornered：see quadrangle．］Four－cor－ nered；fonr－angled；having four angles．
That the college consist of three fair quadrangular courta and three large grounds，enclosed with good walls behind them．

Couley，The College．
As I returned，I diverted to see one of the Prince＇a Pal－ sces，．．a very magnificent cloyster＇d and quadrangular
building．
Evelym，Diary，Sept．1， 1641.
Quadrangular lobe，the quadrate lobe of the cerebel－
quadrangularly（kwod－r＇ang＇gū－lăr－li），adv．In the form of a quadrangle．
quadrans（kwod＇ranz），n．；pl．quadrantes（kwod－ ran＇tēz）．［L．，a fourth part，a quarter，a coin， weight，and measure so called：see quadrant．］ In Rom．antiq．，a copper（or，strictly，bronze） coin，the fourth part of the as．It bore on the ob－ verse the head of Kerculea，and on the reverse（llke the other coins of the libral series）a prow．It also bore three
quadrans
pellets，to indicate that it was（nominaliy）of the weight
of threa unciæ＇（ounces）．－Quadrans Muralls，＇the Mu－ ral Quadrant，＇＇an ohsotete constellation，introduced by
Lalande（1795）． quad
raut，$\langle$ AF（kwod＇rant），$n$ ．and a．［＜ME．quad－ a Roman coin（nuadrans），also quadran cadran， a sun－dial，F．cadran，a sun－dial，dial，$=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． cuadrante $=$ Pg．It．quadrante $=\mathbf{D}$. kwadrant $=$ G．quadrant $=$ Sw．quadrant $=$ Dan．kvadrant a quadrant，＜L．quadran $(t-) s$ ，a feurth part， a quarter，appliod to a cein（see quudrans），a
weirht（a fourth of a pound），a measure（a fourth of a feot，of an acro，of a sextarius）， quattuor（quadr－）＝E．four：seo four．］I．$n$ $1+$ ．The fourth part；the quarter．

The suane，who in his anpuall circie takes
A daye＇s full quadrant from the ensning yeere
Repayes it in foura yceres，and cquall makes
Sir J．Beaumont，Ead of his Majeaty＇a Firat Year． In sixty－three years there may be lost almost eighteen days，onntting the intercalation of one day every fourth
year allowed for this quadrant，or aix fiours aupernume－ rary． Sir T．Browne，Yulg．Err．，iv． 12 2．The quarter of a circle；the are of a circle containing $90^{\circ}$ ；also，the figure included be－ tween this are and two radii drawn from the center to each extremity；the division of an－ gular magnitude from zero to a right angle，or 20．－3．An astronomical instrument for mea suring altitudes，of ancient origin，and consist－ ing of a graduated are of $90^{\circ}$ ，with a movable radius carrying sights，or the quadrant，carry－ ing sights，might turn about a fixed radius． Picard in 1609 substituted a telescope for the sights，snd Flamsteed（1689）introduced apider－－iines in the local plane
of the object－ghas．The quadrant was supergeded by tha
mural circle and this by the meridian circle this by the meridian circle．
Howe it commeth to passe that，at the beginnynge of Region only fyue degreea in the enoneth eleuste in that Region only fyue degreea in the moneth of Iune，and in the morninge twylight to bee eieuate xv．degrees by tha
same quad drante，I doo not vnderstande．
R．Eden，tr．of Peter Martyr（First Booka on America， （ed．Arber，p．20）．
Those curious Quadrants，Chimes，and Diala，those kind of wage flrat used by them．
Iowell，Letters，I．ii． 15 ，
The astrolalie and quadrant are almost the only astro－ E．F．Lane，Mod
4．An instrument of navigation，fer measuring the altitude of the sun，distinctively called the reflecting quadrant．It was invented by Thomaz God． Irey of Philadelphia in 1730，whence called Godfrey＇s bow，
and perhapa Independently by Hadley，an instrument－ and perhaps independently by Hadley，an instrument． papers after his death was found a description of a similar instrument by Newton，of earlier date．The quadrant is ${ }_{5}$ ．$n$ instrument ised in giving a cannon or mortar the angle of elevation nocessary to the desired range．In tha older forms it has a graduated arc，and a plumb－line which indicates the angle of elevs－ tion upon the arc．In a more finiahed and accurate form
a apirit－level is aubatituted for the plumb and one of tha a apirit－level is aubatituted for the plumb，and one of the
branches of the instrument is pivoted and slldes over the face of the gre so as to show the elevation．Also called guners＇quadrant and gunners＇equare．
6．In elect．，a name suggested for the practical unit of self－induction．Its value is $10^{9}$ centi－ meters．－Adams＇g quadrant，Coles＇s quadrant，vs rietica of the back－staif，or Davis＇s quadrant．－Colling＇s quadrant，an inatrument for fluding the time of day at muth of the aun，by means of a stereographic projection of a quarter of the celestial zone between the tropics． John Davis，the discoverer of Davig＇s straita，in 1594，and still called by his nama，though modified by Hooke，Bou－ guer，and others．The observer stood with hia back to the suo，and，looking through sights，brought the shadow quadrant，Hadley＇s quadrant．see del．4．－Gunter＇s rial－a kind of stereographic projection on the plane of the cquator，the eye being supposed to be in one of the poles． It la used to find tha hour of the day，the sun＇s szimnth， etc．，s8 also to take the altitude of an object in degrees．－
Horodictical quadrant，a sort of movable sun－dial． Upon the plane of the dial are deacribed，frrst，seven con－ centric quadrantal arces marked with the signs of the zodiac，or dayz of the year，snd，secondly，a numbcr of
curvea the interaections of each of which with tha cir cles are at the same angnlar diatances from one radius day in each of the decilinations represented by the circles The radius $80^{\circ}$ Irom that first mentioned carriea aights， and from the center hangs a plumb－line whose intersec ton with the proper circle marka the time of day， Mural quadrant．See mural．－Quadrant electrom－ the artificial giobe，consisting of a slip of brasa of the glohe，and graduated．It is fitted to the meridian，and acrves as a scale in measuring aititudea and other．great a movable arin，for solving piane trianglea．An octant is
sufficient．－Spirit－level quadrant，an instrunent for
determining altitudes by the use of a apirit－level．－Sut－ II．$\dagger$ a．Feur－sided；square．［Rare．］
Tha bishop with Giibert Bourne his chaplaine，Robert Warnington his commissarie，and Robert Johnson his register，were tarying in

Foxe，Martyra，p．1206，an．1550．

## Cress nowy quadrant．see cross

quadrantal（kwod＇rapn－tal），a．［＝Sp．cuad－ rantal $=$ Pg．quadrantal，＜L．quadrantalis， containing the fourth part of，くquadran $(t-) s$, a fourth part，a quarter：see quadrant．］1．Per－ taining to a quadrant；included in the fourth part of a circle：as，a quadrantal space．
Problems in Dialling，both Univeraal and Particular， and performed by tha lines inscribed on the Quadrantal Quoted in N．and Q．，7th ser．，VIII． 244. 2．Pertaining to the quadrans；of the value of a quadrans．－Quadrantal dial．See dial．－Quad－ rantal triangle，in trigon，a apher
quadrantal（kwod＇ran－tal），n．［＜L．quadran－ tal，a liquid measuré cöntaining eight congii also a cube，die，＜quadrantalis，centaining a fourth：see quadranial，a．］1．A liquid mea－ sure used by the Remans，equivalent to the amphera．－2．A cube．［Rare．］
quadrant－compass（kwod＇rant－kum＂pas），n．A carpenters＇compass with a curved arm or are， and a binding－serew to held the limbs in any position．
quadrantes，$n$ ．Plural of quadrans．
quadrantid（kwed＇ran－tid），и．［ $\langle$ NL．Quad－ ran（t－）s，sc．Muralis＇（see quadrans），+ －id ${ }^{2}$ ．］ One of a shower of sheoting－stars appearing January 2d and 3d，and radiating frem the old constellation Quadrans Muralis
quadrat（kwod＇rat），$a$ ．and $n$ ．［Auether form of quadrate；as a noun，in def．1，く F．quadrat． cadrat，a quadrat，lit．a square：see quadrate．］ I．$\dagger$ a．See quadrate．
II．n．1．In printing，a blank type for the larger blank spaces in or at the end of printed lines，cast lower in height，so that it shall not be inked or impressed：made in four forms for all text type－en，em，two－em，three－em．Usu－ ally abbreviated to quad．

The low qusdrat，for letterpress work，is about three fourths of an inch high；the high quadrat，for atereotype work，is about ten tweiltha of an inch inigh．
In the lower cabe，having fifty－four boxes，are disposed the amall lettera，together with the points，spaces，guad 2．An instrument furnished with sights，a plum－ met，and an index，and used for measuring altitudes，but superseded by more perfect in－ struments in modern use．Also called geomet－ rical square，and line of shadows．－3．A series or set of four
quadrata，$n$ ．Plural of quadıatum
quadrate（kwod＇rāt），a．and n．［Formerly also quadrat；＜OF．quadrat（F．quadrat，cadrat，as a noun：see quadrat）；OF．vernacularly quarre （ $>$ E．quarry ${ }^{1}$ ），F．carré $=$ Sp．cuadrato $=$ Pg． $q u a d r a d o=$ It．quadrato $=\mathbf{D} . k w a d r a a t=G$. Sw．quadrat $=$ Dan．kvadrat，a square；＜L． quadratus，square（neut．quadratun，a square， quadrate），pp．of quadrare，make four－cernered， square，put in order，intr．be square，くquadra， a square，later quadrus，square，＜quattuor $=$ E．four：see four．Cf．quarry ${ }^{1}$ ，a doublet of quadrate；cf．also square ${ }^{1}$ ．］I．a．1．Having four equal and parallel sides；square；arranged in a square；four－sided．
And they followed in a quadrat array to the entent to destroy kyng Henry．

IIall＇e Union（1548），Hen．IV．，1．13．（Hallizeell．） And aearching his books，［hel found a book of astronomy Aate．with fgures，some round，soma triangle，some quad－
Foxe，Martyrs，so．1558．
2．Square by being the product of a number multiplied into itself．

Quadrate and cubical numbers，
${ }_{\text {Sir Ti }}$ ．Broune，Vulg．Err．，iv． 12.
3t．Square，as typifying justice according to the Pythagoreans；well－balanced．
The Moralist tells us that a quadrat solid wisa Man Howell，Letters，I．vi． 58.

## 4†．Fitted；suited；applicable．

The word consumption，being applicable ．to a true quadrate to both．Ia $\quad$ arvey，Conaumptions． 5．In her．，of square ferm，or having square corners：thus，a cross quadrate in the center has
four rectaugular projections in its reëntrant
quadratic
angles．Also quarter－angled．－Quadrate bone in


## rate gyrus or Left Quadrate Bone of an Eagle，outer side， a linte enlargec． lobule．See

rus，and cut under $s$ ，shaft or body litte entarged．
 pronator，etc． See the nouns．－ Quadrate mus－ The quadratus fe－ squamosal bone，separated by cg，capitular muscle of the femur，of man，one of the aix musclea col－ lectively known in human anatomy as the rotatores femo－ chanteric part of the femur which bone it rotates ward．（b）The quadratus lumborum，or squara muscle of the loins，lying on each side of the lumbar region，between the lower ribs and the pelvis．（c）The square muacie of the chin，which draws down the lower lip：commonly called depressor labii injerioris．（d）Tha quadratus nitcti－ tantis，ons of the two muscles（the other being the py－ ing the novements of the nicttating membrane，or third ing the movements of the niet tation
II．n．1．A plane figure with four equal sides and four equal angles；a square．

And twixt them botin a quadrate was the base，
Proportioud equally by aeven snd nine．

## The powers militan

in mighty quadrate join＇d．
Míifon，P．L．，vi． 62
2．In astrol．，an aspect of two heavenly bedies in which they are distant from each other uine－ ty degrees，or the quarter of a circle；quartile． －3．In zoäl．and anat．：（a）The os quadratum， or quadrate bone（see I．）；the os pedicellatum， or pedicellate bone；the suspensorium，er sus－ pender bone of the mandible，or that one which is in connection with the lower jaw，in verte－ brates below mammals．Also called by owen and othera the tympanic bone，and considered to represent that bone of a mammal ；by most zoilogists now identifled lia，formed about the proximal extremity of the Meckelian cartilage．In birds and reptiles the quadrate is a remark－ ably diatinct bone，generally ahaped something like an an－ vil or a molar tooth，with normally four separate movable articulations－with the squamosal above，the mandible below，the pterygoid internally，and the quadratojugal externalis． tifera．（See cuts under Gallinx，and quadrate，a．）Below sctera，and its homologiea are then disputed：so the bone which has at any rate the same function，that of suspend－ ing the lower jaw to the skull，is usually called by another name．Sea epitympanic and hyomandibular，and cuta uu－ der hyoid and palatoquadrate．See also cuta under Python poison－fang，Crotalus，Petromyzon，teleost，palatoquadrate and acrodont．（b）Any quadrate muscle．－4．In musical notation：（a）Same as nutural， $7:$ so called because derived from B quadratum （which see，under B）．（b）Same as brece， 1. quadrate（kwod＇rāt），v．；pret．and pp．quad－ rated，ppr．quadrating．［＜L．quadratus，pp． of quadrare（＞It．quadrare $=$ Pg．quadrar $=$ Sp．cuadrar $=\mathrm{F}^{2}$ cadrer，OF．quadrer，＞E． quader ${ }^{1}$ ，q．v．），make four－cornered，square：see quadrate，$a$ ．and $n$ ．］I．$\dagger$ trans．1．To square adjust；trim，as a gun on its carriage．－2．To divide into four equal parts；quarter．Soor Hindu Pantheon（1810），p． 249.

II．intrans．To square；fit；suit；agree：fol－ lowed by with．
One that．．．has a lew general rules，which，like me－ chantcal instruments，he sppliea to the works of every writer，and as they quadrate with them pronouncea the
author perfect or defective．Addison，Sir Timothy Tittle．

But wa ahould have to make our language over from the beginuing，if we would have it quadrate uith other
languages．
Fall，falas Philol．，p． 85 ．
quadrated（kwod＇rāt－ed），p．a．［＜quadrate，v．］ In quadrature．

What time the noon is quadrafed in Heaven．
Poe，Al Aaraat，il．
quadrati，$n$ ．Plural of quadratus．
quadratic（kwod－rat＇ik），a．and u．［＜quadratc $+-i c$ ．］I．a．1．In alg．，involving the square and ne ligher power of the unknown quantity or variable of the sccond degree；of two di－

## quadratic

mensions．－2．In crystul．，tetragonal or di－ metric：applied to the system that includes the square prism and related forms．See crystal－ mean，modulus，etctic equation，group，logaritiom， nubal．－Quadratic rectiprocity，the lelstion between which see，under lawl）．Quadratic residue，a number eft ss remainder after dividing some square number by a iven modulns to which the quadratic residue is said 10 norestdues of 11 cle．but 2
II．n．1．In alg．，an equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is the second，the general form being

Such an equation has iwo solutions，real，equal，or imagl nary，expressed by the formula

$$
x=-b \pm \sqrt{b^{2}-a} c .
$$

2．pl．That branch of algebra which treats of quadratic equations．－Adfected quadratic， 8 quad－ satic equation hsving a term coctang ine unnown to －simple quadratic．See simple． quadratically（kwod－rat＇i－kal－i），adv．To the second degree．－To multiply quadratically，to raise to
Quadratifera（kwod－rạ－tif＇e－rë̆），n．pl．［NL． neut．pl．of quadratifer：see quadratiferous． Those vertebrates which have a distinct quad－ rate hone，as birds and reptiles；a scries of Vertebrata intermediate between the higher Malleifera（mammals）and the lower Lyrificra （fishes proper and selachians）．
quadratiferous（kwod－râa－tif＇e－rus），a．［＜NL． quadratifer，＜L．quadratus，the quadrate mus cle,+ L．ferre $=$ E．bcarl．］Having a distinct quadrate bone，as an animal or its skull ；of or vertaining to the Quadratifera．
quadratiformis（kwod－rä－ti－fôr＇mis），n．；pl． quadratiformes（－mēz）．［NL．，く L．quadratus the quadrate muscle，+ forma，form．］The square muscle of the coxal group；the quad－ ratus femoris．Coues．
quadratipronator（kwod－rā＂ti－prọ－nā＇terr），n． ［＜L．quadratus，square，＋NL．prenater，q．v．］ A square pronator of the forearm：same as pro－ mator quadratus．See pronator．Coues．
quadratocubic（kwod－rã－tọ－kū＇bik），$a$ ．Of the fifth degree．－Quadratacubic root，the fifih root． quadratojugal（kwod－rā－tō－jó＇gạl），a．and n． I．a．Connected with or representing elements of the quadrate and of the jugal or malar bone； common to these two bones：as，the quadrato－ jugal arch；the quadratojugal articulation．

II．in．A bone of the zygomatic arch of birds， atc．，interposed between the quadrate bonc be－ hind and the jugal or malar bone before：gen－ erally a slender red forming the hinder piece of the zygoma．By some it is Identifled with the squs－ nosal of mammals－a determination to which few now mastoid，sund cuts under Getoraurus．
quadratomandibular（kwod－rā＂tō－man－dib＇ụ̄－ lär），$a$ ．Of or pertaining to the quadrate bone and the lower jaw：as，the quadratomandibular articulation．See cut under Lepidosiren．
quadratopterygoid（kwod－rē＂tṑ－ter＇i－goid），a ，Of or pertaining to the quadrate and pterygoid bones：as，the quadratopterygoid articulation． quadratoquadratic（kwod－rā＂tọ－kwod－rat＇ik）， a．Of the fourth degree．－Quadratoquadratic root，the fourth root．
quadrator（kwod－rā＇tor），n．［＜LL．quadrator a squarer（used only＇in sense of＇stone－cutter， quarrier＇：see quarrier ${ }^{1}$ ），〈L．quadeare，square see quadrate．］A circle－squarer．
quadratosquamosal（kwod－rä＂＂tē－sk wạ̄－mō 8al），a．In anat．，of or pertaining to the quad rate and the squamosal：as，the quedratosqua－ mosal articulation．
quadratrix（kwod－rā＇triks），n．［NL．（tr．Gr тєтраүалí̌ovaa），fem．of LuL．quadrator，squarer see quadrator． 1 In geom． a curve by means of which can be found straight lines equal to the circumference of circles or other curves and their several parts；a curve employed for find－ ing the quadrature of other curves．


Deinostratns，to whom is ascribed the invention of the quadratrix for solving the two famous problems－the tri－ section of the angle snd the quadrature of the clrcle．

Quadratrix of Dinostratus，s curve probabiy invented tratus a century later．Its eqnation is $r \sin \theta=\alpha \theta$ ． Quadratrix of Tschirnhausen［nsmed from its inven－ of sines，having the distance between two successive in－ diffections with the line of
quadratum（kwod－rā＇tum），n．；pl．quadrata （－tï）．［L．，ncut．of quartrutus，square：sce quadrate，a．］1．In zool．，the quadrate bone： music，a breve．
quadrature（kwod＇rặ－tūr），n．［＝F．quachra－ LL．quadraturu，a making square，quadratura，＜ ＜L．quadrare，a making square，a squaring， rate．］1．In geom．，the act of squaring an area； the finding of a square or several squares equal in area to a given surface．－2．A quadrate；a square space．［Rare．］

There iet him［God］still victor sway，
And henceforth monarchy with thee divide
Or sil things，parted by the empyreal bound
His quadrature，from thy orbicular world．
（ton，P．In，X． 381.
3．The relative position of two planets，or of a planet and the sun，when the differeuce of their longitudes is $90^{\circ}$ ．
But when armille were emplojed to observe the moon in other situstions ．．\＆second inequsility was discov－ ered，which was connected，not with the snomaifsticsi， but with the synodical revolution of the invon，disap－ pearing in conjunctions and oppositions，snd coming to its grestest smount in quadratures．Whst was most per－ plexing about this sccond inequality was that it did smounted to $2^{\circ} 39^{\circ}$ ，in other quadralures it totaliy disap－ peared．Small Account of the Asironomical Discoveries ［of Kepier（London，1804）， 811.
Neptune ．．．is in quadrature with the sun on the 23 d ．

## 4．A side of a square．［Rare．］

This cilite［Camhalu］is foure square，so that enery quad－ rature or syde of the wall hath in it thre princlps portes
or gates．
R．
Eden， tr ．of Sebastian Munster（First Books
［on America，ed．Arber，p．25）．
Indeinite quadrature，a rule for the quadrature of the eircle，appificable to sny sector of it．－Mechanical quad－ rature，an spproximste gusdrature of a pisne surlace， effected by the division of it by paraliel ines into parts so smsit thist they may be regarded as rectllinear or other gn sualogons method．－Method of quadratures the ap－ proxinate integration of an expression between given nu－ merical limits by the summation of parts in each of which the difference between the limits is so smsli that the jnte－ gral is precticsliy equsi to thst of some integrable expres－ sion．－The problem of the quadrature，or the quad－ rature of the circle，the problem of squaring the circle of which there sre two varietlies：first，the arithmetical quadrature，exsetly to express in square measure the area of a circle whose radius is some exact number in long or draw with the rule and compssses alone a square equal in ares to s given circle．Both problems have been proved to be insolnble．
quadratus（kwod－rā＇tus），n．；pl．quadrati（－tī）． ［NL．，sc．musculus，the square muscle：see quadratc．］In zoöl．and anat．，the musculus quadratus or quadrate muscle of（a）the femur； （b）the loins；（c）the chin；（d）the nictitating membrane．See quadrate muscle，under quad－ rute．－Quadratus femorls，mascle sitnated st the ischinm and inserte it arising intertrochanterle ridge．－Quadratus labii inforioris． Same as depressor tabitinjerioris（which see，under depres－ sor）．－Quadratus labii superioris，the combined Ievs－ tor labii superioris alsque nasi，tevstor 1shii superioris
proprius，snd zygomsticus minor muscles，the three difier－ proprius，snd zygomsticus minor muscles，the three differ－ and caput zyjomaticum respectively．－Quadratus lum borum．See lumbus．－Quadratus．－Quadratus See ment quadrauricular（kwod－râ－rik＇${ }^{\prime}$－1̆lạr），$a$ ．［ $\langle\mathrm{L}$ ． quather（quadr－），four，+ aurichla，auricle：see auricle．］Having four auricles，as the lieart of a nautilus．
quadrel（kwod＇rel），n．［＜ML．quadrellus，dim． of L．quadrum，a square：see quarrel2．］1．In arch．，a square stone，brick，or tile．The term is sometimes restricted in its spplication to a klod of srtl－ ficial stone formed of a chsiky earth molded to a square form sind slowly snd thoroughiy dried in the shade．
2．A piece of turf or peat cut in a square form． ［Prov．Eng．］
quadrelle（kwod－rcl＇），n．［＜OF．quadrelle，mn arrow，shaft，var．of quarele，f．，quarel，m．，an arrow，crossbow－bolt，etc．：sce quarrel2．］A square－headed or four－edged missile．
quadrennial（kwod－ren＇i－al），a．and $n$ ．［For quadriemial，q．v．］I．a．1．Comprising four years：as，a quadrennial period．－2．Occurring once in four years：as，quadrennial elections．
Both States［Montana and Washingion］provide for a quadrennial election of 8 governor，lientenant－governor general，and superiutendent of public instruction． 5 The Century，XXXIX． 506.
quadriciliate
II．$n$ ．A fourth anniversary，or its celelora－ quadrennially（kwod－ren＇i－al－i），adv．Once in quadrenniate（kwod－ren＇i－āt），n．［＜quadren－ $\left.n i-u m+-a t c^{3}.\right]$ A period of four years；a quad－ rennium．
quadrennium（kwod－ren＇i－um），$n$ ．［For quad－ icunium，q．v．］A period of four years．
Burdening giris，after they leave seliool，with a quad rennium of masculne college regimen．

E．II．Clarke，Sex in Education，p． 125.
quadrequivalent（kwod－rë－kwiv＇a－lent），$a$ ［くL．quattuor（quadr－），＝E．four，＋E．，equiva－ lent．］Same as quadrivalent．
quadri－：［L．，also queilru－，sopactimes quatri－， combining form of quattuor，$=\mathrm{E}$. four（the independent adj．quadrus or quadruus，four－ cornered，square，fourfold，く quathor，four， being of later use）：see foui：］An element in many compounds of Latin origin or formation， meaning＇four．＇In quadrangle，quadrangular （as in Latin），and in quadromial，quadrcnnium， it is reduced to quadr－
quadriarticulate（kwod＂ri－är－tik＇ū－lāt），a，［＜ 1．quattuor（quadri－），＝E．four，+ articulatus， pp．of articulare，divide into single joints：see articulate．］Having four articulations or joints． uadribasic（kwod－ri－bā＇sik），a．［＜L．quat tuor（quadri－），＝E．four，＋E．basic．］In chem． noting an acid which has four hydrogen atoms replaceable by basic atoms or radicals．
quadriblet（kwod＇ri－bl），a．［Irreg．for the later quadrable，q．v．］Capable of being squared． ［Rare．］
Sir Isaac Newton had discovered a way of sttalning the quantity of ali quadrible curves analytically，by his method of finitons，some time before the year 1688.
v． 1 ，note $y$ ．
quadric（kwod＇rik），$n$ ．and $a$ ．［＜LLL．quadrus， square（＜L．quattwor＝E．four），＋－ic．］I．$n$ ．In alg．，a homogeneous expression of the second degree in the variables．Ternary and quaternary quadrics，equsted to zero，represent respectively curve ine in the plane or in space in two points，real or imai nary，snd to such surfaces the name quadric is also sp plied．－Modular method of generation of quadrics．
II．a．In alg．and geom．，of the second de－ gree；quadratic．Where there is only one variahle， the word puadratic is nsually employed in plane geome try，conic；sud in solld geometry and where the number of non homogeneons varishles exceeds two，quadric．Thus， we say quadric cone，not quadratic or comic cone．－Quad ric inversion．See inversion．－Quadric surface，s sur
quadricapsular（kwod－ri－kap＇sū－lär），a．［＜L． quattuor（quadri－），＝E．four，+ capsula，cap－ sule：see capsule，capsular．］In bot．，having four capsules．
quadricarinate（kwod－ri－kar＇i－nāt），a．［＜L quattuor（quadri－），＝E．four，＋carina，keel： see carina，carinate．］In entom．，having four carinx，or longitudinal raised lines：specifically said of the face of an orthopterous insect when the median carina is deeply sulcate，so that it forms two parallel raised lines，which，with the two lateral carinæ，form four raised lines．
nadricellular（kwod－ri－sel＇ụ－lär），a．［＜L quattuar（quadri－），＝E．four，+ NL．cellula cellule：see cellular．］Having or consisting of four cells．
quadricentennial（kwod＇ri－sen－ten＇i－al），$a$ ．and n．［＜L．quattuor（quadri－），＝E．four，+ML centennis，a hundred years old：see centeunial．］ I．a．Pertaining to or consisting of a period of our liundred years．
II．$n$ ．The commemoration or celebration of an event which occurred four hundred years before：as，the Luther quadricentennial．
quadriceps（kwod＇ri－seps），n．［NL．，〈L．quat－ tuor（quadri－），＝E．four，＋coput，head：see biceps．］In anat．，the qusdriceps extensor cru－ ris of the thigh；the great muscle which ex－ tends the leg upon the thigh，considered as con－ sisting of the rectus，cruræus，and vastus in－ ternus and exteruus．Called triceps extensor cruris when the crureens is regarded as a part of the vastus in lernas，or when the recuus is separstely enmmerated．Thi
 the combined gastrocnemins externus and internns，sole as，sid piantaris，forming the bulk of the muscle of the
quadriciliate（kwod－ri－sil＇i－āt），$a$ ．［＜L．quat （quadri－）$=\mathbf{E}$. four，+ NL．cilium $+-a t e 1$ ．］ Having four cilia，or flagelliform appendages．
M．Thuret informs us that he has seen the biciliate spores genmate as well as the quadricilate．

M．J．Berkeley，Introd．to Cryptog．Bot．，p． 137.

## quadricinium

quadricinium（kwod－ri－sin＇i－um），n．；pl．quad－ E．four，$-\frac{\mathrm{i}}{+}$ ）．［anerc，sing．］In music，a compos $=$ tion for four voices．Also quastricinium． quadricipital（kwod－ri－sip＇i－tal），a．［＜quadri－ ceps（－cipit－）＋－rl．］Having four heads or ori－ gins，as a muscle ；of or pertaining to the quad－ riceps．
quadricone（kwod＇ri－kōn），$n$ ．［＜L．quattuor （quadri－），$=\mathrm{E}$ ．four，+ comus，cone：see conc．］ A quadric cone，or surface generated by the motion of a line through a fixed point，one point of which describes a conic section．
quadricorn（kwod＇ri－kôrn），a．and $n$ ．［＜NL． quadricornis，く L．quattuor＇（quadri－），$=\mathrm{E}$ ．four；


+ cormu $=$ E．horn．］I．a Having four horns or horn－like parts，as antennæ；quadricornous． II．n．A quadricorn animal．
quadricornous（kwod－ri－kôr＇nus），a．［＜quad－ ricorn＋－ous．］Having four horns；quadricorn． quadricostate（kwod－ri－kos＇tāt），a．［＜L．quat－ tuor（quadri－），＝E．four，＋costa，rib：see cos－ ta，costate．］Having four ribs or costæ，in any sense．
quadricrescentic（kwod＂xi－kre－sen＇tik），$a$ ．［＜ 1．quattuor（quadri－），＝E．four，＋E．crescent + －ic．］Haviug four crescents；quadricrescen－ toid．
quadricrescentoid（kwod－ri－kres＇en－toid），$a$ ．［ $<$ L．quattuor（quadri－），＝E．four，＂＋E．croscont + ooid．］In odontog．，having four crescentic folds：noting a pattern of selenodont dentition． quadricuspidal（kwod－ri－kus＇pi－dal）， $3 . \quad[<L$ ． quattuor（quadri－），$=\mathrm{E}$. four,+ cuspis（cuspid－）， a point：see cuspidal．］A ruled surface of the eighth order．－Limited quadicicuspidal，a ruled our－ face of the fourth order，generated by the motlon of a stralght line cutting two given atraight linea and touch－ ing \＆given quadric surface．
quadricuspidate（kwod－ri－kus＇pi－dāt），$a$ ．［ $<L$ ． quattuor（quadri－），$=\mathrm{E}$ ．four，+ cuspis（cuspid－）， a point：see cusp，cuspidatc．］Having fous cusps，as a tooth．IF．H．Flower，Encyc．Brit．， XV． 402.
quadricycle（kwod＇ri－sī－kl），n．［＜L．quattuor （quadri－），＝E．four，＋LL．cyclus，cycle：see cyele ${ }^{1}$ ．］A four－wheeled vehicle intended to be propelled by the feet of the rider．
A Quadricycle for pedal propulsion on railwaya．

> | Bion on railwaya. |
| :--- |
| The |
| Engineer, LXV. |
| an |

quadridentate（kwod－ri＇－den＇tāt），$a$ ．［＜L．quad－ riden（ $t$－）s，having four teeth，＜quattuor（qua－ dri－），$=$ E．four，+ den $(t-) s=$ E．tooth：seo den－ tate．］Having four teeth or tootll－like parts， as serratious．
quadriderivative（kwod ${ }^{7}$ ri－dē－riv＇$a$－tiv），$n$ ．［ L．quattuor（quadri－），＝E．fowi，＋E．dcrivative．］ A derivative iuvariant of the second order．
quadridigitate（kwod－ri－dij＇i－tāt），a．［＜L． quattnor（quadri－），$=\mathbf{E}$ ．four，+ L．digitus，fin－ ger or toe：see digit，digitate．］Having four digits，whether fingers，toes，or other digitate parts；tetradactyl；quadrisulcate，às a hoofed quadruped．
quadriennialt（kwod－ri－en＇i－al），a．［＝F．quad－ riemat，quatriemal $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．वuadrienal $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ． quadricnnal，＜LL．quadricmis，of four years， L．quattuor（quadri－），＝E．four，＋annus，a year．］
quadrienniailyt（kwod－1i－en＇i－al－i），adv．Quad－ renuially．
quadriennium（kwod－ri－en＇i－um），n．［L．quad－ riennium，a space of four years，＜LLL．quadrien－
mis，of four years：see quadricmial．］ 1 quad－ renniun．－Quadriennium utile，in Scols lano，the fon－ years allowed aiter majority within which may be insti prejudice of a minor．

## pradrifarious（lw <br> uadrifarious（kwol－ri－fä＇ri－us），a．［＜LLL．quarl－

 rifarius，fourfold，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．quattuor（quadri－），$=\mathbf{E}$ ， four，+ －firius，as in bifarius，etc．（seo bifari－ ous）．］Set，arranged，or disposed in four rows or scrics：correlated with mifarious，bifarious， trifarious，and multifarious．quadrifariously（kwod－1＇i－fá＇ri－us－li），adv．In quadrifarious manner．
quadrifid（kwod＇ri－fid），a．［＜L．quadrifidus， split into four parts，four－cleft，＜quattuor（quad $r i),=\mathrm{E}$ ．four，+ findere（ $\sqrt{ }$ fill），cleave，split．］ Four－cleft；deeply cut，but not entirely divided， into four parts：correlated with bifid，trifid， aud multifid．
The mouth of the snimsl，situated at one of the poles， leads first to a quedrifid csvity

Wity．B．Carpenter，Miscros．，\＆ 530.
Quadrifidæ（kwod－rif＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，fem． pl．of L．quadrifidus，four－cleft：see quadrifid．］ In entom．，a section of noctuid moths；one of the two prime divisions of noctuid moths in Guenéo＇s classification．It Includes ail those fami． iea in which the medisn vein of the l11nd wings hsa four branches．It contains the largest of the noctuids，and the forms sre mslnly Amerlcan and East Indian．The chsr－ scter which gives the nsme is not s stable one，snd the term has nearly fallen luto disuas．
quadrifocal（kwod－ri－fō＇kąl），a．［＜L．quattuor （quadri－），$=\mathbf{E}$ ．forr，+ focus，focus：see focus， focal．］Having four foci．
quadrifoliate（kwod－ri－fō＇li－āt），a．［＜L．quat－ tuor（quadri－），＝E．four， + folium，leaf：see foli－ atc．］In bot．，four－leaved． a）Having the leaves whorled in fours．（b）Same ss quadrifo－ ncorrect use
uadrifoliolate（kwod－ri－ fō’li－ōlāt），a．［＜L．quat－ tuor（quadri－），$=\mathrm{E}$. four， + foliolus，leaflet．］In bot．having four leaflets： said of a compound leaf．
 quadriform（kwod＇ri－fôrm），$a$ ．
［＜LI quadri formis，four－formed，く L．quattuor（quadri－），$=$ E．four，＋forma，form．］Having a fourfold aspect，as in shape，ariangement，etc．
We csn also apply the principle of gronp－flishing s8 easi－ ly to a fourfold light as to a aingle light．According to the number of tiera employed，the srraugement was to be nsmed Biform，Tritorm，Quadriform．

Fortnighty Rev．，N．S．，XLIII．815．

## quadrifrons（kwod＇ri－fronz），a．［＜L．quattuor

 （quadri－）${ }_{r}=\mathbf{E}$. four，+ frons（front－），front see front．］Having four faces．See bifrons． quadrifurcate（kwod－ri－fèr＇kāt），a．［＜L．quat tuor（quadri－），＝E．four，＋furca，fork：see furca，furcate．］Having four forks，tiues，or branclies；twice－forked；doubly dichotomous： correlated with bifurcatc and trifurcatc． quadrifurcated（kwod－ri－fèr＇kā－ted），a quadrifurcate $+-e l^{2}$ ．$]$ Same as quadrifurcato quadriga（kwod－11＇gạ̀），n．；pl．quadrigæ（－jē）． ［L．，usually in pl．quadrigx，contr．from quad－ rijugæ，a team of four，く quattuor（quadri－），＝ E．four，+ jugum（＝Gr．ऍvүóv），a yoke，pair， team：see yoke．］In classical antiq．，a two－

Quadriga．－＂The Rape of Proserpine by Pluto，＂from a Greek
wheeled chariot drawn by four horses，which were harnessed all abreast．It was used in racing in the Greek Olymplan games，and in the circensian games reverae type of Creek coins，especislly those of Sicily and is of frequent occurrence in sculpture and vase－psinting． The quadriga for which Praxiteles w8s said to have made the driver．A．S．Murray，Greek Sculpture，I． 182. quadrigemina（kwod－ri－jem＇i－nä̈），n．pl．［NL．， neut．pl．of L．quadrigeminus，fourfold：see quadrigcminous．］The quadrigeminous bodies of the brain，more fully called corpora quadri－ gemina．Below mammals they are represented
quadriliteral
by the corpora bigemina，or twin bodies．Sce
quadrigeminal（kwod－ri－jem＇i－1品），a．［＜quad－
rigemin－ous + －al．］Fourfold；éspecially，per－ rigemin－ous + －al．］Fourfold；ëspecially，per－ taining to the corpora quadrigemina．

Other fibres，arising in the optle tlislsmns and quadri－ geminal body，descend，which preside over the reflex mo－
tions．
Frey，Hlatol，and IIstochem．（trana．），p． 594.
quadrigeminate（kwod－ri－jem＇i－nāt），a．［＜ quadrigemin－ous + －atcl．］1．In bot．，growing in fours，as the cells of certain alga．－2．In anat．，same as quadrigeminous．
quadrigeminous（kwod－ri－jem＇i－nus），a．［＜L ． quadrigeminus，fourfold，く quattuor（quadri－），$=$ E．four，+ geminus，twin－born，twin：see Gemi－ mi，geminate．］1．Consisting of fon similar parts；having four parts，as one and the same thing；fourfold；quadrigeminal．－2．In anat． and zoö．，specifically，pertaining to the optic lobes or corpora quadrigemina of any mammal， known in human anatomy as the nates and testes，which appear as two pairs of lobes or tu－ bercles on the morphologically superior surface of the midbrain or mesencephalon，close to the pineal gland，behind the third ventricle，over the aqueduct of Sylvius．See corpus and quad－ rigemina．
quadrigenarious（kwod＂ri－jẹ̀－nā＇ri－us），a．［＜ L．quadrigeni，quadringeni，four hundred each， distributive of quadringenti，four hundred， quattior（quadri－），$=\mathbf{E}$ ．four，+ centum $=\mathbf{E}$ ． hund－rcd．］Consisting of four hundred．
quadriglandular（kwod－ri－glan＇dū－1är），$a$ ．［＜ L．quattuor（quadri－），＝E．four，+ glan（d－）s， gland：see gland．］Having four glands or glan－ dular parts．
quadrijugate（kwod－ri－jöogāt or－rij＇ộ－gāt）， a．［＜quadrijug－ous + －ate1．］In bot．，pinnate with four pairs of leaflets：as，a quadrijugate leaf．
quadrijugous（kwod－ri－jö＇gus or－rij＇ọ－gus），$a$ ［＜L．quadrijugus，belonging to a team of four， ＜quattuor（quadri－），＝Е．four，+ jugum（＝ Gr．Cvyov），a yoke．Cf．quadriga．］Same as
quadrijugate． quadrijugate．
quadrilaminar（kwod－ri－lam＇i－när），$a$ ．［＜LL． quattuor（quadri－），＝E．four，＋lämina，a thin plate：sce lamina，laminar．］Same as quadri－ laminate．
quadrilaminate（kwod－ri－lam＇i－nāt），$a$ ．［ $\langle$ L． quattuor（quadri－），＝E．four，＋lamina，a thin plate：see lamina，laminate．］Having four lamine，layers，or plates；four－layered．
Quadrilatera（kwod－1i－lat＇ $0-1 \cdot{ }^{\circ}$ ），n．pl．［NL．， L．quadrilaterus，four－sided：see quadrilateral．］ In Crustacea，a group of crabs having a quad－ rate or cordate carapace．Latreille．
quadrilateral（kwod－ri－lat＇e－ral），a．and $\mu$ ．［＜ L．quadrilaterus，four－sided，＇quáttuor（quadri－）， $=\mathrm{E}$ four，+ latus（later－），side， flank：see lateral．］I．a．Having four sides；composed of four lines． －Quadrilateral map－projection．See
projection． II．A figure formed of four straight lines．In the old geometry the lines sre aupposed to terminste at four in－
 tersections；in modern geometry the line

Complete are regarded as lufinite，snd s plane quadrilateral as hav－ ing aix anglea．such 8 figure has three diagonals or axes being atraight lines through opposite vertices，and three centers，Which are the Interaectiona of the axes．
2．Milit．，the space inclosed between，and de－ fended by，four fortresses：as，the Bulgarian quadrilateral．The most famons qusdrilateral was ths in northern Italy，inclosed by the forl reasea of Peschlera， Mantua，Verona，and Legnago．
Fleld Marahal Radetsky ．．．had collected under hla own command alf the Auatrian forces scattered over the Lombardo－Venetian provlnces，and had concentrated them within the well－nigh impreguable atronghold formed in the very heart of theae provincea by the fortresses of the Quadriateral．E．Dicey，Vletor Emmsnuel，p． 85
Inscriptible quadrilateral．See inscriptible．－Plane quadrilateral，a quadrilateral lylng ln a plsne．－Skew quadrilateral，s quadrilateral that doea not lie in s plane quadrilateralness（kwod－ri－lat＇e．ral－nes），$n$. The property of being quadrilateral．
quadriliteral（kwod－1＇i－lit＇e－1＇al），$a_{0}$ and $\mu_{0}$［ L．quattuor（quadri－），＝E．four，＋littera，litera letter：see literal．］I．a．Consisting of four letters，or of only four constant letters or con－ sonants．

II．n．A word or a root consisting of four letters or containing four consonants．

Arahick roots are ss universally［i．e．，almost univeraslly］ triliteral．．．If we suppose ten thousand of them（with ont reckit only five variattons，．．．even then a perfect Ara－ bick dletionary ought to contsin fifty thousand words．
Sir W．Jones，Asiatic Dissertatlons，I．125．
quadrille
quadrille（kwod－ril＇or ka－dril＇），$n$ ．and $a$ ．［ $<$ F．quadrille，m．，a game at cards，a square
dauce，music for such a dance，＜Sp．cuadrillo， m．，a small square（ef．F．quadrille，f．，a troop of horsemen，＜Sp．euadrilla，a troop of horse－ mou，a meeting of four persous，＜It．quadriglia $=$ Pg．quadrilha，a troop of horsemeu），dim．of euadro，m．，euadra，f．，＜L．quadram．n．，quadra， f．，a square：see quadrum，quadra ${ }^{1}$ ．Cf．quar－ vel ${ }^{2}$ ．］I．n．I．A game played by four persons with forty cards，which are the remainder of the pack after the tens，nines，and eights are discarded．

## They taught him with addreas and skill

To shine at ombre and ouadrille．
Caxthorn，Birth and Educstien of Genius．
Quadrille，a medern game，besra grest analogy to embre， with the addition of a fourtin plsyer，which is certainly a great improvement．Strut，sports and Pastimes，p． 436. 2．A square dance for four couples，consisting regularly of five parts or movements，each com－ plete in itself－namely，le pantalon，l＇été，la poule，la trénise（ $\mathrm{or}^{\circ}$ la pastourelle），and la fi－ nale．These parts are adsptations of popular society dsncea．They were combined in their present order about 1800，and were sooll adopted in France，England，and Ger－ many，giving rise to a quadrille manis similar to the later polks manis
3．Auy single set of dancers or maskers ar－ ranged in four sets or groups．［Rai＇e．］
At length the four quadrilles of maskers，ranglng their torch bearers hehind them，drew up in their several ranks on the two opposite aides of the hall．

Scott，Kenilwerth，xxxvii．
4．Any square dance resembling the quadrille． 5．Music for such square dances．Fer the move－ ments of the quadrille proper the rhythm ia either sextuple or duple，and each section is usuaily 32 measirea long． cisily written for the purpose．
II．a．Same as quadrillé
quadrille（kwod－ril＇or ka－dril＇），v．i．；pret．and pp．quadrillecl，ppr．quadrilling．［＜quadrille，u．］ 1．To play at quadrille．Imp．Diet．－2．To dance quadrilles．

## While thus，Iike metea that <br> rat The circle of their doom fut

（oore，Summer Fete．
quadrillé（ka－drē－lyā＇），a．［F．，＜＂quadrille，a small square，＜Sp．eundrillo，a small square：see quadrille．］Divided or marked off into squares； having a pattern composed of small squares： said of textile fabrics，writiug－papers ruled with liues crossing at right angles，aud the like． quadrillion（kwod－ril＇yon），u．［ F ．quadril－ lion，＜L．quattuor（quadri－），$=\mathrm{E}$. four，+F ． （m）illion，$>$ E．million ${ }^{1}$ ．］The fourth power of a million according to the system of numera－ tiou called Euglish；but the fifth power of a thousand according to the Freuch system，com－ monly used in the United States．
quadrilobate（kwod－ri－lō＇bāt），a．［＜L．quattıor （quadri－），＝E．four，+ NL．lobus．lobe．］In bot． and zoöl．，having four lobes or lobules．
quadrilobed（kwod＇ri－iobd），a．［＜L．quattuor （quadri－），＝E．four，＋NL．lobus，lobe，＋eed²．］ Same as quadrilobate．
quadrilocular（kwod－ri－lok＇ū－lär），a．［＜L． quattuor（quadri－），$=\mathrm{E}$ ．four，${ }^{+}+$loculus，a cell．］ 1．In bot．，having four cells or compartments； four－celled：as，a quadrilocular pericarp．－2． In anat．and zoöl．，having four cavities or com－ partments：chiefly an epithet of the heart of mammals and birds．
quadriloculate（kwod－ri－lok＇ū－lāt），a．［＜L． quattuor（quadri－），$=\mathrm{E}$. four，+ loculus，cell： see loculus，loculate．］Same as quadrilocular． quadriloge（kwod＇ri－Iōj），n．［ $=$ OF．quadri－ logue，＜L．quattuor（quadri－），＝E．four，+Gr ． Dóyos，a saying，speaking，discourse：see Logos．］ I．A book written in four parts，as＂Childe Harold＇s Pilgrimage．＂－2．Any narrative de－ pending ou the testimony of four witnesses，as the four Gospels．－3．Any work compiled from four authors，as the＂Life of Thomas a Beck－ et．＂Brewer．［Rare in all senses．］
The very aut hours of the quadriloge itselfe ．．．doe all， Lambarde，Perambulation（1596），p． 515 ．（Halliwell．） Quadrimani（kwod－rim＇a－nī），$n, p l$ ．［NL．，pl． of quatrimanus：see quadrimanous．］In La－ treille＇s system of classification，a group of cara－ boid beetles，typified by the genus Harpalus， having the four anterior tarsi dilated in the males：distinguished from Simplicimani and Patellimani．See Harpalinx．
quadrimanons（kwod－rim＇ą－nus），a．［＜NL quedrimamus，four－handed，＜゙L．quattuor（quad－
ri－），$=\mathrm{E}$. four，+ manus，hand．Cf．quadru－ manous．］Same as quadrumanous．
At this malicious game they display the whole of their Burke，Rev．in France，Works，III． 199. quadrimembral（kwod－rí－mem＇bral），$a$ ．［＜LL． quadrimembris，four－limbed，four－footed，＜L． quattuor（quadri－），＝E．four，+ membrun，a limb，a member．］Having four members（or parts）as limbs：as，most vertebrates are quad－ rimembral．
quadrint，quadrinet（kwod＇rin），$n$ ．［＜ML． quadrinus（i）；cf．L．quadran（t－）s，the fourth part of an as：see quadrans，quadrant．］A mite；a small piece of money，in value about farthing．
One of her paramours sent her a purse full of quadrines per money）instead of ailver．
quadrinomial（kwod－ri－nō＇mi－al），a．and n．［く L．quattuor（quadri－），＝E．four，+ nom（en name（see nome ${ }^{3}$ ），+ －al．Cf．binomial，etc．］ I．a．In alg．，consisting of four terms．
II．n．In alg．，an expression consisting of four terms．
quadrinomical（kwod－ri－nom＇i－kal），a．［As quadrinom（ial）＋－ic－al．］Quadrinomial．
quadrinominal（kwod－ri－nom＇i－nal），$a$ ．［＜L quattuor（quadri－），＝E．four，+ nomen（nomin－）， name：see nomen，nominal．］Having four terms；quadrinomial．
quadrinucleate（kwod－rionū́klề－āt），$a$ ．［＜L． quattuor（quadri－），$=\mathrm{E}$. four，+ nucleus，a uu－ cleus：sce mueleate．］In bot．，having four nu－ clei，as the spores of some fungi．
quadrinvariant（kwod－rin－vā＇ri－ant），n．［＜L ． qualtuor（quadri－），$=\mathbf{E}$ ．four，$+{ }^{\prime \prime E}$ ．invariant．］ An invariant of the second order in the coeffi－ cients．
quadripara（kwod－rip＇áriai），n．［NL．，＜L．quat thor（quadri－）$=$ E．four，＋parcre，bring forth， bear．］A woman who is bearing a child for the fourth time．
Quadriparæ（kwod－rip＇？${ }^{\text {anere }}$ ），n．pl．［NL．，fem． pl．of quadriparus：see quadriparous．］A group of hirds proposed by E．Newman in I875，being those which lay four eggs，and only four，and place them with the small ends together in the middle of the nest：it iucludes snipes，sand－ pipers，plovers，etc．，and is practically equiva－ lent to Limicolx，I．
quadriparous（kwod－rip＇a－rus），a．［＜NL． ＋parere，bring forth，bear．］In ornith．，lay－ ing four eggs，and only four；being of the Quadripare：as，quadriparous birds．Nevman． quadripartite（kwod－ri－pär＇tit），a．and $n$ ．［＝ OF．quadripartit，quadriparty，＜L ，quadripar titus，quadripertitus，divided into four parts， fourfold（LL．also as a finite verb，quadripar－ tire，divide into four），くquattuor（quadri－），$=$ E．four，＋partitus，pp．of partire，divide，sepa－ rate，distribute：see part，v．，partite，etc．］I． a．Divided into four parts；specifically，in bot． and zoöl．，parted into four；divided to the base or entirely into four parts；in arch．，divided，as

a vault，by the system of construction em－ ployed，into four compartmeuts．Such a vault is the cardinal type of medieval Pointed vaulting．
Squire Headlong
uperntending the operations in： that is to say，he was auperintending the operations in the picture－gallery，and the dining－room．

II．$n$ ．A book or treatise divided iuto four parts or treatises；a tetrabiblion：as，the last

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two books of Ptoleny＇s Quadripartite；the quad－ ripartite（four Gospels）of the New Testament． quadripartitely（kwod－ri－pär＇tit－li），ade．In four divisions；in a quadripartite distribu－ tion．
quadripartition（kwod＇ri－pilir－tish＇on），n．［＜ L．quadripartitio（ $n$－），a division into four，＜ partite．］A division by four or into four parts．
Nor would it，perhsps，be possible to entirely deny ihe position of one who ahould argus that this convenient guadri－partition of the month was first in order of time．
quadripennate（kwod－ri－pen＇āt），a．and $n$ ． ［ $<$ L．quattuor（quadri－），$=\mathrm{E}$. four，+ penna， wing：see penna，pennate．］1．a．In entom．， having four wings－that is，four functional wings，an anterior pair being not converted into elytra or wing－cases．

II．u．A four－winged or quadripenuate in－ quadriphyllous（kwod－ri－fil＇us），$a$ ．［＜L quattuor（quadri－），＝E．four，+ Gr．фíhov＝ L．folium，leaf．］In bot．，having four leaves； quadrifoliate．
quadriplanar（kwod－ri－plā＇n：̣̣̆1），a．［＜L．quat－ tuor（quadri－），$=\mathrm{E}$ ．four，+NL. plantm，a plane： see plane ${ }^{1}$ ，planar．$]$ Formed by four planes．－ Quadriplanar coördinates．See coordinate．
quadriplicate（kwod－rip＇li－kāt），$a$ ．and $\mu$ ．Same as quallruplieate．
quadriplicated（kwod－rip＇li－kä－ted），a．Same as quadruplicate
quadripuimonary（kwod－ri－pul＇mọ－nặ－ri），a． ［＜L．quatuor（quadri－），＝E．fouri，＋L．pul－ mo（n－），lung：sce melmovary．］Iu Arachnida， having two pairs of pulmonary sacs；tetra－ pueumonous：opposed to bipulmonary．
quadriquadric（kwod－ri－kwod＇rik），$a$ ．and $n$ ．［＜ $q u a d r i(c)+q u a d r i c$.$] I．a．Of the second de－$ gree in each of two variables or sets of variables．
II．12．A skew quartic curve，the intersection of two quadric surfaces．There are other quar－ ties not of this description．
quadriradiate（kwod－ri－rā’di－āt），a．［＜L． quattuor（quadri－），＝E．four，+ radius，ray（＞ radiatus，radiate）：see radiate．］Having four rays，as a fish＇s fin；tetractinal，as a sponge－ spicule；in bot，having four radii or prolonga－ tions：as，a quadriradiate mass of chlorophyl． quadrireme（kwod＇ri－rēm），u．［＜L．quadri－ remis（LL．also quatriremis），a vessel fitted with four banks of oars，＜quattuor（quadri－），$=$ E．four，＋remus，oar：see oor－1．］A galley with four banks of oars or rowers，mentioned as in use occasionally among the aucient Greeks and Romans．
quadrisacramentalist（kwod－ri－sak－ra－men＇－ tal－ist），in．［＜L．quattuor（quadri－），＝E．four， ＋sacramentum，sacrament，+ －al＋－ist．］Same as quadrisacramentarion．
quadrisacramentarian（kwod－ri－sak＂r＇a－men－ tā＇ri－an），n．［＜L．quattuor（quadri－），$=\mathrm{E}$ ． four，+ sacramentum，\＆acrament，+ －arian．］ One of a small body of German Protestants in the middle of the sixteenth century，who held that the four sacraments of baptism，the eu－ charist，holy orders，and absolution are requi－ site for salvation．
quadrisection（kwod－ri－sek＇slion），$n$ ．［ $<\mathrm{L}$ ． quattuor（quadri－），＝E．four，$+\operatorname{sectio}(n-$ ），a cutting：see seetion．］A section into four equal parts．
quadriseptate（kwod－ri－sep＇tāt），a．［＜L． quattuor（quadri－），＝E．jour，+ septum，凤 parti－ tion：see septum，septate．］Having four septa or partitions．
quadriserial（kwod－ri－sē＇ri－al），a．［く L．quat－ tuor（quadri－）$=$ E．four，+ sevies，a row：see serial．］Set or arranged in four rows or series； four－rowed；quadrifarious；tetrastichous．
The productien of the ambulacral element in some star－ fishes is mnch mere rapid than general growth，thus pro－ of the length in some cases carried to such aus extent that the tube－feet in each furrow becomq quadriserial．
quadrisetose（kwod－ri－sétōs），a．［＜L．quat－ tuor（quadri－），＝E．four，＋sæta，scta，a bristle： see seta，setose．］In enton．，bearing four setæ or bristles．
quadrispiral（kwod－ri－spi＇ral），a．［＜L．quat－ tuor（quadri－），＝E．four，＋spira，a coil，a spire： see spire，spiral．］In bot．，having four spirals． Elsters［of Fimbriaria］rather short，uni－guadrigniral．
Underucood，Hepatice of N．A．，p． 39
nderuood，Hepatice of N．A．，p． 39


## Quadrisulcata

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quadroon（kwod－rön＇），$n$ ．［An alteration （simulating words in quudri－，quadru－）of quar－ teroon，＜Sp．cuarteron，a quadroon，one who is
one fourth black；also，a fourth part；＜euarta，a fourth：see quart ${ }^{1}$ ，quarter ${ }^{1}$ ．］The offspring of a mulatto and a white person；a person liaving one fourth African blood．
quadro－quadro－quartic（kwod＂rō－kwod＂rō－ kwâr＇tik），$n$ ．［＜quadric＋quadric＋quartic．］ A non－plane curve formed by the intersection of two quadric surfaces．
quadroxid，quadroxide（kwod－rok＇sid，－sid or －sid），n．［＜L．quattuor（quadri－，quadr－），＝E． four，＋oxid，oxide．］In chem．，a compound of four equivalents of oxygen and one of another element，or a simple oxid containing four atoms of oxygen．
quadrum（kwod＇rum），n．［L．，square，any thing square in form，neut．of（LL．）quadrus four－cornered，square：see quadral${ }^{1}$ ，quadrate．］ In music，same as natural， 7.
quadruman，quadrumane（kwod＇rọ̈－man， －mān），$n$ ．$\quad$＜ F ．quadrımane，$<$ NL．quadru－ manus，four－handed：see quadrumanous．］A four－handed quadruped；an animal capable of using all four feet as bands；specifically，a member of the Quadrumana．
Quadrumana（kwod－rö＇mą－nậ），n．pl．［NL．， neut．pl．of quadrumanus，four－handed：see quadrumanous．］An order of Mammalia named by Blumenbach in 1791，including all kinds of apes，monkeys，and lemurs；the quadrumanous mammals：so called because their hind as well as fore feet can be used as hands．Tha term is scarcely naed now，being superseded by Primates；but Primates inciudes both the Bimana（man alone）and the Queadrumana of the earifer systems．When the name was in vogute the Quadrumana were usually divided into Catarrhini，Old Worid apea and monkeya；Platyrrhini， Sew World monkeya；and Strcpsitrhini，iemu
quadrumanous（kwod－rö＇ma－nus），a．［＜NL． quadrumanus，four－handed，〈＇L．quattuor（quad－ $r u-),=\mathrm{E}$. four，+ manus，hand：see main ${ }^{3}$ ．］ Four－handed；having all four feet fitted for use as hands：said of mammals，as opossums， etc．；specifically，of or pertaining to the Quad－ rumana．Also quadrimanous．
The atrongly convex upper lip frequently seen among the lower clasaes of the Irish is a modifled quadrumanous character．E．D．Cope，Origin of tha fitest，p．29． quadrupède $=\operatorname{Pr}$. quadrupedi $=$ Sp．cuadrúpede， cuadrúpedo $=$ Pg．quadrupede $=\mathrm{It}$ ．quadrupede， quadrupedo，＜L．quadrupes，quadripes（－ped－）， quarrupedo，＜L．quadrupes，quadropes（－ped－）， tuor（quadru－），＝E．four，+ pes（ped－）$=\mathrm{E}$ ． foot．］I．a．Four－footed；having four limbs fitted for sustaining the body and for progres－ sion；habitually going on all fours：opposed to aliped and biped：correlated with quadruma－ nous and pedimanous：chiefly said of mammals， but also of four－footed reptiles，as lizards and tortoises．Compare quadrumanous．

II．n．A four－footed or quadruped animal： especially，a four－footed mammal，as distin－ guished from a biped，as man or a bird．
quadrupedal（kwod＇rö̈－ped－ąl），a．and n．［＝ OF．quadrupedal $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．cuadrupedal $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．quad－ rupedal；as quadruped + －al．］I．a．Quadru－ ped or four－footed；especially，going on all fours，or adapted or restricted to that mode of progression：as，the quadrupedul shape；quad－ rupedal locomotion．
II．t n．A quadrıped．［Rare．］
The coidest of any quadrupedal．
Howell，Parly of Bcasts，p． 11.
quadrupedated（kwod＇rợ－pe－dā－ted），a．［＜ quadruped $+-a t t^{1}+-e d^{2}$ ．］Made or become ruped．［Rare．］

Deformed and inxate with the prosecution of vanities； quadrupedated with an earthy，stooping，grovelling cove－ quadrupedism（kwod＇rö̀－ped－izm），n．［＜quad－ ruped + －ism．］The state of being a quadruped； the condition of being four－footed，as a beast． ［Rare．］

Among the Mahometans ．．．quadrupedism is not con－ sidered an obstacle to a certsin kind of canonisation．
quadruplane（kwod＇rộ－plān），n．［＜L．quattuor （quadru－），＝E．four，＋planum，a plane：see plane ${ }^{1}$ ．］A plane quad－ rilateral haviug its op－ posite or altcruate sides posite or altcruate sides equal and one pair of other．

other．

## quadruplicity

quadruple（kwod＇rö－pl），a．and $n$ ．$\quad[<\mathrm{F}$ ．quad－隹．quadrupto，＜L． quadruplus，fourfold，quadruplum，a fourfold quantity，＜quattuor quadru－），＝fold：see－jold．］I．a．Fourold；four times told．

A law that to bride theft doth punish thieves with a uadruple restitution hath an end which will continue aa long as the worid itself continueth．

Hooker，Eccies．Pollty，ili． 10.
A quadruple Jacquard，or 1 ane
none frame
our separate Jscquards fxed
A．Barlow，Weaving，p． 275 ．
Quadruple counterpoint．in music，counterpoint in Which four molodies are so contrived as to be mutnaily naa－ hie above or below one another by transposition．Twenty－ Compare double） counterpoint2，3）．－Qnadruple crown，a size of prining． paper， $30 \times 40$ inchea．［Eng．］－Quadruple demy 8 size of printing－papcr， $35 \times 45$ inches．［Eng．］－Quadruple foolscap，a size of printing－paper， $27 \times 34$ inches［Eng．］ inches．［Eng．］－Quadruple post，s aize of printing－pa－ per， $32 \times 40$ inchea．［Eng．］－Quadruple pot，a siza of printing－paper， $26 \times 32$ inches．［Eng．］－Quadruple qua－ Quad，in musical notation，ssma sa herdruple rhythm or Quadruple ratio．See ratio．－Quadterized by four beata or pulsea to the measure．See rhythm．－Quadruple roy－ al，a size of printing－paper， $40 \times 50$ inches．［Eng．］
II．n．A number，sum，ete．，four times asgreat as that taken as the standard：as，to receive the quadruple of a given sum．
quadruple（kwod＇rö－pl），$v$. ；pret．and pp．quad－ rupled，ppr．quadrupling．［＜F．quadrupler，＜ LL．quadruplare，make fourfold，$\left\langle\mathrm{L}\right.$. quadru－$^{\text {q }}$ plus，fourfold：see quadruple，a．］I．trans．To make four times as much or as many；multiply by four；repeat four times；make，do，or cause to happen four times over．
The trade of Scotiand has been more than quadrupled ince the first erection of the two publick banks．

Adam Smith，Wealth of Nations，ii． 2.
II．intrans．To become four times as much or as many ；repeat itself four times．
quadruplet（kwod＇rọ̈－plet），n．［＜quadruple＋ －et．］1．Any combination of four objects or parts grouped，united，or acting together：as，a quadruplet of springs，consisting of four ellip－ tic springs coupled together and acting as one spriug．Also called quartet．－2．One of four born at a single birth．
quadruplex（kwod＇rö̈－pleks），a．and u．［＜L． quadruplex，fourfold，＜quattuor（quadr $u-$ ），$=\mathrm{E}$ ． four＋plicare，fold：see plicate．］I．a．Four－ fold：applied to a system of telegraphy in which four messages may bo transmitted simultane－ ously over one wire．
II．$n$ ．An instrument by means of which four messages may be transmitted simultaneously over one wire．

Sometimes abbreviated quad．
quadruplex（kwod＇rọ̈－pleks），v．t．［＜quadru－ plex，n．］To mako quadruplex；arrange for fourfold transmission．
If the line is already dupiexed，the phonophore will quad－
Elect．Rev．（Amer．），XIV． 6. quadruplicate（kwod－rö＇pli－kāt），v．$t$ ．；pret．and pp．quadruplicated，ppr．quadruplicating．［S L．quadruplicatus，pp．of quadruplicare（ $>$ UF． quadruplier，quadrupliquer），make fourfold， quadruplex，fourfold：see quadruplex．］To make fourfold；double twice．
quadruplicate（kwod－rö＇pli－kāt），and $n$ ． ［Also quadriplicate；＜L．quadruplicatus，make fourfold：see the verb．］I．a．Fourfold；fonr times repeated：as，a quadruplicate ratio or pro－ portion．Also quadriplicated．
II．$n$ ．One of four things corresponding in all respects to one another，or to a common original．
quadruplication（kwod－rö－pli－kā＇shọn），n．［＝ F．quadruplication $=$ Sp．cuadruplicäcion $=$ Pg． quadruplicação $=$ It．quadruplicazione，く LL． quadruplicatio（n－），a making fourfold，＜L．quad－ ruplicare，make fourfold：see quadruplicate．］ The act of making fourfold；a taking of four times the simple sum or amount．
quadruplicature（kwod－rö＇pli－kạ－tūr），n．［＜ quadruplicate + －ure．］The act of quadrupli－ cating；also，that which is fourfold－that is， folded twice，so as to make four layers：corre－ lated with duplicalure：as，the great omentum is a quadruplicature of peritonenm．
quadruplicity（kwod－rồ－plis＇i－ti），n．［＜ML． quedruplicita $(t-) s$ ，the character of being four－ fold，＜L．quadruplex，fourfold：see quadruplex．］ The character of being quadruplex．

## Thia quadruplicity，these elements，

From whom each body takes his exisience．
Times＇Whistle（E．E．T．S．），p． 117.

## quadruply

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quadruply（kwod＇rọ̈－pli），ade．In a quadruple or fourfold degree；to a fourfold extent or amount．
If the peraon accused makes his innocence pisinily to appear upon his trisi，the accuser is immediately put to person is quadruply recompensed．Guiliver＇s Traveis，i，B
quære（kwê＇ $1 \bar{e}$ ），$n$ ．［L．，impv．of quærere， seek，seek to learn，question；as a voun，in accom．E．spelling，query：see query．］Same as query．
quæsitum（kwê－－si＇tum），n．；pl．quæsita（－tä̈）． ［L．，neut．of quæsitus，pp．of quærere，seek，ask： see quest1．］Something sought or required．

A thesis which an argument sapposes to be in question is called queseitum；snd opposed to that is 8 thesis from which the argument proceeds－ 8 thesis necessarily con－ sis is calied a datum．Vestminster Rev．，CXXVYIII． 747.
quæsta（kwes＇tai），n．；pl．questre（－tē）．［ML．， fem．of L．quæsitus，pp．of quærere，seek，obtain： see quest ${ }^{1}$ ．］In the middle ages，one of a class of indulgences or remissions of penance which were granted by the Pope to those who con－ tributed certain specified sums of money to the church．
quæstor，quæstorship，$n$ ．See questor，questor－ ship．
quæstus，$n$ ．In law．See questus．
quaff（kwaf），$v$ ．［Prob．a reduced form，with change of orig．guttural $g h$ to $f(f f)$（as in dwarf， trough，pron．as if troff，etc．），of quaught，drink， quaff：see quaught．There may have been some confusion with the Sc．quaigh，quegh，queeh，also queff，a cup，＜Gael．Ir．euach，a cnp，bowl：see quaigh．］1．trans．To drink；swallow in large dranghts；drink of copiously or greedily．

He calls for wine，．quaf＇d off the muscesdel，
And threw the sops ail in the sexton＇s face
Shak．，T．of the S．，iil． 2 174，
She who，as they voyaged，quaff d
Mf．Arnold，Tristram and Iseult．
II．intrans．To drink largely or luxuriously．
Eate softiy，and drinke maneriy，
Take heede you doe not
Take heede you doo not quanfis．
They quaffe and drinke．Purchas，Pilgrimage，p． 211 Near him rode siienus on his sss， Pelted with flowers as he on did pass ipsily quaffing． Keats，Endymion，iv．（song）
quaff（kwaff），$n$ ．［＜quaff，$\imath^{2}$ ］The act of quaff－ ing；also，the quantity of liquor drunk at once； a draught．

## Now Aivids begins her quaff，

And drinks a fuit carouse unto her king．
Greene and Lodge，Looking Giass for Lond．snd Eng．
quaffer ${ }^{1}$（kwaf＇èr），n．［＜quaff $+-e r r^{1}$ ．］One who quaffs or drinks much．
quaffer ${ }^{2} \dagger, v$ ．$i$ ．［Cf．quaff（\％）．］To drink greed－ ily，or to dabble．［The sense is uncertain．］
Difista，geese，and divers others have such iong broad bifis to quaffer and hunt in watera snd mud．

Derham，Physico－Theoiogy，iv．11，note．
quaffing－pot（kwáf＇ing－pot），n．A drinking－ vessel holding half a gill．
quaffidet（kwaff＇tid），n．Drinking－time．［Rare．］ Quaftyde aproacheth，
And showts in nightyme doo ringe in ioftye
Cithæron．Stanihurst，Æneid，iv．314．（Davies．） quag（kwag），n．［Abbr．of quagwive．］A shak－ ing，marshy soil；a quagmire．
On the leit hand there was a very dangerons quay，into for his foot to stand on．Into that oung fing no bottom did fali．
With paekhorae constancy we keep the road，
Crooked or straight，through quags or thorny dells．

## ＝Syn．See marsh．

quagga（kwag＇${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{i}$ ），$n$ ．［Also quaeha；appar．S． African．］1．An African solidungulate quad－ ruped of the horse family，Equus or Hippotigris quagga，related to the ass and zebra，but not fully striped like the latter，not being banded on the hind quarters and legs．The ears are short， the hesd is eomparatively small，the tail is tufted，snd the color iss dark brown on the head，neck，snd shoulders，the baek and hind quarters being of a lighter brown，the eroap of a russet－grag，and the under parts of the body white． It wiin breed with the horse，and a mixed race of this kind flesh is esteemed palatabis years ago．By the natives the 2．Burchell＇s zebra
elielli，closely related to the arpoligris bur throughent like the zebra：more fully called bonte－quagga．See cut under daur．
quaggle（kwag＇l），$n$ ．［Dim．of quake．］A trem－ nlous motion．Hallivell．［Prov，Eng．］
quaggy（kwag＇i），$a$ ．$\left[<\right.$ quag $+-y^{1}$ ．］Yield－ ing to the fcet or trembling under the foot，as soft wet earth；boggy；spongy．
The watery strath or quaggy moss．
Collins，Superstitions of the llighlands． The quaggy soil trembles to a sound ilke thonder of breakers on a coast． Harper＇s Mag．，LXXY1． 733. quagmire（kwag＇mir），$n$ ．［Appar．a var．of the earlier quakemire：see quakemire．］Soft，wet， boggy land that trembles under the foet；a marsh；a bog；a fen．
Whon the foul flend hath sed through fire and through flame，snd through ford and whirilpooi，o＇er bog and quag
Faith，I have followed Cupid＇s Jack－8－iantern，and find
myseif in a quagmire at lsat．Sheridan，The Rivals，iit． 4 ．
Shak．，Lear，iil．4．64． myseil in a quagmire at list．Sherida
$=$ Syn．Slough，Bog，etc．Sce marsh．
quagmire（kwag＇mir），v．t．；pret．and pp． quagmired，ppr．quagmiring．［ $<$ quagmire，$n$ ．］ To entangle or sink in or as in a quagmire． ［Rarc．］
When a reader has been quagmired in a dull heavy book what a refreshing sight it is to see finis！

Laconics（1701），p．120．（Latham．）
A man is never quagmired till he stops；and the rider Landor，Imaginary Converastions
［Robert Inglis and Sir
quagmiry（kwag＇mir－i），a．［＜quagmire $+-y^{1}$ ．］
Like a quagmire；boggy；marshy；fenny；quag－ gy．［Rare．］
They had iwenty wigwams，hard by a most hideous swamp，so thick with bushes and so quagmiry so men could hardly crowd into it．

Winthrop，Hist．New England，1． 279.
quahog，quahaug（kwa－hog＇，－hâg＇），$n$ ．［Also co－ hog，eohaug，cohauk，quohog，quog，ete．；＜Amer．
 sett）（Narragan－ sett）poquau－
hoek．］The large edible round clam of the At－ lantic coast of the United mercenaria，much used for soups and chowders．See elams，and cut under dimy－ arian．－Blood－quahog，the young or a smali specimen of various species of Arcide or ark－shelis；a bioody clam or hair－cism．［Narragaosett Bey．］
quaich，$n$ ．See quaigh．
quaid $\dagger$ ，a．or $p p$ ．An artificial contracted form of quailed，past participle of quaill．Spenser． quaigh，quaich（kwāch），n．［Also quegh，queigh， queeh，quoich，queych，queff；＜Gael．Ir．cuach，a cup，bowl．Cf．quaff．］A shallow drinking－ cup，made of small staves hooped together： it is nsually of wood，but sometimes of silver． ［Scotch．］
She flled a small wooden quaigh from an earthen pitcher．
Scott，Pirate，vi．
Nor izeked they，while they sat at dine， The music，nor the tale，
Nor gobiets of the biood－red wine，
Nor manting quaighs of ale
Scott，Thomas the Rhymer，iiji． The girded quoich they brimmed for him．
Prof．Blactie， quail ${ }^{1}$（kwãl），$v$ ．［Early mod．E．and dial．also queal；くME．quelen（pret．qual），く AS．cuclan （pret．cweel，pp．cwolen），die（also in comp． $\bar{a}$－cwelan，die utterly），$=$ OS．quelan，die $=\mathrm{MD}$ ． quelen $=$ MLG．quelen，suffer pain，pine,$=O H G$ ． quelan，quelen，chelen，MHG．queln，die，G．quä－ len，suffer pain；cf．AS．curalu，destruction，ME． quale，murrain（see quale1），and AS．cwellan， canse to die，kill，quell：see quell，which is the causative form of quail，and cf．qualm，from the same source．］I．intrans．1 $\dagger$ ．To begin to die；decline；fade；wither．

For as the world wore on，and waxed oid，
So virtue quaild，and vice began to grow．
ancred and Giomunda，il． 3.
The quaring and withering of all things．
Hakevill，Apology，p． 71.
2．To lose heart or courage；shrink before danger or difficulty；flinch；cower；tremble．
And with sharpe threates ber often did assayie ；
So thinkigg for to make her stubborne corage or
Spenser，F．Q．，III．viii． 40.
Plant courage in their quaring breasts．
Shak．， 3 Hen．VI．，ii．3． 54.
But Peileas iifted up an eye so fleree
She quau＇d．
Tennyson，Peifeas and Ettarre．
3t．To slacken．
Add let not search and inquisition quail．
II．trans．To quell；subdne；overpower；in－ timidate；terrify．

When somer toke in hand the winter to asssil，
With force of might，and vertue great，his stormy blasts to quar．

The sword of the spirit Satham quailes，
the conquest never failes．
Times＇IThitle（E．E．J．S．），p． 145.
Am not I here to take thy part？
S．Butler，Hudibras，I．iij． 201.
Resist－the thunder quails theo：－croueh－rebuff Shaill be thy recompense

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Hordsworth, Eccies. Sonnets, j. } 39 . \\
& \text { Hase }
\end{aligned}
$$

quail ${ }^{2}+$（kwāl），$v, i$ ．［＜ME．quaylen，qualen，く OF．coailler，F．eailler＝Sp．cuajar＝Pg．coa－ lhar＝It．quagliare，cagliare，$\langle$ L．eoagulare， curdle，coagulate：sce coagulate．］To curdle； coagulate．Palsgrave．
The cresm is said to be quailed when the butter begins to sppear in the process of churning．

Batchelor，Orthoep．Anal．，p．140．（Hallizell．）
quail ${ }^{3}$（kwāl），n．［Early mod．E．also quayle， Sc．quailzie；＜ME．quaille，quayle，quayle，くOF． quaille，F．caille $=$ Pr．calha $=$ OSp．coalla $=$ It． quaglia，く ML．quaquila，also quaquara，qua－ quadra，quisquila（also，after OF．，etc．，qualia），く MD．quakele，quackel，D．lweakkel（MD．also quar－ tel，D．kwartcl）＝MLG．quackele，LG．quackel，a quail；so called in reference to its cry，$\langle\mathrm{MD}$ ． quacken，D．kwaken＝MLG．quaken，quack： see quaek ${ }^{1}$ ．］1．A small gallinaceous bird of the Old World，related to the partridge，and belonging to the genus Coturnix．The common Messina or migratory quail of Europesnd Africa is C．com－


Common Migratory or Messina Quail of Europe（Coturnix
The bill is much smalier and weaker than in the partridge， and the nasal fossse are mostiy feathered．The wings are pointed by the first，second，snd third quilis；the firat is emarginate on the inner web；the tail is very short，soft， and siight，not half as long as the wing．The feet are small，with the tarsus shorter than the middle toe and ciaw，snd siightiy feathered sbove．The length of the bird is about 7 inehes，The piumage is much variegatcd， the most conspleuons markings being sharp lance－jinear stripes，Whitish or buff，over most of the upper parts．This
qualj has several times been imported into the United States，but has falied thus far to become nsturalized There are many other quails of the same genus in vari－ ons parts of the Oid World，but none are indigenous to the
2．One of the various small gallimaccons birds more or less closely resembling the quail prop－ er：loosely applied，with or without a qualify－ ing term，especially in the United States，to all the species of Ortyx or Colinus，Lophortyx， Oreortyx，Callipepla，Cyrtonyx，aud other gen－ era of American Ortyginæ or Odontophorinæ．

Among such，the specles of bob－white，as Ortyx virgini－ ana，the common partridge or quaii of sportsmen，are United States，wherever the ruffed grouse，Bonasa qmbel－ lus，is called pheasant，the bob－white is calied partridge： Where that grouse is calied partridge，the bob－white is known as quall．See aiso cuts under Callipepla，Cyrtonyx，


## Sob－white，or Common Quail of America（Ortyx virginiana）

－

If we must quail
If we must borrow a name from any old Worid birds form＂quail＂is rather more Lophortyx，Callipepla，etc．，the 3t．A prostitute．Also called plover．［Low．］ liere＇s Agamemnon－sn honest fellow enough，and oue
that loves quails．
Shak．，T．snd C．，v．1． 57.
Painted quail．See painted．
quail－call（kwāl $\left.{ }^{\prime} k a ̂ h l\right), ~ n$ ．A quail－pipe．
quail－dove（kwāl＇duv），$n$ ．An American pigeon of the genus Starncenas．S．cyanocephalus is the bluc－headed quail－dove，found in the West In－ dies and Florida．
quail－mutton（kwāl＇mut／n），$n$ ．Diseased mut－ ton．Hallivell．［Prov．Eng．］
quail－pigeon（ $\mathrm{kwa} \bar{l}^{\prime} \mathrm{pij}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{on}$ ），$n$ ．A pigeon of the genus Geaphaps．
quail－pipe（kwal＇pip），$n$ ．［＜ME．quail－pipe；＜
quails + pipe ${ }^{1}$ ．］A call or pipe for alluring quail into a net．A call or pipe for alluring quail into a net．

## Highe shoos knopped with dagges， <br> quaile－pipe． Rom．of the

e Rose，1． 7259.
Thrush or nightingale，all is one to the fowler；and， Master Varney，you can sound the quail－pipe most daintily
to wile wantons into his nets． Quail－pipe bootst，boots resembling a qusil－pipe．Halli－

A gallant that hides hia small－timbered lega with a quait－pipe boot．Mfiddeton，Blurt，Master－Conatable，Hi．1． quail－snipe（kwāl＇snīp），n．1．A South Ameri－ can bird of the family Thinocoridæ：same as lark－plover．－2．The dowitcher，or red－breasted snipe．J．P．Giraud，I844．［Long Island．］
quaily（kwáli），n．；pl．quailies（－liz）．［Said to be imitative．］The upland plover，or Bartram＇s sandpiper，Tringa bartramia or Bartramia langi－ cauda．See cut under Bartramia．［Manitoba．］ quaint（kwānt），$a$ ．［Early mod．E．also queint； dial．（SC．）quent；〈 ME．quaint，quaynt，qwhainte， queint，queynt，quoint，coint，koint，く OF ，coint， coynt，coinct，coente，cuinte，quoint，queint，quuint， quieynt，well－known，brave，wise，clever，quaint， $=$ Pr．conte，cointe $=$ It．conto，known，noted， also pretty，contr．of cognito，known，＜L．cog－ nitus，known：see cognizance，cognize，etc．The somewhat remarkable development of senses （which took place in OF．）is partly paralleled by that of couth，known，with its negative un－ couth，and by that of AS．m̄̄xe，known，famous， etc．（see mere ${ }^{4}$ ）；but some confusion with L． comptus（ $>$ It．conto），neat，and with computatus （ $>$ It．conto，counted，numbered，ete．）is prob． also involved：see compt2．Cf．quaint，$v$ ．，and acquaint，ete．］ 1 t．Known；familiar．

The hert \＆the hinde there thsnne hem hed aone，
As the werwolf hem wissed that ay was here gye，
Under a coynte crag fast bi the quenes chaumber．
Wiliam of Palerne（E．E．T．S．），I． 2850.
2t．Artful ；clever ；cunning ；crafty ；wily． Ovid openiy in Eydos tellus
How Dledea the malden msd
How Medea the malden msde hym all new， By crafte that she kouth of hir coint artys．
＂Dere brother，＂quath Peres，＂the devell is fui queynte To encombren holy Churche．

Piers Plowman＇s Crede（E．E．T．S．），I． 482.
But you，my iord，were giad to be employ＇d，
To show how quaint an orator you are
To show how quaint sn orator you are．
Shak．， 2 Hen．VI．，iili．2． 274.
3t．Artificial ；ingenious ；elaborate；curious ； pretty；elegant；fine．

And of Achillea with his queynte spere
Chaucer，Squire＇s Tale，1． 231.
zit schal thou，erthe，for al thi erthe，make thon it neuere so queynte \＆gay

Hymns to Virgin，etc．（E．E．T．S．），p． 89.
our plumes，our spangs，and al our queint arsy，
Are pricking spurres，prouoking flithy pride． Gascoigne，Steele Glas（ed．Arber），p． 60.
For he was clad in strange sccoustrements，
Fashion＇d with queint devises，never seene
In court before．Spenser，Mother Hub．T＇ale，1． 673. For a fine，quaint，gracefui，and excelient fashion，yours ［your gown］is worth ten on＇t．

Shak．，Much Ado，iii．4． 22.
With ringiets quaings tali，and curl the grove
Fanciful－odd．whimsical phrase；a quaint talker．

We semen wonder wyse，
so clergiai and so mueynt
Our termes been so clergial and ao queynte．
Chaucer，Prol．to Canod＇s Yeoman＇s Tale，1． 199. To move
His laughter at their quaint opinions wide
Hereafter，when they come to model heaven
And calculate the stars．Milton，P．L．，vili． 78. Some stroke of quaint yet simple plcasantry．Macaulay． 5．Odd and antique；old－fashioned；eurious； odd in any way．

But sodeinly she saugh a aighte queynte．
Chaucer，Knight＇a Tale，1． 1475 A casement high and triple－arched there was， Keats，Eve of St．Agnes，st． 24. There fin Europe］were to be seen the masterplece［s］ quaint peculisrities of ancient and local custom． Irving，Sketch－Book，p． 14.
Rare fronts of varied mosaic，covered with imagery， wilder snd quainter than ever filied a Midsummer Night＇s Dream．

## As you shall see－three pyebalds－hand <br> Tennyson，Walking to

6．Affectedly nice；squeamish；prim．
Nor sdeignfull of so homely，fashion quaint，
Sith brought ahe was now to so hard constraint Sat downe upon the dusty ground anon．

Spenser，F．Q．，11I．vii． 10.
＝Syn．5．Old，Antique，etc．See ancient1．
quaint＋（kwānt），adv．［ME．quainte，queynte， etc．；＜quaint，a．］Elegantly．

What shulde I apeke more queynte， Or peyne me my wordes peynte？ aucer，House of Fame，1． 245
quaintt（kwānt），v．t．［＜ME．quainten，quein－ ten，queynten，cointen；by apheresis from aquain－ ten，etc．：see acquaint．］To acquaint；inform； cause to know．

He coynted him queyntii with tho tvo ladies，
That hade that time thi sone to kepe in warde． 4644.
William of Palerne（E．E．T．S．）， .4 .44
There if he travaile and quainte him well ${ }_{\text {，}}$
The Treasure Kastle of Knowledge（1556）．（Halliwell．） 1 met a man and bad him stay，
Requeisting him to mak me quaint
Battle of Harlaw（Child＇s Ballads，VII．182）
quaintancet，n．［ME．quaintance，qweyntance， quoyn taunce；by apheresis from acquaintance．］ Acquaintance．
Ile kysses hir comlyly，\＆knyztiy he melez；
Thay ksllen hym of a quoyntaunce，\＆he hit quyk askez，
To be her seruaunt sothiy，it hem－self lyked．
Sir Gavayne and the Green Knight（E．E．T．S．），1． 975.
quaintiset，$n$ ．［＜ME．quaintise，quayntisc， qwaintis，quantis，queyntise，$\leq \mathrm{OF}$ ．cointise，coyn－ tise，cointice，quointise，cuiutize，coentisce，quen－ tis，etc．，cleverness，skilfulness，cunning，art fulness，neatness，＜coint，known，clever， quaint：see quaint．］1．Cleverness；artful－ ness；cunning；eraft．
The divill by his dotage dissaueth the chirche，
And by his queyntise they comen in the curates to heipen Piers Plowman＇s Crede（E．E．T．S．），1． 507 Into the cuntre of Calaphe cast with a storme， There the qwene with hir quaintis qusitid me to cacche： Held me with hir，\＆my hede knightes． Be waar to whom thon trustis，and spare for no qweyntise，
For myche harme hath falle to them that ben not wise． For myche harme hath falle to them that ben not wise．
Babees $\operatorname{Book}$（E．E．T．S．），p． 42.
2．Elegance；beauty；neatness；trimness； daintiness．
They［wives］sholde setten hire entente to plesen hir housbondes，but nat by hire queyntise of array．

Chaucer，Parron＇s Tale．
quaintiset，v．t．［ME．queintisen；＜quaintise， n．］To make or adorn cunningly．

> The new guise of Beme was there; With sondry thynges weli deulsed I see, wherof thei be queintised.

Guewtised．Conf，
quaintly（kwānt＇li），adv．［＜ME．quaintly， queintly，queyntly，cointly，coyntly；＜quaint＋ $\left.-l y^{2}.\right]$ In a quaint manner．（ $a \dagger$ ）Artfully；cun－ ningly；ingeniously；cleverly．
Bothe that on \＆that other，myn honoured ladye，
Sir Gas hor knyzt wyth hor kest han koyntly bigyled．
A isdder quaintly msde of cords，
To csst up，with a pair Shak．，T．G．of V．，ili．1． 117
I queintly stole a kiss．
（b）Prettily；nicely；plessantiy；with nestness or trim－
The lorde loutes therto，\＆the lady sls，
Sir Gawayme and the Green Enight（E．E．T．S．），i． 934.
Yea，yea：the lines are very quaintly writ．
Shak．，T．G．of V．，ii．1． 128
When was old Sherewood＇s hsir more quaintly curl＇d， Or nature＇s cradle more enchased aud purl＇d？

B．Jonson．
（c）Fsncifully ；oddly ；whimsicaliy ；curiously ；eapecialiy， in an odd，old－fashioned way：as，quaintly dressed；quaint $y$ expressed．

Anon a figure enters，quaintly neat，
Ali pride and business，bustle snd conceit．
Crabbe，Works，I． 14.
quaintness（kwānt＇nes），$n$ ．［＜ME．quaintncs， being a being quaint．（at）Artfulness；cunning；wiliness．（bt） Elegance；daintinesa；niceness；antectation．
The fancy of some odde quaintnesses haue puthim cieane beside his Nature．

Bp．Earle，Micro－cosmographie，An Affected Man． I ．．．hsve therein more solicitousiy foliowed the truth of things（many of which I can also sssert on my own know－ ledge）thav I N Jfortons New Togland＇s Ilemorial

N．Morton，New Lngland＇s Memorial，p． 11.
There is a certain majesty in simplicity which is far
above the quaintness of wit．Pope．
（c）Fancifulness；oddity；whimsicality ；queerness；espe－
cialiy，odd，old－fshioned appearance or nianner． claliy，odd，old－fashioned appearance or nianņer．
The great obstacle to Chapman＇s translations being read is their unconquerable quaintness．

Lamb，Eng．Dramatists，Notes．
Healthy seriousness often best expresses itself in play－
ful quaintness．
That peculiar sir of quaintness which is shared by all places where narrow streets run up a ateep hill．

E．A，Freeman，Venice，p． 93.
quairt，$n$ ．An obsolete form of quire ${ }^{1}$ ．
quaisy（kwā＇zi），a．An obsolete or dialectal form of queasy．
quait（kwāt），n．A variant of quoit．［U．S．］ quake（kwāk），v．；pret．and pp．quaked，ppr．quak－ ing．［＜ME．quaken，cwaken（pret．quakede，also quoke，quok，quoc），〈AS．cwacian（pret．cwacode） （whence causative cweccan，cause to shake，wag： see quitch ${ }^{1}$ ）；perhaps akin to quick．］I．intrans． To shake；tremble；be agitated by tremors or shocks．Specifically－（a）To tremble from coid，weak－ ness，or fear；shiver；shudder．

This Ypermestra caste hire eyen doun，
And quok as doth the leefe of aspe grene
And quok as doth the leefe of aspe grene．
Chaucer，Good Women，1． 2649.
We were so ferde we can［hegan］downe falle，
And qwoke for drede
York Plays，p． 416.
And so terrible was the sight that Moses axid，I exceed－
Heb．xil． 21.
She，．．．while her infont race ．．．sit cow＇ring o＇er the Retires，content to quake，so they be warm＇d．

Couper，Task，iv． 386.
（b）To trembie from internal convulsions or shocks．
The erthe qwoke，and mounteynes an hight，
Vsieis，\＆stoonys，bnrsten s－sundir．
Hymns to Virgin，etc．（E．E．T．S．），p． 48.
The mountains quake at him，snd the bills melt，and the （c）To tremble from want of solidity or firmuess：as，quak． ing jelly；quaking bog
Let custards quake，my rage must freely run！
The quaking mud，thst clos＇d，and op＇d no more
Pope，Dunclad，il．292．
Quaking ash，asp，etc．See the nouns．$=$ Syn．（a）Shud－
der，etc．See 8 hiver．－（b）snd（c）To vibrate，quiver．
II．trans．To cause to shake or tremble； throw into agitation or trembling；cause to shiver or shudder．

I am not piess＇d at that ili－knotted fire，
That bushing－staring star．Am I not Duke？
Before，it I might then hawe justly fear＇d．
Before，it I might Tourneur，Revenger＇s Tragedy，v．3． Where ladies ahall be frighted，
And，gladiy quaked，hear more．Shak．，Cor．，I．9．6．
quake（kwäk），$n$ ．［＜ME．quakc；＜quake，v．］
1．A shake；a trembling；a tremulous agita－ tion；a shuddering．

Yet sa the earth may sometimes shake， For winds ahut up will cause a quake．
2ł．Fear；dismay．
Thou shal bye thi breed ful dere，
Tii thou turne ajeyn in quake
Cursor Mundi，MS．Coil．Trin．Cantah．，f．6．（Halliuell．）
quake－breech（kwāk＇brēch），n．A coward．
［Rare．］

quake－grass（kwàk＇gràs），$n$ ．Same as quaking－ grass．
quakemiret（kwāk＇mir），n．$\quad[<$ quake + mire． Hence quagmire，and by abbr．quag．Cf．quare－ mire，quickmirc．］A quagmire．Stanihurst． quaker（kwā’ker），$n$ ．［＜quake + －er¹．Hence （in sense 2）F．Quacre，Quaker $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．Cuikero $=\mathrm{Pg}$. Quacre $=$ D． Kwaker $=$ G．Quäker $=$ Dan． Kirelcr $=$ Sw．Quäkare．］1．One who quakes or trembles．－2．［cap．］One of the religious denomination called the Saciety of Friends．The name，originaily given in reproach，has never been adopted
by the Soclety．See Society of Friends，under friend by the Society．See Society of Friends，under friend．

Quakers that，like to lanterns，bear
Their lights within＇em will not swe
Their lights within＇em will not swear．
S．Butler，Hudibras，II．II． 219.
quaker
A certain minister in Bremen, . reproached with the name of Quaker, because of his eingular sharpness against
the formai lifelees ministers and Cirlstians in the world. Penn, Travets in Hollend, etc. Oet the writings of John Woomssn by heart, and love
Lamb, A Quakers Meeting. 3. A Quaker gun (which see, under gun ${ }^{1}$ ).

The only other vessel in the port wss a Russian government bark, ... monting eight guns (four of which we
found to be quakers). 4. In entom., one of certain noctuid moths: an English collectors' name. Agrotis castanea is the common quaker, and Mamestra nana is the small quaker. Also quaker-moth.-Quaker black-drop. See black-drop. - Quaker buttong. See atewed with bntter and vinegar, and takeo hot as a remiady for colds. [Colioq.]
A tittle saucepsn of stewed Quaker, prepared by Sarah at tha suggeation of the thoughtful Mrs. Hand, was bubbling on the stove.

The Century, XXXV. 674.
The Quaker City, Philadelphia in Penngylvania: so quaker-bird (kwā'ker-bérd), $n$. The sooty albatross, Diomedca or Phoebetria fuliginosa: so called from its somber color.
Quaker-color (kwā'ker-kul"or), $n$. The color of the drab or gray fabries much worn by Quakers.
The npper parts are a uniform, astiny olive gray or
quakier-color.
Quakerdom (kwā’kèr-dum), n. [< Quaker + -dom.] Quakers as a class; the world of Quakers, with their tenets, aims, manners, customs, etc. [Colloq.]
He [Derwent Coleridge] spoke very civilly of modern Quakerdom, congratulating them on their preference for
the cuitivstion of thi intellect rather than tha accompligh mentz of the peraoo. Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 47.
Quakeress (kwā’kèr-es), n. [<Quaker + -ess.] A female Quaker.
Every Quakeress is a lily. Lamb, A Quakera' Mteeting. quaker-grass (kwā^kèr-grås), n. Same as quaking-grass, [Prov. Eng.]
Quakeric (kwáker-ik), a. [< Quaker + -ic.] The Quakeric dialect. Macaulay, in Trevelyan, II. 190. Quakerish (kwā'kèr-ish), a. [<Quaker + -ish1.] Pertaining to Quakerism; characteristic of or resembling the Quakers; Quaker-like.
Don't address me sa if I were s beauty; I am your pisin Quakerish governesa. Charlotte Bronte, Jane Eyre, xxiv.
Quakerism (kwā'kèr-izm), n. [< Quaker + -ism.] The tenets, religious customs, and manners peculiar to the Quakers.-Wet Quakerism, the doctrine of those Friends who bellieve in the propriety and scriptu.
opprobriously.

Wet Quakerism is lsrgely on the increase, even in the ionermost circle. H. N. Oxenham, shor studies, p. 3. Quakerly (kwā'kèr-li), a. [< Quaker + -lyl.] Characteristic of or resembling Quakers; Qua-ker-like.
Yon would not have Englishmen, when they sre in compaoy, hold a ailent quakerly meeting.
quaker-moth (kwā'kèr-môth), n. An English collectors' name for certain modest-colored noctuid moths.
quakers (kwā'kèrz), n. [Pl. of quaker.] The quaking-grass. [Prov. Eng.]
quakeryt (kwā"ker-i), $n$. [ $\left\langle\right.$ Quaker $+-y^{3}$ (see -ery). Same as Quakerism.
quaketail (kwàk'tāl), $n$. The yellow wagtail;
any bird of the genus Budytes, as B. flava. Macgillivray; Montagu. [Local, British.]
quakiness ( $\mathrm{kwa} \bar{a}^{\prime} \mathrm{ki}-\mathrm{nes}$ ), $n$. The state of being quaky or shaking: as, the quakiness of a bog. quaking (kwā'king), n. [<ME. quakynge, < AS. cloacung, verbal n. of cwacian, quake: see quake.] Trembling; fear; agitation.
Soo of man, eat thy bread with quaking, and drink thy
Ezek. xii. 18.
quaking-grass (kwā'king-grȧs), $n$. A grass of the genus Briza, especially B. media, an Old World plant sparingly introduced into the United States. The spikelets sre tremulons on the slender branches of the panicle. Also called quake-grass, quakergrass, dodder-grass, con-quakes, dithering grass, jockeygrass, and muidenhair-gras8.-Tall quaking-grass. See
quakingly (kwā'king-li), adv. In a quaking or trembling manner.
But never pen did more quakingly perform his office.
Sir $P$. Sidney, Arcadia, ili.
quaky (kwā'ki), a. [<quake $+-y^{1}$.] Characterized by or prone to quaking; shaky; as, a quaky bog.

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Poor old Twoshoes is thst she cant sing a bit Thackeray, lioundabont Papers, Some Carp st Sans Sonci. quale ${ }^{l}+$, n. [ME., < AS. cwalu, slaughter, de struction ( $=$ OS. quala, quale $=$ MD. quaele, D. kuaal, sickness, disease, $=$ NILG. quale, LG. quaal, kwaal $=\mathrm{OHG}$. quala, chwala, chala
MHG. MHG. quale, kale, G. qual $=$ Icel. kvöl $=S \mathrm{w}$. qual $=$ Dan. lival, pang, agony), < cicelan, mon.
quale ${ }^{2}+, v, i$. A Middle English form of quait ${ }^{2}$. quale ${ }^{3} \uparrow, n$. A Middle English dialcetal form of quale ${ }^{3}$ t,
quale ${ }^{4}\left(\mathrm{kwa}{ }^{\prime} l \mathrm{le}\right), n . \quad$ [L., neut. of qualis, interrog., of what character or quality, of what sort rel., of such a kind; indef., having some quality or other: see quality.] An object named or considered as having a quality.
Moreover, we can directly observe in our own organic aensations, whlch aeem to come nearest to the whole con tent of infantite and molluscons experience, an aimost
entire absence of aoy assignatie quale.
qualifiable (kwol'i-fi-a-bl), a. [< F. qualifiable; as qualify + able.] Capable of being qualified, in any sense. Barrow.
qualification (kwol' i -fi-ka'shon), $n, \quad[=\mathrm{F} . q u a-$ lification $=\mathrm{Sp}$. calificacion $=\mathrm{Pg}$. qualificação $=$ It. qualificazione, < ML. "qualificatio(n-), qualificare, qualify: see qualify.] 1. The act of qualifying, or the state of being qualified, by change or modification; specifically, adaptation; fitness.
Nelther had the waters of the fiood infused such an impurity as thereby the natural and powerful operation of qualification and harmful change. Baleigh, list, World.
2. A quality adapting a person or thing to particular circumstances, uses, or ends.
The qualifications which conduce most to the fixity of a portion of matter seem to be these.

Boyle, Experimental Noter, 1 strength, agiiity, and conrage wonld in such a state be Mandeville, Fable of the Bees, Dialogue vi
3. That which qualifies a person for or renders him admissible to or acceptable for a place, an office, or an employment ; any natural or acquired quality, property, or possession which secures a right to exercise any function, privilege, etc.; specifically, legal power or ability: as, the qualifications of an elector.
The true reason of requiring soy qualifieation with regard to property in voters is to exclude buch persons as are tn 80 mean a sitnation that they are esteemed to have
bo witi of their own.
Blackstone, Com., I. ii.
They say a good Naid Servsnt onght eapecially to have three Qualifications: to be honest, ngly, and high-spirited. N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquiea of Erasmus, 1. 304 .

Considerable efforts are, however, now being made to ficient qualification for the stady of medicine at least. Encyc. Brit., XX. 17.
4. In logic, the attaching of quality, or the distinction of affirmative and negative, to a term.5. A qualifying - that is, partially negativing or extenuating-circumstance; modification; restriction; limitation; allowance; abatement: as, to assert something without any qualification.
It may be lald down as a general rule, thoogh subject to considersble qualifications ssd exceptions, that history
begins in novel and ends in essay. Macaulay, Hztory.
But, all qualifications betng made, it is undeniabte that there is a certain apecialization of the [nervous] discharge, each feeling ia accompanied. ach
spencer, Prin. of Psychol., 8495.
6ł. Appeasement; pacification.
Ont of that wlll I cause these of Cypras to mutloy by the displantiog of Cassio. Shak., Othello, ti. 1. 282
Property qualification, the holding of a certain amount ox property as a condition to the right of suffrage or the to the case of suffrage has been common in ancient and modern times, and still prevaila to a conslderable extent in Europe. In the United States it has disappeared in the different States - the last one, Rhode Isisnd, having sbodisbed it (with 8 few excentiona) in 1888, In many States a amsll property qualification is a condition of service as qualifi
qualificative (kwol'i-fi-kā-tiv), $a$. and $n$. [= F.qualificatif = Pg. qualificatio; < NL . qualificativus, < ML. qualificare, qualify: see qualify.] I. a. Serving to qualify or modify, or having the power to do so; qualifying.
II. n. That which serves to qualify, modify, or limit; a qualifying term, clause, or statement.

## qualify

qualificator (kwol'i-fi-kā-tor), n. [= F. qualificateur $=$ sp. calificador $=$ Pg. qualificador $=$ care, qualify: see qualify.] In Roman Catholic ecclesiastical courts, an officer whose business it is to examine causes and prepare them for trial.
qualificatory (kwol'i-fi-kā-tē-ri), a. [< NL. catorius, <ML. qualificare, qualify: see qualify.] Of or pertaining to qualification. [Rare.]
Some teachers urge thst we should have no examina. tions st all, . . . others that exsminstione should be solety
qualificatom.
The Academy, oct. 12, 1889, p. 233. qualified (kwol'i-fid), p.a. 1. Having a qualimation; fitted by accomplishments or endow. ments; furnished with legal power or capacity: as, a person qualificd to hold an appointment; a qualified elector.

Well qualified and dutiful 1 know him;
1 took hinn not for beaty
1 took hin not for beauty
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, lii. 2.
He only who ls sble to atand alone la qualified for society.
Emersom, Fingitive Slsve Law.
2. Affected by some degree of negation, limitation, or modification; modified; limited; restricted: as, a qualifiod'statement; qualified admiration.
The Quaker's loyalty, said the Farl of Frrol at Aberdeen, is a qualifed loysity; it amelis of rebethion. Dancroft, Hiat. U. S., II. 349.
3. Eccles., noting a person enabled to hold two benefices. - Estate of inheritance qualifed. Sce estate. Qualifed acceptance. see acceptance, 1 (c) (2).Qualifed fee, indorsement, oath, property io see the petent is to have the nstural sbilities or the general trainlog necessary for any given work; to be qualified is to have, In addition to competency, a apecial training, enabling one tent may or may effectively ande to become qualifed; he who is not competent caunot become qualified, for it is not in him. Fitted is a general word; he who ia fitted by nature, experience, or general tralning is competent; he who ualifiedly (kwol'i-fid-li), adv. In
manner. (kwol -nd-1i), adt. In a qualified nalion , qualification limitation.
dalifiedness (kwol'i-fid-nes), $n$. The state of belag qualined or fitted.
qualifier (kwol'i-fi-er), $n$. [< qualify + eerl. Cf. qualificator.] One who or that which qualifies; that which modifies, reduces, tempers, or restrains; specifically, in gram., a word that qualifies another, as an adjective a noun, or an adverb a verb, etc.
Your Epitheton or qualifier, whereof wo spake before, ... because he serues also to alter and enforce the sence, we will say somewhst more of him.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 152.
Qualifers of the Haly Offlee, a body of monks, in the service of the Inquisition, who examined the evidence in regard to accused persons, and mada reports to the tribunals. Encyc. Brit.
qualify (kwol'i-fi), v.; pret. and pp. qualified, ppr. qualifying. [<OF. qualifier, califier, cualificar, F. qualifier $=\mathrm{Sp}$. calificar $=\mathrm{Pg}$. qualificar $=\mathrm{It}$. qualificare, $\langle\mathrm{ML}$. qualificare, $\langle\mathrm{L}$. qualis, of what kind, + -ficare, 〈facere, make: see quality and -fy.] I. trans. 1. To note the quality or kind of; express or mark a quality of. -2. To impart a certain quality or qualification to; fit for any place, office, or occupation ; furnish with the knowledge, skill, or other accomplishment necessary for a purpose.

I determined to qualify myaelf for engraving on copper.
Hogarth, io Thackeray's Eng. Humourists, Foggrth,
[Smollett, and Fielding, note.
Misanthropy is not the temper which qualifies a man to act in grest aftsirs, or to jndge of them.

Macaulay, Hallsm's Const. Hlet.
3. Specifically, to make legally capable; furnish with legal power or capacity: as, to qualify a person for exercising the elective franchise.
The first of them, ssys he, that has a Spaniel by his Side, is a Yeoman of about an hundred Ponnds a Year, an honest Man; He ia juat within the Gama Act, and qualified to
kill an Hare or a Pheasant. Addison, Spectator, No. 122 In 1432 tt was ordered that the qualifying freehold should be withlo the county. Stubbs, Const. Hist., §388.
4. In logic, to modify by the negative particle or in some similar way.-5. In gram., to express some quality as belonging to; modify; describe: said of an adjective in relation to a noun, of an adverb in relation to a verb, etc. -6. To limit or modify ; restrict; limit by exceptions; come near denying: as, to qualify a statement or an expression; to qualify the sense of words or phrases
Sometimes wordes suffered to go eingle do gine greater sence and grace then words quallified by attlbutions do. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 152

## qualify

7. To moderate; soothe; abate; soften; diminish

I do not geek to quench your iove's hot fire,
But qualify the fire's extreme rage. Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7. 22.
Aithough the aest of the Town be excessive hot, yet it is happily qualified by s North-east gale that bloweth from
sea.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 5. 8. To modify the quality or strength of ; make stronger, dilute, or otherwise fit for taste: as, to qualify liquors.
I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was craitily
Shak., Otheilo, $\mathrm{ii}, 3.41$. A set of feuars and bonnet lairds who . . . contrived to drink twopenny, qualified with brandy or whisky.
9. To temper; regulate; control.

This is the master-piece of a modern politician, how to quanle to the fength of that foot that is to tread on thei people to the iength of Hilton, Reiormation in Eng., ii. | It [the bittern] hath no fit larynx or throttie to qualify |
| :--- |
| Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iil. 27. | 10. In Scotch law, to prove; authenticate; confirm.

The other [half of the goods forieited] to be given to hira who delatea the receptera and qualifies the same. Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 273. (Jamieson.)
If sny individual could qualify a wrong, and a damago arising from it.

Thurlow, quoted in Bosweli'a Johnson (an. 1776). $=$ Syn. 2. To prepare, capacitate. See qualified,-6 and 7.
II. intrans. 1. To take the necessary steps for rendering one's self capable of holding any office or enjoying any privilege; establish a claim or right to exercise any function. - 2. To take the oath of office before entering upon its duties.-3. To make oath to any fact: as, I am ready to qualify to what I have asserted. [U. S.] qualitative (kwol'i-tā-tiv), a. [=F.qualitative $=\mathrm{Sp}$. cualitativo $=\mathrm{Pg}$. It. qualitativo, $<\mathrm{LI}$. qualitativus, < L. qualita( $t$-)s, quality: see qual qualy.] Originally, depending npon qualities; now, non-quantitative; relating to the possession of qualities without reference to the quantities involved; stating that some phenomenon occurs, but without measurement. The word occurs, according to Dr. Fitzedward Hall, in Gaule's Пīs- $\mu$ avtia (1652).
After this quantitative mental distinction (between men and women, which becomes incidentally qualitative by teliing most upon the most recent and most complex laculquent on the relations of men and women to their children and to one another.
-ualitative analzats, in Qualitative analyais, in chem. See analysis.- Qualistrophy. - Qualitative definition, s definition by mesos of accidental qualities.
qualitatively (kwol'i-tā-tiv-li), adv. In a qualitative manner; with reference to quality; in quality.
qualitied (kwol'i-tid), a. [< quality $\left.+-a d^{2}.\right]$ Disposed as to qualities or faculties; furnished with qualities; endowed.

## Besides all this, he was well qualitied. <br> Chapman, Iliad, xiv. 104.

A dainty hand, snd small, to have such power
Op heip to dizzy height; and qualitied
Divinely. Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 184. quality (kwol'i-ti), n.; pl. qualities (-tiz). [< OF . qualite, F. qualite $=\mathrm{Sp}$.
$=\mathrm{Pg} . q u a l i d a d e=\mathrm{It} . q u a l i t a,<\mathrm{L} . q u a l i t a(t-) s$, = Property, nature, state, quality (Cicero, tr. Gr. roótクs), < qualis, interrog., of what kind, of what sort; rel., of such a kind, of such sort, such as, as; indof., having some quality or other; < quis, fem. abl. qua, who, what: see who.] 1. That from which anything can be said to be such or such; a character expressiblo by an adjective admitting degrees of comparison, but not explicitly relative nor quantitative: thus, blueness, hardness, agility, and mirthfulness are qualities. The precisa meaning of the word is governed by its prominence in Aristotclian philosophy, which iormed part of a liberal education tili fled doctrine ol Ramus was tanght at Cambridge. Aristotle makes quality one of his categories, or highest gen-
era, and thereby distinguishes it aboolutely from substance, quantity, and relation, as well aa from place, time, setion, passion, habit, and posture. A quality is further aaid by Aristotle to bo something which has a contrary, things agree and also differ. But no writers, not even Aristotie himseli, have atrictly observed these distinctions; snd Cicero, much followed by the Ramista, uses opposed to quantity; snd few writera call the universai atributcs of matter or those of mind qualities,
There is oomewhat contrarie unto qualitie, as vertue is

Ise. The thing conteinyng or receivyng any qualitie maje
ho saied to recelve either mors or jess. As one man is houghte to be wiser then another, not that wisdome it seif is either greater or iesse, but that it maie bee in some manne more and in some manne iesse, By qualitie things whiche are of like qualitie snd have proprietiea bothe accordingly.
our good or evil estate after death dependeth most upon the quality of our ilvea. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 46. Every ain, the oftener it is committed, the more it acquireth in the quality of evii.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 42.
Qualities do as weli seent to belong to natural bodies generaily considerod as place, time, motion, snd those other things.

Boyle, Origin of Terms, Prel.
The power to produce any idea in our mind, I cali quality of the subject wherein that power is. Locke, Human Understanding, II. viii. 8.
The thres qualities which are usualiy said to distinguish atom from atom are shape, order, and position.
2. One of those characters of a person or thing which make it good or bad; a moral disposition or habit. This uee of the word, which comes from Aristotio, was much more common and varied down to acters were calied qualities nore often than had onea. Ail the qualities that man
Loves woman for. Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 166.
You must now speak Sir John Falstaff fair;
Which swima against your stream ol quality.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 34. To-night woll wander through the atreets, and note The qualities of people.

Shat., A. and C., I. 1. 54.
You never taught me how to handle cards,
To cheat and cozen men with oaths and lies;
Those are the worldly qualities to live.
Bear and Fy Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 1. You must observe all the rare qualities, humours, and compiments of s gentleman.

Thou hast that pretty Ouality of l. the Town who in anety Quaity of the Iamiliar Fops oi the Town, who, in an Esting-House, always keep Company
with all Peopie in't but those they came with. Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 1. He is very great, and a very delightful man, and, with s s most conspicuous part in life. Smith, To Lady Holland. 3. A distinguished and characteristic excellence or superiority: as, this wine has quality. We find spontaneity, also, in the rhymes of Alifnghsm, whoas "Mary Donnelly" and "The Fairies" have that in-
tuitive grace called quality - a grace which no amount of tuitiva grace called quality - a gra
artifice can ever hope to produce

Stedman, Vict. Poeta, p. 258. In character the setter ahouid display a great amount of quality, a term which is difficult of explanation, though iully apprecisted by all experienced sportsmen. It means a combination of symmetry, as understood by the artist, with the peculiar attributes of the breed under examina tion, as interpreted by the aportsman.
4. Degree of excellence or fineness; the food was of inferior quality; the finest quality of cloth. - 5. A title, or designation of rank, profession, or the like.

When ye will speake giving enery person or thing besides his proper name a qualitie by way of addition, whether it be of good or of bad, it is s figuratiue speach of sudi-
ble sileration. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 147. 6. Rank; profession; occupation; function; character sustained.

A man of such periection
As we do in our quality mnch want.
a we do in our quality mnch want.
I am weary of this trade of fortune-telling, and mean to ticklish quality.
Kneeing is the sinner's posture; if thou come hither in the quality of a sinoer, . . . put thyseli into the posture
of s sinner, kneel.
Donne, Sermoos, vii

The aaints would often leave their cells,
To try good prople's hoapitality.
Swift, Baucis and Philemon.
A marriage, at the Hailfax parish church, between John Bateman, of Hipperhoime, in that parish, and s Margaret Aldersleys (no addrese or quality given).
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 189.

## 7. Persons of the same calling or fraternity

 [Rare.]To thy atrong bidding task
Ariel and ali hia quality. Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 193. 8. Nobility or gentry, either abstractly (as, persons of quality) or concretely (as, the qual ity). But the former is obsolescent, the latter obsolete or now vulgar.
Gentiemen of blood and quality.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 8. 95.
Two or three great ailver fiagons, made with iuscriptions gifts of the king to such snd such persons of qualit as did stay in town the late great plague, for the keeping
things in order in the town. Pepye, Diary, III. 120.

A nymph of quality admires our knight;
Pope, Moral Essays, Iil. 385.
quality
$9 t$. Character in respect to dryness or moisture, heat or cold, these being the elemental qualities from which it was supposed other properties, especially those of drugs and the temperaments, were compounded.

Of that fell poison. Shak., K. John, v. 7. 8.
10t. Cause; occasion: an incorrect use.
My brother Troilus iodgen there to-night:
Rouse him and give him note of our approach,
With the whole quality wherefore
Shak., T. and C., Iv. 1. 44
11. In logic: (a) The character of a proposition as affirmative or negative. [This use comes from Appuleius, a Latin writer of the second century.]
How is a aimple proposition divided according to qualitie ? 1 nto an affirmative and negative proposition.
Blunderille, Arte of Logicke,
II. (b) The character of apprehension as clear and distinct or obscure and confused. [This use is due to Kant.]
In relation to their subject, that is, to the mind itself, hay [conceptal are considered as standing in a higher or iower degree of consciousness-they ars more or less cisar, more or iess diatinct ; this $\dot{\text { Sir }}$. II amilton, Logic, vill Accidental quality, a qualtty not distinguishing one peclthut cessing to be the same kind of auhatanco Active alterative or alterant quality, s quality by Active, alterative, or atterant qualich a body acts: thus, heat is an active quality of fire.- Affective quality. Same as affection, 6.- Categories of quality. See category.- Contingent quality, derivative quality not necessarily involved io any primitive quality. - Contrariety of quality. See contrariety. - Corporeal quality, a natura qualty of a hody depen-stance-Cosmical quality, a quaitif of a body dependent upon the preaence of some unperceived thing, ss its mental or first quality (tr. Gr. прwim סsaфopí), one of mental or first quality (tr. Gr. mpwin daфop the , we of according to Ariatotle, distinguish the four elements, earth being dry and somewhat cold, water cold and aomewhat moist, sir moiat and somewhat hot, flre hot and somewhat dry. Of these qualities, hot and cold are sctive, moist and dry pasaive. The hot segregates different kinds of substance, the cold bringa them ogether, the moist has no definite boundary of its own, but readily receives ceive another. The effort of the Aristotelians constantly was to acconnt for the properties of compound bodies by these first qualitier, and this was especially done by physiciana in regard to drugs. - Essential quality, s quality the easentiai diff erence of some species.- Imputed qualityt. Sea impute. - In tentional quality, a character the predication of which ststea a fact, but not the true mode of existence of that fact : thus, it is a fact that the ceieatial bodios are accelerated toward one another; but,
if sction at s distsnce be not admitted, attraction is an if sction at s distsnce be not admitted, attraction is an intentional quality.- Logical quality, See del. 10, above. - Manifest, occult, original qualities. See the adjecthe principies of mechanics. - Patible quality + (tr. Gr. the principies of mechanics.- Patible quality $\dagger$ tr. Gr. - Predicamental quality, quality in the strict senge, in which it ia oneof the ten predicsments or categories of Aris-totie.-Primary quality, one of the mathematical characters of bodies, not atrictiy a quality, and not the object of any singla aenae exclusively. Locke ennmerates these as solidity, extension, figure, motion or reat, and number. to be a result of other qualities.- Quality of a sound. See timbre.- Quallty of estate, in law, the manner in which the enjoyment of an estate is to be exercised while the right of enjoyment continues.-Real quallty. (a) A quality really existing in a body, snd not intentionsl. (b) A quality really exiating in a body, and not imputed. - Secondary qualíty. (a) A patible quality. (b) A derivative quality.- Secundo-primary quality, \& character which in being known as it affects us is ipso facto quown as it exists, as hardness.- Sensible or sensile quality. Same quality known by the touch. (b) A patible quality. - The quality, persone of high rank, collectiveiy. [Now vulgar. 1
I shali appear at the next magnerade dreased up in my feathera and plumage fike an Indian prince, that the quality may see how pretty they will look in their travel-
ling habits.
Addison, Guardian, No. 112 The quality, as the upper classes in rural diatricts are designated by the fower.

Trollope, Barchester Towera, xxxv. =\$yn, 1 and 2. Quality, Property, Attribute, Accident, Characteristic, Character, Affection, Predicate, Mark, Diference, Diathesis, Determination. Quality is that which makes or not univare a person or thing such aa he implies an ex not universal, and in one popular senae it implies an ex lectuai or moral ; in metaphysics it may be slso physical. A property is thst which is viewed as pecuilarly one's own, a peculiar quslity. An attribute is a high and loity charomnipotence etc., and moral, as hoilness, justice, mercy etc. "Accident is su abbreviated expression for accidental or contingent quality." (Sir W. IIamilton, Metsph., vi.) Characteristic is oot a term of logic or philosophy ; it stands for a personal, peculiar, or distinguishing quality: as, yel low in skin, horn, milk, etc., 18 a characteristic of Gnernsey cattle. Characteristics may be mental, morai, or physicai. is anything which is true of a aubject. In another senss character (as a coliective term) is the aum of the characteristics of a person or thing, especislly the moral characteriatics. The word always views them as making a unit
quality
or whole，and has lower and blgher uscs．The other words
ara somewhat tecinical．Afection is used in various 8cnses．Predicate snd mark are very general words in
logic．Difference is a character distinguishing one class of objecta from others．Diathesis，the corresponding Greek form，is appilied In medicine to peculiarities of con．
stitution．Determination is a more recent pliliosoplcat term denoting a character in general．
It would be felt as Indecorous to speak of the qualities of God，snd as ridiculons to speak of the attrioutes of
matter． Property ia correctly a synonyn for pecnliar quality；bnt Sir WV．Hamiton Metaph vi．
We have no direct cognizance of what may be called the substantiva existence of the body，only of Its accidents．
 To judge human character，a man may sometimea havo To judge human character，s man may sometimea havo

quality－binding（kwol＇i－ti－bīnding），$n$ ．A kind of worsted tape used for binding the borders of earpets and similar work．Simmonds．
quallet，$n$ ．A Middle English form of whale 1 ． qualm（kwäm），$n$ ．［Also dial．calm ；＜ME．qualm， quelm，pestilence，death，〈 AS．civealm，death， slaughter，murder，destruction，plague，pesti－ lence（ $=$ OS．qualm，death，destruction,$=$ D． kivalm，suffocating vapor，smoke，$=\mathrm{OHG}$ ． quelm，chuoalm，MHG．qualm，tucalm，slaughter， destruction，G．qualm，suffocating vapor，vapor， steam，damp，smoke，nausea，$=$ Sw．qualm，suf－ focating air，sultriness，$=$ Dan．kvalm，suffocat－ ing air，kvalme，nausea），＜cuclan，die，whence crellan，cause to die，kill：see quaill，and cf． qualel and quell．］1ヶ．Illness；disease；pesti－ lence；plague．

A thousand sisin，and not of qualme ystorve． 2．A sudden attack of ilness；a turn of faint－ ness or suffering；a throe or throb of pain．
 3．Especially，a sudden fit or seizure of sick－ ness at the stomach；a sensation of nausea． Falstaff．How now，M1stress Doll ！
Hostess．Slck of
Hostess．Slek of a calm．Shak．， 2 Hen．IV．，1i．4．40．
For who without a qualm hath ever look＇d
On holy garbage，though by Homer cook＇d？
A scruple or twingeomion，Trainsalod Verse． punction；uneasiness．

Some seek，when queasy conscience has its qualms， To lull the painful mslady with alms．
$5 \nmid$ ．The boding cry of a raven．
As ravenes qualm，or achrychynge of thise owila．
Chaucer，Trollus，${ }^{\text {．}} 382$
qualm（kwäm），v．i．［＜qualm，n．］1．To be sick；suffer from qualms．［Rare．］
Let Jesse＇s sov＇relgn fiow＇r perfume my qualming breast．
2．To cause pain or qualms．
Sollcitude discomposes the head，jealousy the heart envy qualms on his bowela，prodigality on his purse． qualmiret（kwal＇mir），$n$ ．［A var．of quavemire， appar．simulating quail，qualm．］Same as quaymire．
Whosoener seketh it in ani other place，and goeth about to set it out of men＇s puddels and qualmires，and not ont of tha most pure and cleare fountaine itselfe．

Bp．Gardiner，True Obedience，fol． 9.
qualmish（kwä＇mish），a．［＜qualm $+-i s h l$. 1．Sick at the stomach；inclined to vomit；af－ fected with nausea or sickly lauguor．
I am qualmish at the smell of leek．
2．Uneasy．
Elizabeth was not desirous of peace．She was qualmish Motley，Hist．Netherlands，I． 521. qualmishly（kwä＇mish－li），adv．In a qualmish manner．
qualmishness（kwä＇mish－nes），$n$ ．The state of being qualmish；nausea．
quamash（kwa－mash＇），n．Same as eamass．
quamash－rat（kwa－mash＇rat），n．Same as ea－ mass－rat．
quamoclit（kwam＇ō－klit），n．［Mex．］1．The cypress－viue，Ipomxa Quamoclit．－2．［cap．］ ［NL．］A sectiou of the genus Ipomæa，iuclud－ ing the cypress－vine，formerly regarded as a genus．
quam proxime（kwam prok＇si－mē）．［L．：quam， as ；proxime，most nearly，＜proximus，nearest see proxime．］As near as may be；nearly．
quandang（kwan＇dang），n．［Australian．］A

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its fruit．The latter，called native peach， 18 said to be almost the only Australian Iruit reliahed by Europeans． is edible．Also quandong and quantong． quandary（kwon＇darí or kwon－dā＇ri），n．；pl． a dial．corruption（simulating a word of L． origin with suffix－ary）of dial，wandreth，evil， plight，peril，adversity，difficulty：see wandreth． The change of initial w－to wh－（hw－）oceurs in some dialcetal forms，e．g．in whant，a fre－ quently heard pron．of want（as，I don＇t whant it）．Medial $w$ often suffers dialectal change to $q u$（asin squete for sweet），and instances of the change of $w \hbar$－to $q u$－aro numerous（Sc．qua， quha，for who，quhar for where，etc．）．The no－ tion that quandary comes from F ，qu＇en dirai－je， ＇what shall I say of it，＇is＇absurd．］A state of difficulty or perplexity；a state of uncertainty， hesitation，or puzzlement；a pickle；a predica－ ment．
I leaue you to iudge ．．In what a quandarie ．．Phar－
Greene，Mas brought． That much I fear forsaking of my diet
Wlil bring me presently to that quanlary Beau．and $F^{2}$ ．
We are in a great quandary what to do．
Pepys，Dary，I．245．
quandary（kwon＇dą－ri or kwon－dā＇ri），$v . ;$ pret． and pp．quandaried，ppr．quandarying．［＜ quandary，n．］I．trans．To putinto a quandary； bring into a state of uncertainty or difficulty． Methinks I am quandary＇d，like one going with a party to discover the enemy＇s camp，but had lost his gulde upon
the mountains．
Otway，Soldler＇s Eortude，ili．
II．intrans．To be in a difficulty or uncertain－ ty；hesitate．
lla quandaries whether to go forward to God，or，with Demse，to tarn back to tha world．Works，I．505．（Davies．）
Rev．T．Adams，Work quandy（kwan＇di），u．；pl．quandies（－diz）．［Ori－ gin obscure．］A duck，the oldwife or south－ southerly，Harelda glacialis．See cut under Harelda．［Massachusetts．］
quannet（kwan＇et），$n$ ．［Origin obscure．］1．A kind of file，used especially for scraping zine plates for the process denominated anastatic priuting．Ure．－2．A flat file set in a frame like a plane，used in the manufacture of combs．
Tortolse－shell handles，sre smoothed with \＆flost or siogle cut file，tecłnlcally known as a quannet．

O．Byrne，Artlsan＇s Jiandbook，p． 410.

## quanon $n$ ．Same as kanun．

quant（kwant），n．［Also quont；＜ME．quante， whante，a pole，stick，rod；cf．kent ${ }^{1}$ ．］1．A walk－ ing－stick．［Prov．Eng．］2．A pushing－pole with a flat board or cap at one end to prevent it from sinking into the mud，used by bargemen； also，a jumping－pole，similarly fitted，used in marshes．The name is also given to the cap． ［Prov．Eng．］
quanta，$n$. Plural of quantum．
quantativet（kwon＇ta－tiv），a．Same as quanti－ tative．
The notions of quantity，and of the two most almple dif－ ferences of quantative things，rarity and density．

Sir K．Digby，Treatise of Bodies（1644），iv．
quantic（kwon＇tik），n．［＜L．quantus，how great， how much（see quantity），＋－ic．］In math．，a ra－ tional integral homogeneous function of two or more variables．Quantlcs are classifled according to their dimensions as quadric，cubic，quartic，quintic，etc．，de－ noting quantics of the second，third，fourth，fifth，etc．，de－ grees，They are further distinguished as binary，fernary， quaternary，etc．，according as they contaln two，three，four， 1854．－Order of a quantic the degres of a qantlc． 1854，－Order of a quantic，the degres of a
quantical（kwon＇ti－kal），a．Relating to quan－ ties．
quantification（kwon＂ti－fi－kā＇shon），$n$ ．［＜NL． as if＊quantificatio（ $n \sim$ ），＜＊quantificare，quantify： see quantify．］1．The act of attaching quan－ tity to anything：as，the quantification of the predicate．－2．The act of determining the quan－ tity．－Quantification of the predicate，the attaching of the aigns of loglical quantity，every and some，to the predi－ according to Hamitton，the protagoniat of the opinfon that， thls should be done In formallogic，are：All A ls all B；any $A$ is not any $B$ ；all $A$ is some $B$ ；any $A$ is not some $B$ ；some A la sll B；some A is not any B；some A Is some B；some A js not some B．But these forms include but one de－ B），and are systematic only in anpal scheme（all A is all B），and are systematic only in appearance，as De Morgan that the copula should ba considered as a sign of Identity； the usual doctrino makes It s sign of Inclusion．Accord． ing to the most modern school of formal logjclans，the question is not of great importance，but should be de－ cided against the quantification of the predicate．Aristotle
sxamlned and rejected the quantifleation of the predicate，
quantity
on the ground that Every A Is every B can be true only if A and B are ona individual．
The doctrine of the quantification of the predicate，sct under a numerical form by Profegsor De Morgan，is a doc－ trine supplementary to that of Aristotle．

II．Spencer，Study of Soclol．，p． 223.
quantify（kwon＇ti－fī），v．t．；pret．and pp．quan－ tified，ppr．quantifying．［＜NL．＊quantifieare， ＜L．quantus，how much，how many，+ －ficare， L．quantus，how much，how many，＋－feare，
facere，make：see quantity and－fy．］To dc－ termine the quantity of；modify or determino with regard to quantity；mark with the sigu of quantity：as，to quantify a syllable or a Verse：more especially a term in logic．－Quan－ quantitative（kw on＇ti－tằ－tiv），$a$ ．［＝F．quan－ titatif $=$ Pr．quantitatiu $=$ Sp．enantitativo $=$ Pg．It．quantitativo，＜ML．quantitativus（Abe－ Pard），＜L．quantita（t－）s，quantity：see quantity．］ Relating or having regard to quantity or mea－ surement．
If the thing may be greater or less，${ }^{\text {ative notions enter，then guanti－}}$ ative notions enter，and the science must be Mathematical
In nature．
Jecons，Yol．Fcon．，Int．，p．8． Perhaps the best quantitative verses in our langnage． are to be found in Mother Goose，composed by nurses Wholly by ear and beating time as they danced the bshy
on their knee．
Lovell，Stndy Windows，$p$ ． 266 ． The loglc of probability is related to ordinary syllogistle as the quantitative to the qualitatlve branch of the aame sclence．C．S．Peirce，Theory of Probable Inference． Quantitative analysis，in chem．See analysis－Quan－ titative atrophy．Ssms as simple atrophy．－Quan－ titative feet，meters．See acceniual fcet，under accen－ tual．－Quantlitative geometry．Same as metric geom－ etry（which see，under geometry）．－Quantitative logic， quantitatively
quantitatively（kwon＇ti－tā－tiv－li），adv．In a quantitative manner；with regard to quantity． quantitativeness（kwon＇ti－tă－tiv－nes），n．The state ol condition of being quantitative．
In Geology，In Blology，in Psychology，most of the pre－ fivens are qualitative only ；and where they are quantita－ very Indefinite．
II．Spencer，Study of Soclol．s．p．45． quantitivet（kwon＇ti－tiv），$a$ ．Same as quanti－ tative．［Rare．］
Compounding and dividing bodies according to quanti－ five parts．Sir K．Digby，Man＇s Sonl，ill． quantitively（kwon＇ti－tiv－li），adv．So as to be measured by quantity；quantitatively．
quantity（kwon＇ti－ti），n．；pl．quantities（－tiz）． ［＜ME．quantitee，quantite，＜OF．quantite， $\mathbf{F}$ ． quantite $=$ Sp．cantidad $=\mathrm{Pg}$. quantidade $=\mathrm{It}$ ． $q u a n t i t a ̀, ~<L . ~ q u a n t i t a(t-) s$ ，relative greatness or extent（tr．Gr．тобór $\eta$ ），く quantus，how much， how many，＜quam，how，in what manner，＜
qui，who，$=$ E．who：seewho，what，howl．］1．The being so much in measure or extent cally，the intrinsic mode by virtue of which a thing is more or less than another；a system of relationship by virtue of which one thing is said to be more or less than another ；magni－ tude．
Thy zodiak of thin Astralable is shapen as a compass
wleh that contjenith a large brede，ss aftur the ouantite of thin astralsble．Chaucer，Astrolabe， 1.21.
Quantity and number differ only in thought（ratione） from that which has quantity and is numbered．

Descartes，Prln．of Phllos．（tr．by Veitch），Ii． 88.
The sclence of number is foanded on the hypothesis of the dlatinctness of things；the sclence of quantity is founded on the totally different hypothesis of continnity．
W．K．Clifford，I ectures， $\mathbf{I}$ ． 337. 2．In the concrete，an object regarded as more or less；a quantum；any amount，magnitude， or aggregate，in a concrete sense：as，a quan－ or aggregate，in a concrete sense：as，a quan－ denote that which should be enumerated ra－ ther than measured：as，a quantity of people． Any perfectly regular system of objects whose relations are definable in advance，and capsble of construction in the imaginatlon，forms a system of quantity capable of belng dealt with hy mathematical reasoning．I＇he quan－ to a definltion laid down in advance，are imaginary，snd in that sense abstract ；bot as belng objects of the imagi－ nation，snd not merely of the discurslve reason，they are concrete．Mathematical quantities are elther discrete（as Whole numbers）or continuous．They msy also be muiti－ ple，as vectors．
Thei don rightfulie Inggementes in every cause，bothe of riche and pore，smale and grete，aftre the quantylee of
the trespas that 18 mys don．Mandeville，Travels，$p .287$. Forty thousand brothers
Could not，with all their quantity of love，
Make np my sum．
Shak．，Hamlet，v．1． 203. There is a farre greater quantity of buildings In this
Exchange］then in ours，
Coryat，Crudities，I． 212 Where the ground is seen burning continually abont the quantity of an acre．Purchas，Pilgrimage，p． 19. Heat，considered with respect to its power of warming things and changing their state，Is \＆quantity strictly cs－ in quallty or in kind．

## quantity

3. A large or considerable amount. Warm antiscorbuticai piants taken in quantities will oc-
casion stinking breath. Arbuthnot, Aliments, vi. 7,82 . 4t. A piece or part, especially a small portion; anything very little or diminutive.

Away, thou rag, thou quantity, thou remnant. t. Proportion ; correspondent degree. Things base and vile, holding no quantity,
Love can transpose to form and dignity. . In anc. orthoëpy, pros., and metrics, the relativo time occupied in uttering a vowel or a syllable; that characteristic of a vowel or a syllable by which it is distinguished as long or short; syllabic measure or time; prosodic length. In anclent Greek and Latin pronunciation a iong vowel or syilable occupied nearly, or in deliberste enunciation
fully, twice the time of a short vowei or syllable, snd the fully, twice the time of a short vowei or syllable, snd the
grammarisms accordingly sssumed the average short vowei or syllable as the prosodic unit (mors), and taught that a long vowel or syilable was equal to two short ones. Some rowels or syllabies varied in time between these two iim-
its and were called common, admitting of metrical use as either longs or shorts. In certain situations (elision, ecthlipsis) vowels were much shorter in pronunciation than the aversge short, and, although audible, were disregarded in metricai messurement. A syllable was long either by
nature or by position (seelong1, $\alpha$. $\overline{5}(\alpha)$. In the English nature or by position (see long i, $\alpha .$, , (a)). In the English sense is entirely disregsrded, except in so far as the length of the penult affects the accent according to the Latin ruls; and English writers use the phrase false quantity for a false accentuation. Thus, to pronounce vec-ti'gal
vecti-gat is calied a "false quantity," but to pronounce the $a$ alike in patter and mater is not so designsted.

All compoaed in a metre for Catullus,
All in quantity, carefui of my motion.
Tennyson, Experiments, Hendecasylabics.
7. In logic, that respect in which universal and particular propositions differ. See proposition, and logical quantity, below.-8. In clect., the amount of electricity which passes through any section of a circuit in a unit of time: more exactly termed the strength of the current. A battery is arranged for quantity when the pos-
itive poles of all the ceils are connected and all the itive poles of all the ceils are convected and all the negative poles are connected, so that the current is - Absolute quantity, quantity considered as befong ing to an object in itself, without reference to any other.-
Auxdilary quantity. See auxiliary. - Broken quanAuxiliary quantity, See auxiliary.- Broken quansccident which has parts outsidee of one anotilier; the quantity of which Aristotle treats in his book of the categories. - Categories of quantity. See category,
Commensurable quantities, quatitites havng a com
mon messure. - Complex quantity, a multiple quantity mon messure. - Complex quantity, a multiple quantity; especially, an imgginary quantity of the form A + Bi, whers $i^{2}=-1$. - Compound quantity. See compound mains invariably the same while others increase or decrease; a quantity which, thoughi it may be indetermi nate, is not studied or continued quantity, a system imit of every convergent series of quantities it contains. see or spatial extension, as length, area, volume, etc.-
Definite quantity, in logic, the quantification of a proposition in a more deflnite way than by the distinc tion of "some" and "all." There are varions systems of definite quantity.-Dimensive quantity. Same as cor-
poreal quantity.-Discrete quantity, quantity proceedporeal quanntity. - Discrete quantity, quantity proceedits quantities are susceptible of being connected, one to one, with the whole or a part of the series or whole num
hers. The system of ordinai numbera is the most famif lis example of discrete quantity ; sinother example is the system of ordinary vulgar fractions, - Dissimilar quantities, quantities such that no one is a real mnitiple of only two values in any one direction, as in the Booila algebra-Elliptic quantity, a system of quantity (ss distances, but in which any quantity on being sufficiently increased returns into itself: so called becanss the ellipse has no real point at infnity. - Extensive quantity. See external.- Flowing quantity. See flouringHyperbolic quantity, a system of quantity contsining such quantities that there are, in some directions at east,
two different absolutelimits, generally $+\infty$ and - . Tius,
if it wero the property of a yardstick to shorten on reced if ing from a fixed center, this might happen sccording to yardstick could carty the measurement beyond two limits in every, or in some, directions. Points lying beyond these, if such thers were, would be at imaginary distances. Such measurement wonld make a system of hyperbolic quansible quantity syame as imaginary quantity. - Improper quantity, Same as intensive quuntity. Reid
deflnes improper quantity as that which cannot be mea-
sured by its own kind - that is everything not extension, duration, number, nor proportion.- Incommensurable quantites. See indeterminate. Inference of trans-
quantity
posed intity.
a quantity infler intely tity. Sec infinite, - Infinitesimal quantity, quantity
Infintcly less than every measurable quantity. See in-
finitesimal, $n$. Intensive quantity. Ses intensive.

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Internal quantity. See internal. - Intrinsic quan-
tity, the older name of intensive quantily. - Irrational quantity, a quantity not expressible hy any whole numroot of a rationsi qusatity in Enclid, however, by an irthe unit of the same kind. In this phrase, irrational [tr. Gr. "גoyos] mesns 'Inexpressible' ; it does not mean
'absurd,' though these qusntities are called surds. - Like quantities, qusnicies one of whichimed quantity system of quantities all fnite, and having an absolnt maximnm and minimum in every direction- Logica contsins or is contsined by another, and that in three senses: (a) Quantity of extension, or logical breadth, relative character of a term such that when it is in excess
the term is predicabie of all the subjects of which snother is predicable, and of more besides; or a relstive charscter pplicable in all the cases in which another is applicaule. (b) Ouantity of comprchension or intension or logicsl depth, a relstive character of a term such that when it is in ex cess the term has all the predicates of another term, and more besides; or a relative character of a proposition such that when it is in excess the proposition is followed by adl the consequents of anot her proposition, and more besides. (c) Quantily of science (Aquinas) or of information, a relaceas it has all the subjectap snd predicates of another con. cept, and more besides, owing to its being is nas more knowiedge. Logical quantity is to be dist cal quantities. See mathematical.-Measurablequan. tity, a system of qusntities every one of which can be stated to any desired degree of approximation by the sums of numerical muitiples and snbmuitiples of a finite nomber of units; a system of qusntities embrscing only finite
quantities together with certain isolsted infnities, -Measure of a quantity. See measure. - Multiple quantisure of a quantity. See measure.- Mutiple quanth means of two or more numbers, as a geographical position. -Natural quantity, qusility in a sense more concrete matter as when we speak of two different but equai gure tities of wster or lead. - Negative quantity, a fictitious quantity in mathematics, in most cases inconcelvable, but never involving any iogical contradiction in itself, supposed to belong to a iine of quantity continuing the fine
of ordluary or positive quantity beiow zero for an fuflite distsnce. In many cases a negative quantity has an interpretation: thus, the negative of a dollar owned is a doilar degree of temperature below zero, ete.-Numeral quantity, number. - Parabolic quantity, a quantity beiong. ing to such a system of quantity that on increasing through infinity it immediately reappears on the negative side of zero. Such are Cartesian coördinates in ordinsry geome-cai- quantity any quantity, see permancent-1- of more cal quantity, any chsracter in nature susceptibie of more electric strength of current, etc. - Positive quantity. See positive.-Predicamental quantity. See predica--Propositional quantity, the quantity of s proposition in logic. See logical quantity, ahove. - Protensive quantity, duration in time. - Quantity of action, the lineSee eclinse.-Ouantity of - Quante the reciprocal the radius of curvaturs. - Quantity of electricity, in electrostatice, It depends upon the capacity of the body, which, capacity) and upon the potential of the electricity. It is numerically equal to the product of these two factora. In electrod ynamics it is measured (in coutombs) by the - Quantity of estate, in law, the time during which the right of enjoyment of the property in question is to con-
tinue.-Quantity of heat. See heat, 2 , Quantity of Linue.-Quantity or heat. See heat, 2. - Quantity of
magnetism, the strength of a magnetic pole; the force mit extr upon an equai pole at the unit distance- Quantity of matter, the of motion. See motion.- Quesitive quantity quantity expressed by an interrogativenumeral. qadical quantities. See radicat. - Rational quantity, a quantity expressible by a whoie number or fraction multiplied by the unit of the same kind; in Euciid, a commensurable quantity. - Real quantity, that kind of quan-
tity which extends from zero to infinity, and from infinity through the whole series of negative values to zero again. rocal quantities. See reciprocal. - Scalar quantirocal quantities. see reciprocal. - Scalar quanni-
ty, the ratio between two quantities of the same kind: a real number. This is the deflitition of Hamilton, but subsequent writers sometimes include imaginaries among which is imited at one end and extends to infinity in the other- - Similar quantities, quantitiea of the same kind whose ratios are numbers. - Sophistic quantity, an imaginary quantity. - Superinfinite quantity, a
system of quantity which extends through inflinity into a new region. llyperbolic quantity is a special kind of superinflite quantity in which there are only two re-gions.- Syncategorematic quantity, quantity as exword not a noun.- Terminal quantity, in lagic, tlie quantity of a term, as opposed ta the quantity of a proposition. - Transcendental quantity, intensive quantity as opposed to predicamentai quantity: so called because difgory of quantity.-Transposed quantity, logical quangity transposed from one subject in the premisg to another In the conciusion. - Unidimensional quantity, s sys. simple quantity, - In of the quane kina, othantities which have not a numerical ratio between them. Unlimited
quantity a system of quantities such that, sny two A and B being given, a third $C$ exists such that Blies between A and $0 ;$ a system of quantity which has no absolute maxi-
mum nor minimum in any direction. an Imaginary quantity.--Variable quantity quantity, whose progressive changes are under consideration.--Vec-

## quar

tor quantity, the quantity which belongs to a right line is equal for all paral lei ifnes of equal length; any qusntity capable of representstion by a directed right line, without eonsidering its position in space; a quantity whose square
is a ncgative scalar.-Virtual quantity. Same ss intenis a ncgative
sive quantity.
quantity-culture (kwon'ti-ti-knl"tūr), n. See the quotation.
Quantity-culture ... means a culture, whetber pure or ing. Hueppe, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p. 5 . quantity-fuse (kwon'ti-ti-fūz), $n$. See fuse ${ }^{2}$. quantivalence (kwon-tiv'a-lens), $n$. [< quantivalen $(t)+-c e$.] In chem., the combining power or value of an atom as compared with that of the hydrogen atom, which is taken as the unit of measure: same as calcnee. Also called atomicity.
quantivalency (kwon-tiv'a-len-si), n. [As quantivalence (see -cy).] Same as quantivalence.
quantivalent (kwon-tiv'a,-lent), $a$. [<L. quantus, how much, how many (see quantity), + vaIon $(t-) s$, ppr. of valerc, be strong: see valiant.] Chemically equivalent; having the same saturating or combining power.-Quantivalent ratio. Same as oxygen ratio (which see under ratio). quantoid(kwon'toid), $n$. [As quant(ic) +-oid.] The left-liand side of a linear differential equation whereof the right-hand side is zero.
quantong, $n$. Same as quandang.
quantum (kwon'tum), n.; pl. quanta (-tặ). [L. neut. sing. of quantus, how much, how many see quantity.] 1. That which has quantity; a concrete quantity
The objects of outer sense sre ail quanta, in so far as they so far as they occupy time. Caird, Philoz of Kant, p. 411. 2. A prescribed, proper, or sufficient amount. In judging the quantum of the church's portion, the world thinks every thing too much.
er. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), L. 78. Quantum meruit, as much as ons has merited or deserved; the measure of recovery in iaw for services the
price of which wss not fixed by contract.- Quantum suf-
 suff.- Quantum valebat, ss much as it was worth; the mas fixed by the contract.
quantuplicity $\dagger$ (kwon-tū-plis'i.ti), n. [Irreg. (after duplicity, triplicity, etc.)'く *quantuplex, L. quantus, how much, + plicare, fold.] Same as quotity. Wallis.
quap ${ }^{1}$, quop ${ }^{1}$ (kwop), v. $i$. [< ME. quappen $=$ Norw. Rveppa (pret. kvapp, kvopp), shake, quake, rock; akin to quave, quaver. Hence later quab quob1, q. v.] Same as quab1. [Prov. Eng.] quap ${ }^{2}+, n$. Same as quab², 2 .
Go, goi [It.], a fish called a quap [a quap-fisl, ed. 1611],
which is poison to man, and man to finm. Ftorio, 1598. quaquaversal (kwä-kwä-vér'sal), $a$. [< NL quaquaversus, < L. quequa, wheresoever, abl. fem. sing. of quisquis, whoever, whatever (〈quis, who, + quis, who,+ versus, pp. of vertere, turn incline (see verse), + -al.] Inclined outward in all directions from a central point or area: used chiefly in geology, as in the phrase quaquaversal dip, a dipping in all directions from a
quaquaversally (kwä-kwị̂-vèr'sal-i), adv. In a quaquaversal manner; in all directions from a central point or area.
The outer walis are stony ridges rising from 470 to 610 feet above sea-level, sod declining quaquaversatly to the ertile plateau which, averaging 400 feet. high, XIV. 695.
body of the isiand. quaquaversus (kwă-kwị̆-vèr'sus), a. Same as quaquaversal. Brcwsïter, Phil. Trans., 1852, p. 472.
quaquinert, $n$. A form of quaviver.
There is a ifttle fish in the form of a scorpion, and of the size of the fish quaquiner [tr. L. aranei piscis]. (Davies.)
N. Bailey, ${ }^{\circ}$ tr. of Erasmus'a Colloq., p. 393 . (Dater quar ${ }^{1} \dagger, \cdots$. [<ME. quer, quarre, etc.: see quar$r y^{1}$.] An obsolete form of quarry ${ }^{2}$.

When tempies iye like batter'd quarrs,
Rich in their ritind sepulchers. P. Fletcher, Poems, p. 136. (Halliwell.) A chrysolite, a gem, the very agate Of Machiavel. B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, 1. 1.
The whole citie [Paris], together with the suburbes, is situate upon a quarre of frec stone.
cryat, Crudities, I. 27.
quar ${ }^{1}$, v. t. [< quar $\left.{ }^{1}, n.\right]$ To block up.
But as a millier, having ground his grist,
Lets down the tiood-gates with a speedy fall,
And quarring np the pssasage therewitial.
quar ${ }^{2}$, $n$. An obsolete form of quarry ${ }^{3}$.

## quar

When the Falcon (stooping thunder-like)
With audden souse her [a duck] to the grouad
strike,
And, with the stroak, make on the seuae-lesa grouad Aud, with esa Ouar ooce, twiee or thriea Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas'a Weeka, ii., Tha Lawe. quar ${ }^{3}$ (kwär), v. i. [Origin uncertain.] To Hallivell. [Prov. Eng.]
[Garden mint] is very good to be applifed to the breastea ithat are atretched forth and awollen and full of milike, for
 from quarring and crudding in the breat.
yte, Dodoens, p. 246 (quoted in Cath. Aag., p. 84)
quarantinable (kwor'an-tēn-a-bl), a. [<quarantine + able. $]$ Admitting of quarantine; amenable to or controlled by quarantine quarantine (kwor'an-tēn), n. [Formerly also quarantain, quarantaine, also earentane (Lent); $=$ D. quarantaine, karanteine $=$ G. quarantäne $=\mathrm{Sw}$. Karantän $=$ Dan. karantäne $(\langle\mathrm{F})=$.Sp . cuarentena $=$ Pg. quarentena $=$ Pr. quarantena, earantena, $\angle \mathrm{OF}$. quarantaine, quarentaine, quarantine, $\mathbf{F}$. quarantaine $=$ Turk. karantina, < It. quarantina, quarcntina, quarantana, quarentana, a number of forty, a period of forty days, esp. such a period of forty days, more days, esp. such a period of forty days, more
or less, for the detention and observation of or less, for the detention and observation of
goods and persons suspected of infection, goods and persons suspected of infoction,
ML. quarantena, quarentena (after Rom.), a period of forty days, Lent, quarantine, also a measure of forty rods (see quarentene), < L. quadraginta(>It.quaranta $=\mathrm{F} . q u a r a n t e)$, forty, $=$ E. forty: see forty.] 1. A period of forty days Specifically-(a) The season of Lent. (b) In lav, a period
of forty days during which the widow of a man dying of forty days during which tha widow of a man dying chief mansion-house, and during which tims her dower is to ha asaigned. (c) See def. 2 .
2. A term, originally of forty days, but now of varying length according to the exigencies of the case, during which a ship arriving in port and known or suspected to be infected with a malignant contagious disease is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the place where she arrives. The Unted Statea first adopted a quarantine Isw in February, 1799. This law required federal offeera to assiad in exeeuting state or munlet pal quarantine regu lations. On Aprii 29th, 1878 , a national luarantine law was enacted, suthorizlng the establishment in eertain con tingenclea of national quarantines
To perform their quarantine (for thirty days, as Sir Rd. Browne expressed it In the order of the Council, contrary to the import of the word, though in the genersl accepta tion it signifles now the thlng, not the time apent in do-

We eame into the port of Argostoll on the iwenty-see. ond, and went to the town; I desired to be aahoar aa ons performing quarantain.
3. The enforced isolation of individuals and certain objects coming, whether by sea or by land, from a place where dangerous communicable disease is presumably or actually present, with a view to limiting the spread of the malady. Quain.-4. Hence, by extension: (a) The isolation of any person suffering or convalescing from a cute contagious disease. [Colloq.] (b) The isolation of a dwelling or of a town or district in which a contagious disease exists.

It was ... a relief when neighboura no longer cousidered the house in quarantine [after typhus].
George Eliot, Mfiddlemareh, xxvii.
5. A place or station where quarantine is en-
forced. forced.

He happened to mention that he had been three year In Quarantine, keeping watch over infected travellers,
6. The restriction within limits a warded to naval cadets as a punishment. [U.S.]-Quarantine has been placed In quarantine or that there is contagioua has been placed in quaranting or that there is contagious the quotation.
A quarantine of observation, which ia usually for alx or
three days, and fa imposed on veasela with clean bills, may be performed at any port. Encye. Erit., XX. 154. Shot-gun quarantine, forcible quarantina not duly anquarantine (kwor'an-tēn), v. $t$.; pret. and pp. quarantined, ppr. quarantining. [< quarantine, n. J 1. To put under quarantine, in any sense of that word.-2. Figuratively, to isolate, as by authority.
The buainesa of these [ministers] is with human nature, aod from exactly that are they quarantined for years. quaret $n$. An obsolete form of quirel. quare impedit (kwā'rē im'pe-dit). [So called from the L . words quare imperlit, contained in the writ: L. quare, why (orig. two words, qua rē, for what cause: quà abl. fem. of quis, who, what; rē, abl. of res, thing, cause); impedit,

3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of impedire, hinder, im pede: see impede.] In Eing. lare, the writ (requiring defendant to show why he hindered plaintiff)

## quarelt, $n$. See quarrel1, quarrel2, quarrel3.

quarelett, $n$. An obsolete form of quarrclet.
quarellet, $n$. An obsolete form of quarrel ${ }^{1}$.
quarentenet, $n$. [<ML. quarentena (sc. terræ), a furlong, an area of forty rods: see quarantine.] A square furlong. Pearson, Historical Maps of Eng., p. 51.
quarert, $n$. Same as quarry ${ }^{2}$
quariert, $n$. See quarrier ${ }^{2}$.
quark (kwärk), $n$. [Imitative; cf. quaık.] Same as quuck
quarll ${ }^{1}$ (kwårl), v. A dialectal form of quarrel ${ }^{1}$ quarl ${ }^{2}$ (kwïrl), $n$. [Prob. a contr. form of quar rel ${ }^{2}$ (applied, as square is often applied, to an object of different shape).] In brickmaking, a piece of fire-clay in the shape of a segment of a circle or similar form: it is used in constructing arches for melting-pots, covers for retorts, and the like.
The erection of mine six.ton pots requires $15,000 \mathrm{com}$. mon bricke, 10,000 fire-bricks, 160 feet of quarles, 80 fire-
clay bloekg, and 5 tous of fire-clay.
Ure, Dict., III. 67
Tha cover [of a retort] is usually formed of segmenta of gtoneware, or freclay quarls, bound logether with iron.

## dusa or ${ }^{3}$ (kwarl), $n$

Some on tha stony sfar-fish ride,
And some on tha jellied quarl, that filngs
At once a thoussind streamy stings
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, 8t. 13.

## quar-mant, $n$. A quarryman

The sturdy Quar-man with steel-headed Cones
And masale sledges slenteth out the stones.
varor,
uaroft, adv. An obsolete dialectal form of whercof. Halliuell.
quar-pitt, n. A stone-pit; a quarry. Whalley. [West of Eng.]
quarrt, $n$. and $v$. See quar ${ }^{1}$
quarret, a. A Middle English form of quarry ${ }^{1}$. quarrel ${ }^{1}$ (kwor'el), $n$. [Early mod. E. also quarel, querel; < ME. quarel, quarell, quarelle, querel, querele, 〈OF. querele, F. querelle $=\operatorname{Pr}$. querela, querele, OF. querele, $\mathbf{F}$. querelle $=$ Pr. querela, rela, <L. querela, a complaining, a complaint < queri, pp. questus, complain, lament. Cf, querent ${ }^{1}$, querimony, querulous, etc., from the same source.] It. A complaint; a lament; lamentation. Wheunes comyo elles Rlle thyse foreyne Complsyntes or
quereles of pletyugea? Chaueer, Boëthlus, fii proas 3.

Thou lyf, thou Juste, thou manufa hele,
Tholde my cauae and my querele
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, 1. 39. (Hallivell.)
Aa hia frendes wepte for hym lyenga on the byere they sayd with swete and deevoute querelles, whieh suffred her devoute aeruant to deye without confesslou and penannee.
Golden Legend, quoted In Prompt. Parv, p. 419 . If I shulde here answere to all these querels partlcularly and as the woorthyaesae of the thynga requireth, I myght ynde matter sufficient to maka s volume of luste quantl. lie, and perhappea be tedioun to aunume.
R. Eden (First Booka on America, ed. Arber, p. 53). 2. An accusation; in law, a complaint; an action, real or personal.

The wars were aearce begun but he, in fear
Of quarrels 'gainat hia life, fled from hia conntry.
3. Cause, occasion, or motive of complaint, objection, dispute, contention, or debate; the basis or ground of being at variance with another; hence, the cause or side of a certain party at variance with another.

My quarell is growndid vppoa right,
Whieh gevith me corage for to fight.
corage for to fight.
Generydes (E. E. T. S., L. 3210. Methlnks I could not die anywhera so contented as in the Klog's company ; his cauae being just aod hiaquarrel honourable.

Shak., Hen. V., Iv. 1. 133.
Herodias had a quarrel againat him.
Mark vi. 19.
He thought he had a good quarrel to attack him.
Holinshed.
Rejolce and be merry in the Lord ; be atout in his cause and quarrel.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 249. What to your quarrel to "shallops"?

Gray, Letters, I. 301.
4t. Cause in general; reason; plea; ground.
I uodyratand that Maatre Fytzwater hathe a ayster, a mayd, to mary; . . ye may telle hym, synae he wyil have my aervyse, ib ayene s bargayn myght be mad:... (ior had ayche a quarell to kepe me at home.

Paston Letters, 111. 164

## quarrel

Wives are young men's miatressea, companioas for middis age, and old men'a nursea, so as a nan may have a quarrel to marry when he will

## Bacon, Marriage and Siugle Life (ed. 1887).

5. Altercation; an altercation; an angry dispute; a wrangle; a brawl.

If I can fasten but one cup upon htm,
With that which he hath drunk to-night already,
He'll be as full of quarrel and oifenca
Aa my young mistress' dog. Shak., Othello, 1i. 3. 52. If upon a audden quarrel two persona fight, and one of them kills the other, this is manslaughter.

Blackstone, Com., IV. xiv.
6. A breach of friendship or concord; open variance between parties; a fend.
England was, from the force of mere dynastic causea, The Persian Ambasaador lias had a quarrel with the court
7t. A quarreler. [Rare.]
Though 't [pomp] be temporsl,
It from the quarrel, fortune, do divoree
a sufferance panglug.
Shak., Hen. VIII., li. 3. 14.
Donble quarrel, eceles. a complaint of a clerk to the arch bishop againat an inferior ordinary, for delay of justice.
No double quarrel shall hereatter be grsnied out of any pergoul oath that the said eight-and-tweoty days at tha least are expired, etc. $\quad 95$ th Canon of the Chutch of England (1603) To pick a quarrel. See pickl. -To take up a quarrelt,

1 knew when seven justices could not take up a guarrel,
but when the parties were met themselves, one of them but when the parties were met themselves, one of them , Shak., Aa you Like it, v. 4. 104.
$=$ Syn.
$B$ and
Braucl, Broil, Scufle, I'rangle, Squabble, Feud. Altercation, A fray, Fray, Marrel Braucl, Broil, Scufle, I'rrangle, Squabble, F'eud. A quarre posed wrong: it stopa just ahort of blows; any use beyond thla is now figurative. Altereation fa the spoken part of a quarrel, the partles apeaking siternately. An altereation is thus a quarrelsome dispute between two persona or two aides. Affray and fray express a quarrel that has come to blows in a publie place: ihey are oftes nsed of the atrng glea of war, implying personal activily. Melée emphaaize the confusion mhich those engaged in an afr ray or atrug gle are mingled. Braul emphasizes the unhecoming character and noiainess of the quarrel; while broil adds the ide of entanglement, perhapa with several : two are enough
for a braud; at least ihree are needed for abroil: as, a braw with a nejghbor; a nelghborhood bront. A scuffe is, Ia thl connection, a confused or undignifed atruggle, ai close quarters, between two, to throw each other down, or a similar atruggle of many. A urangle is s severe, unrea عoning, sud noisy, perhspa confused, altereation. A squab ble is a petty wrangle, but is even lesa diguified or irration al. A feud ta a deeply rooted abimosity between two aets
of kiudred, two partles, or posilbly two persons. See ani quarrell (kwor'el), v.; pret. and pp. quarreled or quarrelled, ppr. quarreling or quarrelling. [Early mod. E. also quarel, querel; <OF. quere ler, quereller, complain, complain of, accuse, sue, claim, F. quereller, quarrel with, scold, refl. have a quarrel, quarrel, $=$ Pr. querelhar $=$ Sp. querellar, complain, lament, bewail, complain of, $=\mathrm{Pg}$. querelar, complain, $=\mathrm{It}$. quere lare, complain of, accuse, indiet, refl. complain, lament, L. querelari, make a complaint, ML. querelare, complain, complain of, acense, < L querela, complaint, quarrel: see quarrel ${ }^{1}, n$.] I. intrans. 1. To find cause of complaint ; find fault; cavil.
There are maay which affirme that they have aayled rownd abowt Cuba But whether it bes so or not, or whether, enuyinge the good fortune of thia man, they seek occasloua of querelinge ageynate hym, I can not iudge.

In. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (Firsi Books on America,
I Would not pururrel with a alight midtake
Roscommon, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry. Viator. I hope we have no more of these Alps to pass over.
Piscator. No, no, Sir, only thla ascent before yon, which you see la not very uneasy, and then you will no more
quarrel with your way. Cotton, in Waltoa'a Angler, ii. 232. All are prone to quarrel
With fate, when worms deatroy their gourd, Or mildew apoils their laurel.
F. Locker, The Jester's Morsi.
2. To dispute angrily or violently; contend; squabble.

Not only, air, thia your all-IIfenaed fool,
Do hourly carp and quarrel. Shak., Lear, 1. 4. 222. And Jealousy, and Fear, and Wrath, and War J. Beaumont, Psyche, 1. 105.

If we grumbled a little now and then, it was soon over, Sheridan, The Duenna, 1. 3.
3ł. To disagree; be incongruous or incompati-
ble; fail to be in accordance, in form or essence
Some defect in her
Did quarrel with the nobleat grace ahe owed,
And put it to the foil.
Shak., Tempest, fiil. 1.45.
quarrel
Some things arise of strange and quarrelling kind，
The forepart lien，and \＆snake behnd．Couley，Davidels，ii． To quarrel with one＇s bread and butter，to fali out interests or means of subsistence．＝Syn．2．To jangie cker，spar．
II．trans．1．To find fault with；challenge reprove，as a fault，crrer，and the like．［Scotch．］ Yese nae be quarrell doy by

Young Akin（Child＇s Bsilads，I．181）．
$2 t$ ．Te disagree or contend with．
They［Phariseesi envied the work in the substance，but
Fitz．You will not slight me，msdam？
Wit．Nor you＇il net quarrel me？
B．Jonson，Devil is an Ass，iv． 3.
3．To affect，by quarreling，in a manner indi－ cated by a word or words connected：as，to quarrel a man out of his estate ol rights．
 quarrel，quavel，carrel，later quarreau，F．car－ reau $=$ Pr．cairel $=$ Sp．cuadrillo，a small square，$=$ It．quadrello，a square tile，a dia－ mond，a crossbow－bolt，＜ML．quadrellus，a square tile，a crossbow－bolt，dim．of L．quad－ rum，a square：see quadrum．］1．A small square，or lozenge，or diamond；a tile or pan of a square or lozenge form．Specificsily－（a）A small tile or paving－stone of square or lozenge form．（b）A 8 mall lozenge－shaped pane of giass， used in glazing s window es， pecialiy in tho latticed windew－ rames formerly used in Eng． and and elsewhere．
And jet your skynner cut both ye sortesof theskynnes In smaie peces triangle wysa，lyke haifes nuarell of a glasse wydowe Babees Book（E．E．T．S．），p． 247. We sre right Cornish diamonds． Trim．Yes，we cut Ont quarrels，snd break giasses
whers we go．
Middleton and
［Quarrel，ii． 2.


Quarrels of Window．－The
form illustrated is the＂short form illustrated is the＂short

## 2．A bolt or arrow having a square or four

 edged head，especially a cross－ bow－bolt of such form．

I sigh［saw］yet arwls reyne， And grounde quarels sharpe of steele． Schet sore alla y－vers； Quarels，arwes，they fly smerte； Arthur（ed．Furnivali）herto． A serusunt ．．．was found shooting s puarrell of a crossew＇ris Voyaget II．
oyages，II． 87 Here be two arblasts，comrsdes，with with you sind see yon－drive each bit Fith you，sin see you drive each bot
through $\&$ Saxoo brain！ 3．An instrument with a head shaped like that of the crossbow－ bolt．（a）A glaziers＇dlamend．（b）A kind
of graver．（c）A stone－mssons＇chisel． quarrel ${ }^{3} \dagger$（kwor ${ }^{\text {el }}$ ），n．［Early mod．E．also quar－ rell，quarel；＜ME．quarelle，querelle，a quarry，a var．of quarrer，くOF．quarrere，a quarry：see quarry ${ }^{2}$ ．］A quary where stone is cut．Cath． Ang．，p． 296.
quarreler，quarreller（kwor＇el－èr），$n$ ．［ $\langle$ ME． querelour，＜OF．querelour，quereleur，F．querel－ leur，＜quereler，quarrel：see quarrel1，v．］One who quarrels，wrangles，or fights．
Queache，fals querelour，the quene of heven the wlll quite！ Booke of Precedence（E．E．T．S．，extra ser．），i． 66
Besldes that he＇s a fool，he＇s a great quarreller．
Shak．，T．N．，i．3． 31.
quarrelet（kwer＇el－et），n．［＜quarrel $2+$ et．］ A small square or diamond－shaped piece；a small lozenge．

Some ask＇d how pearls did grow and where？
Then spoke I to my girle
To part her ilps，and shew＇d them there
The quarelets of pearl．
IIerrick，The Rock of Rubles and Quarrie of Pearls．
quarreller，$n$ ．See quarreler．
quarreloust，quarrelloust（kwor＇el－us），a． ［Also quarellous；＜ME．＂querelous，＜OF．quere－ los，quereleux，F．querelleux，＜querele，quarrel： see quarrell．］Apt or disposed to quarrel； petulant；easily provoked to enmity or con－ tention；of things，causing or proceeding from quarreling．
Neither angry without esuse，neither quarellous without
colour．

4895
As quarrelous ss the wessci．
And whe can tell what huge eutrages might anount of such quarrelous and tumul

G．II arvey，Feore Letters， 11.
quarrel－pane（kwor＇cl－pān），n．Same as quar－ $r e l^{2}, 1$（b）．
Roiand Greme hath ．．．broke s quarrel．pane of glass quarrel－picker（kwor＇el－pik＂er），n．1．One whe picks quarrels；one who is quarrelsome． ［Rare．］－2．A glazicr：with punning allusion to quarrel ${ }^{2}, n ., 3$（a）．
quarrelsome（kwor＇el－sum），a．$\quad[<$ quarrel + －some．］Apt to quarrel；given to brawls and contention；inclined to petty fighting；easily irritated or proveked to contest；irascible； choleric；petulant；also，proceeding from or characteristic of such a disposition．
He would say I lied：this is cailed the Countarcheck
Quarretsome．Shak．，As you Like it，v．4． 85.
quarrelsomely（kwor＇el－sum－li），adv．In a quarrelsome manner；with a quarrelsome tem－ per；petulantly
quarrelsomeness（kwor＇el－sum－nes），u．The state of being quarrelsome ；disposition to en－ gage in contention and brawls；petulance．
Althongh a man by bls quarrelsomeness should fer once have been engaged in a bad action
quarreuder（kwor＇en－der），n．A kind of apple． Davies．［Prov．Eng．］
He．．．had no ambition whatsoever beyond pleasing hls father and mother，gettlng by honest means the maxi－ mum of red quarrenders and mazard cherries，and golng to sea when he was big enough．

Kingzley，Westward Ho，i．
quarrert，$u$ ．A Middle English form of quarry ${ }^{2}$ quarriable（kwor＇i－a－bl），a．［＜quarry1 + －able．］ Capable of being quarried．
The arable soll，the quarriable rock．Emerson．
quarried（kwor＇id），a．［＜quarry ${ }^{1}+$ eed $\left.{ }^{2}.\right]$ Paved with quarries．See quarry ${ }^{1}, n, 1$（a）．
In those dsys the quarried parlour was linnocent of a
George Eliot，Essays，p． 148 ． quarrier ${ }^{1}$（kwor＇i－ér），$n$ ．［＜ME．quaryour，quer rour $\langle 0$ O quarrier ， cutter，く quadratus，squared（saxum quadratum， a squared stone）：see quarry ${ }^{2}$ ．Cf．LL．quadra－ tor，a stone－cutter，lit．＇squarer，＇＜quadrare， make square：see quadrator，quadrate．］．One who works in a quarry；a quarryman．

Aboute hym lefte he no masoun
Ronn．of the Rose，1． 4149.
The men of Rome，which were the conquerors of all na． The men of Rome，which were them，were now of warrlors beceme quarriere， hewers of stone snd day laborers．

Holland，tr．of Livy，p．35．（Davies．）
When in wet weather the quarrier can sit chipping his stone into portsble shape．Harper＇s Mag．，LXX． 243. quarrier ${ }^{2}$ t，quariert，$n$ ．［Alse eurrier（see cur－ rier ${ }^{2}$ ）；（ OF．＂quarier，ult．＜L．quadratus， square：see quarry ${ }^{1}$ ，quart ${ }^{1}$ ，square．］A wax candle，consisting of a square lump of wax with a wick in the center．Also called quarion．
All the endes of quarriers and prickets．
Ord．and Reg．，p．295．（II allivell．） To llght the waxen quariers
The auncient nurce is prest．
Romeus and Juliel．（Nares．）
quarry ${ }^{1}$（kwor＇i），a．and n．［Early mod．E． also quarrey，quary；＜ME．quarry，quarrey quarre，square，thick，＜OF．quarre，F．carré， square，＜L．quadratus，squared，square ；as a noun，L．quadratum，neut．，a square，a quadrate， LL．quadratus，m．，a square：see quadrate，of which quarryl ${ }^{1}$ is a doublet．］I．t $a$ ．1．Square； quadrate．

Quarre scheld，gode swerd of stell，
diance stef，biteand wel．
Arthour and Merlin，p．111．（Halliwell．）
The simplest form of mould is that einployed for stamp ing flat diamond－sliaped pleces of glass for quarry glazing．
The windows were of amall quarry panes．

## 2．Stout；fat ；corpulent

Thycke man he was yron，bot he nas nozi wel long ；
Rob．of Gloucester，p． 412.
A quarry，fat man，obesus．Cotes，Lat．Dict．（Halliwell．）
II．n．；pl．quarries（－iz）．1．A square or loz－ enge．Specifically－（a）A small square tile or paving－ stone：same ss quarrel2， 1 （ $\alpha$ ）．
To be sure s stene floor was not the pleasantest to dance to enjoy a christmas dance on kitchen puarries．

## quarry－hawk

（b）A smsll square or lozenge－shaped pane of giass：same Yu 1 ， 1 （b）
The thleves，i taking out some Quaries of the Glass， put tineir Hands in and rob the Houses of their Wiadow Queted

I． 74.
Hariley＇s rolled coleured－plate，and quarries stamped by meclanical pressure，are siso largeiy used where translu－ ellcy is required without transparency．
$2 \dagger$ ．A bolt or arrow with a square head：same as quarrel2， 2.
quarry ${ }^{\text {＇}}$（kwor＇${ }^{\prime}$ ），n．；pl．quarries（－iz）．［く ME． quarrye，also quar，altered，by confusion with quarry ${ }^{1}$ ，from earlier quarrer，quarrere，quarer， quarere，く OF．quarriere，F．carrière，＜ML． quadraria，a quarry，a place where stones are cut or squared（suggested by LL．quadratarius， a stone－cutter，lit．＇a squarer＇：see quarrier ${ }^{1}$ ） ＜L．quadratus，square，pp．of quadrare，make square，square：see quarry ${ }^{1}$ ，quadrate．］A place，cavern，or pit where stones are dug frem the earth，or separated，as by blasting with gunpowder，from a large mass of rock． The word mine is generaliy applied to the excsvstlens The word mine is generalify applied o the excavaliens． from quarries are taken ali the vsrlous materlais used for uildfug，as marble freestone，glate，lime，cement rock etc．A quarry is usuaily open to the day；a mine is gen－ ersily covered，cemmunicating with the surface by one or nore shafts．，See mine2．

Thei sale，a litel hem bi－side，a semliche quarrere，
Vnder an hel 3 hel，al hoiwe newa diked．
William of Palerne（E．E．T．S．），1． 2232
That Stone rough in the Quarry grew
Congreve，tr．of Ovid＇s Art of Love． A quarry is an open excavsition where the worke are
visible at the surface．
Bainbridge，On Mines，p． 2 ． quarry ${ }^{2}$（kwor＇i），v．t．；pret．and pp．quarried， ppr．quarrying．［＜quarry $\left.{ }^{2}, n.\right]$ To dig or take from a quarry：as，to quarry marble．
Part of the valiey，if not the whela of it，has been formed by quarrying away the crggs of marble and conglomerste mestone．B．Taylor，Lads of the Ssracen，p． 89.
Scarped cliff snd quarried stone．
Tennyson，In Memeriam，lv．
quarry ${ }^{3}$（kwor＇i），n．［＜ME．querre，kyrre，く OF． euiree，curee，F．curée，quarry，orig．the refuse parts of an animal slain，given to the hounds in its skin，くeuir，skin，hide，く L．corium，hide： see corium．］1t．The refuse parts of an ani－ mal slain in tho chase，given in the skin to the hounds：as，to make the quarry（to open and skin the animal slain，and give the refuse to tho hounds）．
And after，whenna the hert is spiayed and ded，he un－ doeth hym，snd maketh his kyrre，and enquyrreth er re wardeth his houndes，and so he hath gret likynge MS．Bodl．546．（IIallivell．）

Then fersly thay flokked in foik at the laste，
\＆quykiy of the quelled dere a querré thay maked．
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knighl（E．E．T．S．），1． 1324
2．A beast of the chase when pursued or slain；any creature hunted by men or by beasts or birds of prey，especially after it has been killed．

I watch＇d his eye，
And saw how falcon－like it towerd，and flew
Upon the weslthy quarry．
Fletcher（and another），False One，iv． 1 As a falcon from the rocky height，
Her quarry geen，impetacas
Shoots on the wling，snd skims along the sky．
Pope，Ili
3．Hunted or slaughtered game，or any object of eager pursuit．

And let me use my sword，ITd make a quarry Shak．，Cor．，i．1． 202
quarry${ }^{3}+\left(k\right.$ wor＇i），v．［＜quarry ${ }^{3}$ ，n．］I．in
trans．To prey，as a vulture or harpy．
Llke the vulture that is dsy and night quarrying upon Prometheus＇s liver．Sir R．L＇Estrange．
II．trans．Te provide with prey．
Now I am bravely quarried．
Beau．and Fl．
A soldier of renown，and the first provost
That ever fet our Roman esgies fly
B．Jonson，Peetaster
quarry－faced（kwor＇i－fāst），a．Rough－faced， as taken from the quarry： of building stone and $m$ sonry built of such stone． quarry－hawk （kwor＇i－hâk）


Quarry－faced or Rock－faced Masonry．

## quarry-hawk

n. An old cutered and reclaimed hawk. Hal- quart ${ }^{3}$ t, a. [ME. quart, quarte, qwarte, quert,
livell.
quarrying-machine (kwor'i-ing-ma-shēn"), n. A native lock gang-drill for cutting channels in native rock; a rock-drill. Such mschines are usuates thein, snd sre placed on a raiiway-track for convenlence in moving them along the suriace of the stone to be cut.
quarryman (kwor'i-man), n.; pl. quarrymen (-meu). [< quarry ${ }^{2}+$ man.] A man who is occupied in quarrying stomes.
quarry-slave (kwor'i-slāv), $n$. A slave compelled to work in a quarry.

Thou go not, like the quarry-slave st night,
Scourged to his dungeon. Bryant, Thanatopsls. quarry-water (kwor'i-wâ'tér), n. The water which is mechanically held between the particles of a newly quarried rock, and which gradually disappears by evaporation when this is kept from exposure to the weather. A part of this water only disappears siter the rock has been heated to the boiling-point, and this is usually called hygroscopic moisture. The qnantity of qusrry-water held by rocks varies greatly in amount, according to their composition be cut with a saw or chlael when freshly quarted become much harder after exposure to the alr for a few weeks.

The longer the stone [llmestone] has been exposed to the sir, the lcss fuel will be consumed in driving off its inherent moisture, or quarry-water. quart ${ }^{1}$ (kwârt), n. [<MF. quarte, < OF. quarte, F. quarte, f.., < L. querta (se. pars), a fourth part; cf. OF. quart, F. quirt, m., $=$ Sp. cuarto $=\mathrm{Pg}$. quarto $=\mathrm{It}$. quarto, fourth, a fourth part, quarter; < L. quertus, fourth (= E. fourth), appar. for'* quaturtus, with ordinal (superl.) formative -tus (E. -th), < quattuor = E. four: see four, and compare quadrate, quarteri, ete.] 1t. A fourth part or division; a quarter.

## And Camber did possesse the Western quart:

2. A unit of measure, the fourth part of a gallou; also, a vessel of that capacity. Every gallon of liquid neasure has s quart, snd In the United states
there is a quart of dry measure, although the use of the
 Englind the peck, or lourth part of a bushel, t sometimea called a quart.

$$
\begin{array}{rlrl}
1 \text { United States liquid quart } & =0.9468 \text { liter. } \\
1 \text { United States dry quart } & =1.1017 \text { liters. } \\
1 \text { imperial quart } & & =3.1359 \text { liters. } \\
1 \text { Scotec quart } & =3.398 \text { liters. }
\end{array}
$$

Before the adoption of the metric system, there were measures of capacity corresponding to the quart in almost every part of Earope.
Go fetch me \& quart of sack ; put a toast in 't. $\quad$ Shak., M. W. of W., lii. 5. 3. Yet would you . . . rail upon the hostess,
Because she bronglit stone jugg and no seald quarts.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i1. Glass bottles of sll qualities I buys at three for a halipeniny, . . . but very seldom indeed $2 d$., onless it 's something very prime and bip like the old quarts.
3. In music, the interval of a fourth: prefixed to the uame of an instrument it denotes oue pitched a fourth lower or a fourth higher than the ordinary instrument.
A succession of parallel quarts, quints, and octaves,
The Academy, Jan. 18, 1890, p. 51. 4. In Gloucestershire and Leicestershire, England, three pounds of butter; in the Isle of Man, seven pounds-that is, the fourth part of a quarter:-5. A Welsh measure of leugth or surface; a pole of $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to $4 \frac{1}{2}$ yards.
quart ${ }^{2}$ (kärt), $\geqslant .[<\mathrm{F}$. quarte, a sequence of four cards at piquet, also a position in fencing; partieular uses of quarte, a fourth: see quartli.] 1. In card-playing, a sequence of four cards. A quart major is a sequence of the highest four cards in any sluit.

If the elder hand has quart major and two other Aces, the odds sre only 5 to 4 against hls takling in either the Ten to his quart, or snother Ace.
he American Hoyle, p. 136.
2. One of the eight thrusts and parries in fencing. A thrust in quart is a thrust, with the nsils upward, at the upper breast, which is given direct from the ordinsry position taken by two feacers when they engage, the left of thelr foils touching. A parry in quart gusids
this blow. It la produced by carrying the hand a lew this blow. It is produced by csrrying the hand a lew
inches to the left without lowering hand or point. - Quart inches to the left without lowering hand or points-Quart
and therce, practice between fencers, one thrusting In quartand tierce (see tierce) alternstely, and the other psrrymur (feacing at the wall), which is simply practice for tbe legs, hand, and eyes agginst a stationary mark, usually a plastron hung on the wall.
The sssassin stab of time was parried by the quart and
tierce of art.
Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas iv. 7 .
How subtle st tierce and quart of mind with mind!
quert, whert; origin obscure.] Safe; sound; in good health. Prompt. Parv., p. 420.
quart3́, n. [ME. qua
Againe alle our care hit is our quert.
Ioly Rood (E. E. T.
A! worthy lorde wh
I am full olde and , wolde thou take heede,
That me liste do no daics dede,
Bot yl gret mystir me garte. York Plays, p. 41 With beaute and with bodyly quarte
To serve the I toke noone heede.
rolitical Poems, etc. (ed. Furnlvall), p. 174 Loue us helith, \& makith in quart,

IIymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 23,
quartan (kwâr'tan), a. and $n$. [Early mod. E. also quartain; < ME. quarteync, くOF. quartaine, F. quartaine $=$ Pr. quartana, cartana $=$ Sp. cuar tana $=$ Pg. quartão $=$ It. quartana, $<$ L. quar tana (se. febris), quartan fever, fem. of quar tanus, of or pertaining to the fourth, < quartus, fourth: sce quart1.] I. $a$. Having to do with the fourth; especially, occurring every fourth day: as, a quartan ague or fever (ono which recurs on the fourth day - that is, after three days).

The quartan-fever, slirinking every limb,
Seta me a capering straight.
The sins shall return period I a quartan ague Jer. Tayloaly, like the revolution
II. n. 1. An intermitting ague that oceur overy fourth day, both days of consecutive occurrence being counted, as on Sunday, Weduesday, Saturday, Tuesday, etc.
After you felt your selfe deliuered of your quartaine.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 18
The quarteyn is gendrid of myche haboundsunce of mslencolye that is corrumpid withinee the body.
 2. A measure containing the fourth part of some other measure.
quartanert, n. [ME. quartenare, $<\mathrm{ML}$. quartenarius, (quartana, the quartan: see quartan.] One who has the quartan.
quartation (kwâr-tā'shon), n. [< L. quartus, fourth (see quart ${ }^{1}$ ), -ation.] The parting of gold and silver by the use of nitric acid. It is so called hecause an alloy consisting of more than one part of cid - hence it panecessary, in the case of alloya very rich in old, to fuse them with so much additionsl silver that the gold shall form not more than a lourth of the whole.
In that operation that refiners call quartation, which they employ to purity gold, three parts of stiver are so ex quistely mingled the operation is denominsted) that the resulting whass scquires several new quallties by virtue of the com positlon.

Boyle, Works, I. 504.
quart d'écut (kär dā-kü'). [F.] An old French coin: same as cardecu.
Sir, for a quart-d ecu he wll1 sell the fee-simple of his
Shalks., All's Well, iv. S. 311.
quarte (kärt), $n$. [F., lit. a fourth part: see quart1, quart2.] Same as quart ${ }^{2}$.
quarter ${ }^{1}$ (kwâr'tèr), u. [く ME. quarter, quarterc, dial. wharter, quarter (= D. kwartier = G. quartier $=$ Sw. quarter $=$ Dan. kvarteer, quar ter), < OF. quartier, quarter, carticr, a fourth part, quarter, as of mutton, etc., $=$ Sp. cuartel $=$ Pg. quartel $=$ It. quartiero, quartiere, quarter, < L. quartarius, a fourth part of any measure esp. of a sextarius, a quarter, quartern, ML. quartarius, also neut. quartarium, also (after Rom.) quarterius, quarterium, a quarter, ete., L. quartus, fourth: see quart1. Cf. quarter2.] 1. One of four equal or equivalent parts into which anything is or may be divided; a fourth part or portion; one of four equal or corresponding divisions.
I have a kinsmsn not past three quarters of a nuile hence.
Shak, W. T., iv. 3. 85.
Specifleally - (a) The fourth part of a yard or of an ell.
The stuarde in honde schalle haue a stafe,
To reule the men of court long,
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 310 .
H1s arrowes were fine quarters long, headed with the splinters of a white christall-like stone.
Capl. John Smith, Works, 1. 120
(b) The fourth part of a hundredweight-that is, 28 pounds, the hundredwelght being equal to 112 pounds. capacity, elght bushels. Locally, 16, 12 or 0 bushels, 8 bushels and 3 pecks, or 8 buahels, 2 pecks, sand $2 \frac{1}{2}$ qusrts are variously called a quarter.
Holding land on which he could sow three-quartera of potatoes.

Quarterly hier., CEXII. 387.
(d) The fourth part of an hour.
quarter
Sin' your true love was at your yates,
The Drovened Lovers (Child's Ballads, II. 179).
He slways is h
Where ia lie?

- Ah, it Is chining the - tourter!
. Locker, The old Goverument Clerk. (e) In astron, the fourth part of the moon's period or or full. ( $f$ ) One of the four parts into which the horizod is supposed to be divided one of the four cardinal points: ss, the four quarters of the globe; but more wldely, sny reglon or point of the compass: as, from what quarter does the wind blow? people thronged in from all quarters; hence, indefinitely, any direction or source: as, ny information comes from s high quarter.
Upon Elam will I bring the four winds from the four
Jer. xllx. 36 . I own I was hurt to hear it, as I hadced was to learn, from the same quarter, that your guardian, Sir Peter, and Lady Teazle have not sgreed Iately as well as could be
wished.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1. (g) I polnt on the compass-card to another, beiog the fourtli of $11^{\circ} 15^{\prime}$-that is, sbout $2^{\circ} 4^{\circ}$. Also called quarter point. (h) The fourth pari of the year; spectfically, in schools, the fourth part of the teaching period of the year, generally ten or eleven weeks.
I have served your worahip truly, sir, thla elght years; and if I cannot once or twles In a quatit.
knsve.. I have but a very little credit.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 63.
There was a fiction that Mr. Wopsle examined the scholara once a quarter. Dichens, Grest Expectat lona, vil. (i) A silver coln, equal to one fourth part of a dollar, or twenty-five cents; also, the sum of twenty-five cents. [U. S. (j) One fourth part of the body or carcass of an animal, in the case of butcher's mest including s leg: as, a fore or hind quarter of mutton; espectally, one of the hind quartera; a har In her: (1) One of the four parts. into which a shiteld is divided by quartering. The four quarters sare nombered as foilows: 1 , dexter chlef ; 2 , sinister chief; 3, dexter base; 4 , sinister base. (2) An ordinsry occupying one fourth of the field, and placed (unless otherwise directed) in the dexter chtef, as shown in the cut; slso, sometimes, same as canton1, 4. (l) In ghoemaking, the part of the
 Quarter. sacke.bone or thereabout ; hence that part of the leat ther which occuptes the same place, whether the sctual upperwather of the shoe or a stiff liming. See cut under boot.
Lace shoe opper, consisting of vamp, quarter, and facing for eyelet holes. Ure, Dict., IV. 110. ( $m$ ) Naut.: (1) The part of s ship's side between the after part of the main chana and the stern. (2) The part of a the part of a horse's foot between the toe and the heel, belng the stde of the coffin. A false quarter is a cleft in the hoof extending from the coronet to the shoe, or from top to bottom. When for any disorder one of the quarterals cut, the horse is said to be guarter-casi. (0) In arch., a square panel inclosing a quatrefoll or other ornament; also, an upright post in partitiona to which the laths are hailed. $p$ ) lin a cask, the part of the side between the section of the dress contaluing one lesder and branches. (r) In carp., one of the sections of a winding stair. (8) In cork-cutting, a paralleleplped of cork resdy to be rounded into shape. (t) In printing, any one of the four corners of a cross-barred chase. (u) In music, same as quarter2. A.
2. A distinct division of a surface or region; a particular region of a town, city, or country; a district; a locality: as, the Latin quarter of Paris; the Jews' quarter in Rome.
Some part of the town was on fire every night; nobody next to be burnt. Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 624 To the right and left of the great thoroughfares are by. Hence-3. A position assigned or allotted; specific place; special location; proper position or station.

The Lord high.Marshall vnto each his quarter
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, 1. 1.
Swift to their several quarters hasted then More specifcally - (a) The proper ststions of officers and men on a man-of-war in batile, in exercise, or on inspection: in the plural. The exercise of the guns, as in bating; temporary resldence; sleelter; entertainment : usually in the plural.
The Duke acqusints bis Friends, who hereupon fall the Lord Clifiord's Ouarter where the Dnke of Someraet hasting to the Rescue was slain. Daker, Chronicles, p. 193. I shall have time enough to lodge you in your quarters, and afterwards to periorm Coton, in Welton's Angler, li. 223.
(c) A station or an encempment occupied by troops; a plural: as, they went into winter quarters. Compare headquarters.

Had all your quarters been ss safely kept
We had not been thus shancfully surprised.

## quarter

When the scrvice has been read, and the last vollcy has heen tired over the huricd soldier, the troops mareh to
quarters with a quick step, and to a lively tune. (d) pl. The cabins Inlaahlted by the negroes on a planta-

Let us go out to the quarters, grandpa; they will be
Ilarpers Mag., LXXVIII. 253. 4t. [Appar. due to the phrase to kecp quarter (b).] Peace; concord; amity. [Rare.] Friends all but now, even now,
In quarter, and in terms like hride and groom. Shak., Othello, 11. 3. 180.
5ł. Friendly intercourse.
If your more serious business do not call you
An hour out quickly. Beav. and $F l$, plillast Alternate quarters, in her. See alternate.- Close-
quarters. same as cosefights.- Grand quarter, in her., One of the four prlmary divisions in quartering.- Great nnder court).- On the quarter (naut.), atrictly, $45^{\circ}$ abaft the beam : generally used to designate a position between abeam and astern.- Quarter binding. See binding.Qee beat 1 - To come to close quartera, see cose2. - To keep quartert. (a) To keep the proper place or atation. They do best who, if they cannot but admit love, yet ons affalra.
(b) To keep peace. Compare quarter ${ }^{2}$

I knew two that were competitors for the aecretary's place $\ln$ Queen Elizabeth's time, and yet kept good quar-
ler between themsolves.
Bacon, Cuning (ed, 1887). For the Venetians endeavour, as much as in them lles, to keep good quarters with the Turk.

Sandyz, Travalles, p. 6.
(c) To make nolse or dlaturbance: apparently an ironi(ct) To
Sling, hi ho, Sir Arthur, no more in the house yon ahall For pall you
of state. Wright's 'oolitical Ballads, p. 150 . (Hallivell.) This evening come Betty Turner and the two Mercers, and W. Batelier, and they had fiddlers, sind danced, and
kepys, Dlary, 1II. 360 . Weather quarter, the quarter of a ahip which is on the windward side.-Winter quarters, the quarters of sn ararter ${ }^{1}$ (kwâr'tèr), II., 5 , cf. F. cartayer, drive so that one of the two chief ruts shall be between the wheels (thus dividing the road into four sections), < quart, fourth: see quart1.] I. trans, 1. To divide into four equal parts.

He bore a bloodie Crosse In his silver ahield that quartred all the fild.
A thonght which, quarter'd, hath but one psrt wisdom And ever three parts coward. Shak., Hamlet, iv. 4. 42.
2. To divide ; separate into parts; cut to pieces.

If you frown upon thls proffer'd pesce,
Lean famine, quartering steel, and climbligg firs. Shak., 1 Hen. V1., iv. 2.11.
Here is a aword balth aharp and broad, King Malcolm and Sir Colvin (Child's Ballads, 111. 380). The lswyer and the hlacksmith shall be hang'd,
3. 'To divide into distinct regions or compartments.

Then sailors quartered heaven, and fonnd a name For every fixed and every wanderlng atar.

## Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgles, 1. 208

4. To furnish with lodgings, shelter, or entertainment; supply with temporary means of living; especially, to find lodgings and food for: as, to quarter soldiers on the inhabitants.
Divers souldiers were quarter'd st my honse, but I thank God went away the next day towards Flandera.

Evelyn, Diary, May 1, 1657.
They would not adventure to bring them to us, but town. $\quad$ R. Knox (Arber'a Eng. Gsarner, I. 344). 5ł. To diet; feed.

Scrimansky was hla cousin-germsn,
With whom he served, and fed on vermin
And quarter himself upon lila paws.
S. Butler, Hudibras, 1. 11. 268.
6. To furnish as portion ; deal out; allot; share. But thia iale,
The greatest and the beat of all the maln,
He quarters to his blue-hair'd deities.
Jfilton, Comus, 1. 29.
Whan the qucen frown'd, or smil'd, he knnwa sope, Satires of Donne, iv. 13
7. In her., to bear quarterly upon one's escutcheon: thus, a man quarters the arms of his father with those of his mother, if she has been an heiress. The verb to quarter is used even when more and when, therefore, more than four compartinents appear. See guartering, 4 than four compartinenta ap308

Slen. They [the Shallow family] may give the dozen white Shal. Sou may, by marrying quar, coz
Shat. Sou may, by marrying. Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 23. "Look st the banner," sald the Abhot; "tell, me what ars the blazonries," "The arma of Scotland," said Edcushions."
8. In mach., to mako wrist-pin holes in, $90^{\circ}$ apart: said of locomotive driving-wheels.-9. In sporting, to range or beat (the ground) for game: with indefinite it: said of hunting-dogs.
In order to complete the educatlon of the polnter in ranging or beating his groond, it it not only neceassiry do it with every advantage of the wind, and also without losing time by dwelllng on a false scent.

Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 229
To hang, draw, and quarter. See hang. - To quar ter the sea, to bring the sea first on one quarter and then on the other: frequently done with a amall
running before a heavy sea with plenty of sea-room
II. intruns. 1. To be stationed; remain in quarters; lodge; have a temporary residence. Some fortunate captalns
That quarter with him, and are truly valiant,
lave flung the name of Happy Cenar on him. Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 2
That night they quartered in the woods,
Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 163.
2. Naut., to sail with the wind on the quarter.

We were now assured they were Spaniards; and therefore we put away, Quartering, and steering N.W

Dampier, Voyages, 11. ii. 20
3. To shift; beat about; change position, so as to get advantage of an adversary.
They quarter over the ground again end again, Tom always on the defensive.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5 . 4. In sporting, to run back and forth in search of game, as if going about all quarters, as a dog in the field.-5. To drive a carriage diagonally from side to side, so as to keep the wheels from entering the ruts.
The poatillion . . . was employed, not by fits and atarta, but always and eternally, in quartering-i. e. in crossing
from side to side-according to the casualties of the grom sid. to side - according to Antob. Sketches, i. 228.
De Quincey, quarter ${ }^{2}$ (kwâr'tèr), n. $\quad[=G . q u a r t i e r ~=~ S w . ~$ quarter $=$ Dan. kvarteer, quarter; < F. quartier, "quarter = Dan. or fair war, where souldiers are taken prisoners and ransomed at a certain rate" (Cotgrave) $(=\mathrm{Sp}$. cuartcl $=\mathrm{Pg}$. quartel $=\mathrm{It}$. quartiere, quarter), in the phrases donner quartier, or fairc quarticr, give quarter, demander quartier, beg quarter, supposed to have referred orig. to the sending of the vanquished to an assigued 'quarter' or place, there to be detained until his liberation, ransom, or slavery should be decided: see quarter ${ }^{1}$. The explanation from an alleged "custom of the Dutch and Spaniards, who accepted as the ransom of an officer or soldier a quarter of his pay for a certain period" (Imp. Dict.) presents obvious difficulties.] Indulgence or mercy shown to a vanquished enemy, in sparing his life and accepting his surrender; hence, in general, indulgence; clemency; mercy.

The three that remain'd calrd to Robin for puarter.
Robin Hoods Birth (Child's Ballads, V. 350 ) Death a more gen'rous Rage doea uae ;
Quarter to all he conquers does refuse
Couley, The Mistress, Thraldom.
He magnifled his own clemency, now that they ware st his merey, to offer them quarter for thelr llves, if they Most people dlalike vanity in others, whatever ahare they have of it themselves; bui I give It fsir quarter wherever I meet with it. $\quad$ Franklin, Antobiog., I. 83. quarterage (kwar'tèr-āj), n. [Early mod. E. also quarteridgc, quartridge; <ME. quarterage, <OF. quarterage, quarterage, 〈quartier, a quarter: see quarteri.] 1. A quarterly allowance or payment, as for tuition or rent.
Upon every one of the aald quarter days, every one that for the tlme being, for his quarteridge, one penny.

Engtish Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 2S9.
[A virtuous writer] might have expended more by the year by the revennis of his verse than sny rlotons elder brother apon he wealthy quartridges of three time three
hundred acrea.
In 1711 the quarterage [of Cartnel Grammar Sehool] was chlldren still to be taught free.

Baines, Hlat. Lancashire, II. 681.
2. Quarters; lodgment; keeping.

The warre thus belug begun and followed, the Scots ept wir quane. Minzhed, scotar, 1557. Any nobls reaidenee at which thicy [great gitewards) in.
tended to claln the frea quarterage due to thclr afficlal dignity, while engaged in the examination of the atste of the district and the administration of the laws by the klug's command. OCTurry, Ancient Irish, I. xvi.

## quartered

## For quarterage of a soldier, 5s. per week. Connecticut Records, II. 386. (Bartett.)

3. A certain special tax. See the quotation. They [the Roman Catholical could not obtaln the freedom or any town corporate, and were only suffered to carrying anectal and vexatioua lmpositlons known by the name of quarterage. Lecky, Eng. ln 18th Cent., ii.
quarter-angled (kwâr'tèr-ang/gld), a. In her., same as quadrate, 5.
quarter-aspect (kwâr'tẻr-as"pekt), $n$. In astrol., tho aspect of two planets whose positions are $90^{\circ}$ apart on the zodiac.
quarter-back (kwâr'tèr-hak), n. A certain player or position in foot-ball. See back ${ }^{1}$,
uarter-badge (kwâr'tér-baj), n. Naut., orna-
mentation on the quarters of a ship.
quarter-bend (kwâ'tér-bend), n. In a pipe, a bend the are of which subtends an angle of $90^{\circ}$.
quarter-bill (kwâr'tèr-bil), n. Naut., a list of tho stations on board a man-of-war for men to take in time of action.
quarter-bitts (kwâr'tér-bits), n. pl. Vertical posts or timbers projecting above the deck on a vessel's quarter, to which hawsers, tow-lines, etc., may be secured.
quarter-blanket (kwâr'tèr-blang"ket), n. A horse-blanket intended to cover only the back and a part of the hips. It is usually put on under the harness.
quarter-blocks (kwâr'tèr-bloks), n. pl. Naut., blocks underneath a yard close in amidships, for the clew-lines and the sheets of the sail set above them to reeve through.
uarter-board (kwâr'tėr-bơrd), $n$. One of a set of thin hoards forming an additional height to the bulwarks of the after part of a vessel. They are also called topgallant-bulwarks.
quarter-boat (kwâr'têr-bōt), $n_{\text {. }}$ Naut., any boat hung to davits over a ship's quarter.-Larboard quarter-boat. See larboard.
quarter-boot (kwâr' tèr-böt), $n$. A leather boot to protect the fore feet of horses which overreach with the hind feet.
quarter-bound (kwâr'tèr-bound), a. In bookbinding, bound with pasteboard covers and leather or cloth on the back only.
quarter-boys (kwâr'ter-boiz), n. pt. Automata which strike the quarter-hours in certain belfries. Compare jaek of the clock, under jack¹.
Their quarter-boys and their chimes were designed for this moral purpose as much as the memento which is so a new one. quarter-bred (kwâr'tèr-bred), $a$. Having only one fourth pure blood, as horses, cattle, etc. quarter-cask (kwâr'tèr-kȧsk), $n$. A small cask holding 28 gallons or thereabouts.
quarter-cast (kwâr'tèr-kást), «. Cut in the quarter of the hoof: said of horses operated upon for some disease of the hoof.
quarter-cleft (kwâr'tèr-kleft), u. Same as quartered. 4.
quarter-cloth (kwâr'tèr-klôth), n. Naut., one of a series of long pieces of painted canvas formerly extended on the outside of the quarternetting from the upper part of the gallery to the gangway.
quarter-day (kwâr'tér-dā), n. In England, the day that begins each quarter of the year. They are Lady day (Mareh 25th), Midsummer day (June 24th), Michaelmas day (September 29th), and Chriat mas day (De; cember 2th). . terina for entering or quittlng lands or housea and for (May 15th) end Jfortinmas ( ovember 11th). the conven tional terms Candlemas (February 2d) and Lammas (Angust 1at) make up the quarter-days.
quarter-deck (kwâr'tèr-dek), n. Naut., the part of the spar-deck of a man-of-war between the poop and the main-mast. It is used as a promenade by the officers only.
The officer was walking the quarter-deck, where I had no
right to go.
R. $H$. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 5 . quarter-decker (kwâr'tér-dek"èr), n. Naut., an officer who is more looked upon as a sticklel" for small points of etiquette than as a thorough seaman. [Colloq.]
quartered (kwâr'térd), p. u. 1. Divided into or grouped in four equal parts or quarters; separated into distinet parts.

Nations besides from all the quarter'd winds.
R., lv. 202.
2. Jodged; stationed for lodging; of or per-
taining to lodging or quarters.
When they hear the Roman horsea ngigh,
Pelold thelr quarter'd fires. Shak., 'ynneline, Iv, 4.1
3. Having hind quarters (of a specified kind): as, a short-quartered horse.-4. Sawed into quarters (said of a tree-trunk), and then cut into planks iu such a manner as to show the grain of the wood (especially the silver grain of oak) to advantage. This is done in varions ways -that mosi approved belng to cut the quarter into two cquai parts from the pith to the bark, znd then to ssw off beards by cuts paraliei to the bisecting scctien.
5. In lier., having a square piece cut out of the center: noting a form of cross. The perforation is nsually as wids as the
band that forms the cross, so that the arms of the cross do not unite in the middle except at their corners.
6. In shoemaking, made with quarters (of a particular kind): as, low-quartered shoes. - Drawn and quartered. See drawn.-Quarered oak. Bea del. 4.-Quartered A Cross Quartered. quartered. See quarterly.
quarterer (kwố'tèr-êr) , Quarterly well. [Prov. Eng.]
quarter-evil (kwâr'tėr-ê/vl), n. Same as symptomatic anthrax (which see, under anthrax). quarter-face (kwâr'tẻr-fās), n. A countenance three parts averted.

But let this dross carry what price it will
With noble ignorsnts, snd let them still
Turn upen scorned verse their quarter-face.
B. Jonson, Forest, xii. To Countess of Rutland. quarter-fast (kwâr'tèr-fàst), n. Naut. See fast1, 1 .
quarter-fishes (kwâr'tėr-fish"ez), n. pl. Stout pieces of wood hooped on to a mast to strengthen it.
quarterfoil (kwâr'tèr-foil), n. See quatrefoil. quarter-franc (kwâr'têr-frangk), $n$. In her. a quarter used separately as a bearing.
quarter-gallery (kwâr'tèr-gal"e-ri), n. N"ut., a projecting balcony on each of the quarters, and sonetimes on the stern, of a large ship; also, a small structure on the quarters of a ship, containing the water-closet and bath-tub.
quarter-grain (kwâr'têr-grān), n. The grain of wood shown when a log is quartered. See quartered, 4. Compare felt-grain.
quarter-guard (kwâr'tėr-gärd), $n$. Milit., a small guard posted in front of each battalion in camp.
quarter-gunner (kwâr'tẻr-gun"èr), n. In the United States navy, a petty officer whose duty it is, under the direction of the gunner, to care for the guns, gun-gear, small-arms, and ammunition.
quarter-hollow (kwâr'tèr-hol ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ō), n. and $a$. I. $n$. In areh., etc., a concave molding the are of which is, or approaches, $90^{\circ}$, or a quadrant: the converse of a quarter-round.
II. a. Having the form of a quarter-hollow. - Quarter-hollow tool, a chisel or gouge used in woodworking to make cenvex or concave moldings.
quarter-horse (kwâr'tėr-hôrs), $n$. A horse that is good for a dash of a quarter of a mile in a race. [Southern U. S.]
quarter-hung (kwâr'tèr-hung), a. Having, as a gun, trunmions with their axis below the line of borc. Farrow, Mil. Encyc.
quarteridget, $n$. An obsolete form of quarteralye.
quarter-ill (kwâr'terr-il), n. Same as symptomatic anthrax (which see, nnder anthrax).
quartering (kwâr'tèr-ing), $n$. [Verbal n. of quarter ${ }^{1}, v$. .] The act of dividing into fourths.-2. The act of assigning quarters, as for soldiers.-3. Quarters; lodging; a station.

Divers designations, regiens, ila bitations, mansions, or
marterings there. $B p$. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, xvili. 4. In her., the marshaling or disposal of va-

 quarters are of shaled sod placed together
second of an- in one cscutcheon. See
another, C .
5. In carp., a series of small vertical timber posts, rarely exceeding 4 by 3 inches, used to form a partition for the separation or boundary of apartments. They sre esually placed about twelve inches apart, and are iathed and piastered in interiors, but
if used for exteriors they are generaily boarded. Groitt. mous escutcheons in one, in order to denote the several alliauces of one family with the heiresses of others. When mors than three other escutcheong are quar-
tered with that of the fam. ify, the arms are stilij gaid to be quartered, however many compartments the shield may be divided into. The
name is also given to the name is also given to the several different coats marquarterly.
n
navy-yard working force. [U. S.]
quartermaster (kwâr'tèr-màs "tėr), n. [= D
quartermaster (kwâr'tèr-màs"tėr), $n . \quad[=\mathbf{D}$. quartermästare = Dan. kearteermester; as quarter ${ }^{2}+$ master ${ }^{1}$.] 1. Milit., a regimental staffofficer, of the relative rank of lieutenant, whose duties are to superintend the assignment of quarters and the distribution of clothing, fuel, and other supplies, to have charge of the bar-
6. In gun., the position or placing of a piece of ordnance when it is so traversed that it will shoot on the same line, or on the same point of the compass, as that on which the ghip's quarter has its bearing.-7. In mech., the adjustment of cranks on a single shaft at an angle of $90^{\circ}$ with each other; also, the boring of holes for wrist-pins in locomotive driving-wheels at right angles with each other. E. H. Knight.
quartering (kwâr'ter-ing), po $p_{0}$. [Ppr. of quarter ${ }^{1}, v_{\text {. ] 1. Nant.: (a) Sailing large but }}$ not before the wind. Totten. (b) Being on the quarter, or between the line of the keel and the beam, abaft the latter: as, a quartering wind. Dana.-2. In archery, making an acute angle with the range: said of the wind.
quartering-belt (kwâr'ter-ing-belt), $n$. Same as quarter-turn belt (which see, under belt).
quartering-block (kwâr'têr-ing-blok), n. A block on which the body of a person condemned to be quartered was cut in pieces. Macaulay. quartering-hammer (kwâr'tèr-ing-ham"èr), n. A steel hammer used to block out masses of flint for flaking.
quartering-machine (kwâr'tèr-ing-ma-shēn"), n. A machine for boring the wrist-pin holes of driving-wheels accurately at a distance apart of $90^{\circ}$.
quarter-iron (kwâr'tèr-ī/èrn), n. Naut., a boom-iron on the quarter of a lower yard.
quarterland (kwâr'ter-land), n. A small territorial division or estate in the Isle of Man, forming a division of a treen.
quarter-light (kwâr'tèr-lit), $n$. In a carriage, a window in the side of the body, as distingnished from the windows in the doors. CarBuilder's Diet.
quarter-line (kwấ tèr-līn), $n$. 1. The position of ahips of a column ranged in a line when one is four points forward or abaft another's beam. Also called bow-and-quarter line.-2. An additional line extending to the under side of the bag of a seine. As the bag approaches the shore, thls line is from tims to time drawn upon to relieve the strain upon the wings.
quarter-lookt (kwâr'tèr-lùk), n. A side look. B. Jonson.
quarterly (kwâr'tèr-li), a. and n. [< quarter] $\left.+-l y^{1}.\right]$ I. a. 1. Containing or consisting of a fourth part.
The moon makes four quarterly seasons within her Iltils year or month of consecution. Holder, On Time.
2. Recurring at the end of every quarter of the year: as, quarterly payments of rent; a quarterly visitation or examination.-Quarterly conference. See conference, $2(c)(2)$.

1. N., p. quater (-liz). A publication or literary periodical issued once every three months.
So much of our reviewing is dene in newspapers and crilicsl notes in magazines snd quarterlies that this sort of criticism nearly engrosses the nsme.

Slubbs, Medieval and Modern Mist., p. 54. quarterly (kwâr'tèr-li), adv. [< quarterly, a.] 1. In quarters; by quarters.

They tors in peces quarterly
Gascoigne, Phliemene (Steefe Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 107).
2. Ouce in a quarter of a year: as, the returns are made quarterly.-3. In her. : (a) Arranged according to the four quarters of the shield. (b) Arranged according to quartering, even when more than four divisions exist: as, he bears quarterly of twelve. Compare quartering, 4.-Quarvided into feur parts by broken lines, producing an effect simi. lar to gironny.-Quarterly in aaltier, in her same as per saltier: said of the field. S
 Quarterly in Equerre. terly - Quarterly plerced, in her., quartered.-Quarseparate the feld quarterly: said of any hearing in the field.
uarterman (kwâr'tèr-man), n.; pl. quarter-
men (-men). An officer of a subdivision of a 2

## quarter-partition

racks, tents, etc., of a regiment, and to keep the regimental stores on the march: he directs the marking out of camp. In the United States army the quartermaster is sppointed by the colonel of War regiment, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War. In the British service the quartermaster is gencrsliy taken from the ranks, and after thirty years' service,
including ten as an ofticer, he may retirg witi the henerncluding ten as ain otticer, he may retire with the hener-
ary rank of captain. Farrove, Mii. Ency. 2. Naut., a petty officer who has charge of the steering of the ship, the aignals and soundings, and the running lights, leads, colors, $\log$, compasses, etc., as an assistant to the navigator. Quartermasters keep regular watch during the whois time a ship is in cemmission, and are selected rem the steadiest and most trustworthy seamen. On mail steamers the quartermasters stcer and keep the flags
gad running-ights in order.-Quartermaster's departand runniag-ights in order.- Quartermaster's depart-
ment, the staff department of the United States army which prevides the quarters and transportation of the army, purchases stores, transports army suppiles, and furnishes clothing, camp and garrison equipage, horses fer this artillery and cavalry, siraw, fuel, forage, and statienery. It dishurses the approprisifiens for the incidental expenses of burial of sume sind soldiers, the extrs-duty pay of soldiers, the purchase of veterinary medicines and steres, the hiring of escorts, courrers, guides, spies, and interpreters; and it has charge of the support and msiatenance of the in the United States navy, a peity officer whartermaater, ail the apparatus of navigation, as well as the fase sit nals, and lights.
quartermaster-general (kwâr'tèr-más "tėr$e^{\prime}$ 'e-ral), $n$. Milit., in the British service, a ataff-ofticer whose department is charged with all orders relating to the marching, embarking, diaembarking, billeting, quartering, and cantoning of troops, and to encampmenta and camp equipage; in the United States army, a staffofficer of the rank of brigadier-general, who is at the head of the quartermaster ${ }^{3}$ department. quartermaster-sergeant (kwâr" tèr-más "tèrsär'jent), n. Milit., a non-commissioned officer whose duty it is to agaist the quartermaster.
quartern (kwâr'tėrn), n. [< ME. quarteroun, く OF. quarteron, F. quarteron $=$ Pr. cartayron, cartairo $=\mathrm{Sp}$. euarteron $=\overline{\mathrm{It}}$. quarterone, a fourth part, ? ML. quartero( $n-$ ), a fourth part, < L. quartus, fourth: gee quart1, quarter ${ }^{1}$. Cf. quarteroon, quadroon.] 1. A fourth part; a quarter.
And there is net the mone seyn in alie the funscioun, saf only the seconds quarteroun.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 301. (IIalliwell.)
Specifically-2. The fourth part of certain British moasures. (a) In liquid measure, the feurth of a pint; an imperisi gill.
The waiter . . . returned with a quartern of brandy. Smollett, Launceiot Gresves, xvil.
(b) The fourth of a peck, or of a stone. (c) A quarier of a pound.
Applicents for quarterns of sugar.
Dickens, Sketches, Tales, iv.
quarter-netting (kwâr'tèr-net"ing), n. Naut., netting on the quarter for the atowage of hammocks, which formerly in action served to arrest bullets from small-arms.
quarternion (kwâr-tẻr'ni-on), ヶ. An erroneous form of quaternion.
quartern-loaf(kwâr'tèrn-lōf), n. A loaf weighing, generally, four pounds.

Who makes the quartern-loaf and Luddites rise?
II. Smith, Rejected Addresses, i.

In proof of their poverty they [the sweepers] refer you
o the workhouse authorities, whe allow them certain to the workhouse autherities, whe allow them certain
quartern-loaves weekly.
Mayhev, Loodon Labour and London Poor, II. 528. quarter-noble (kwâr 'tẻr-nō"bl), n. An old Englieh coin, equal in value to the fourth part of a noble. Also ferling-noble. See noble, 2. quarter-note (kwấr'tèr-nōt), n. In musical notation, a note equivalent in time-value to one half of a half-note; a crotchet: marked by the sign of or Also quarter.--Quarter-note rest. Same as quarter-rest.
quarteroon (kwâr-ter-rön'), n. [<Sp. cuarteron: see quartern and quadroon.] Same as quadroon.
Your pale.white Creoles have their grievances: and your yellow Quarteroons? .... Quarteroon Ogé... fell for his share too that insurrection was the most sacred ef duties.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. v. 4. (Davies.)
quarterount, n. A Middle English form of quartern.
quarter-pace (kwâr'tèr-pās), n. The footpace of a atairease when it occurs at the angle-turns of the stairs.
quarter-partition (kwâr'ter-pär-tish"on), $n$. In earp., a partition consisting of quarters. See quartering, 5.

## quarter－pleces

4899
quarter－pieces（kwâr＇ter－pē＂sez），n．pl．Naut．， projections beyond the quarters
quarter－pierced（kwâr＇tèr－pērst），a．In her．， pierced with a square hole not so large as in quartered or quarterly pievecd．See
quarter－plate（kwâr＇tèr－plāt），n．In phatoq．： a）A size of plate measuring $3 \frac{1}{4} \times 4$ inches． The half－plate measures $41 \times 5 \frac{1}{2}$ inches in the United States（ $4 \frac{8}{2} \times 6 \frac{1}{2}$ in England），and the coliole－plate $6 \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \frac{1}{2}$ inches．（b）A plate of this size，or a picture made from such a plate．
quarter－point（kwâr＇tèr－point），n．Naut．，the quarter－pointed（kwâr＇tèr－poin＂ted） her．，representing one quarter of the feld In off saltierwise，nsually that quarter which is appended to either side of the field．
quarter－rail（kwâr＇tèr－rāl），n．Naut．，that part of the rail which runs above the quarter of the ship；the rail that serves as a guard to the quar－ ter－deck where there are no ports or bulwarks． quarter－rest（kwâr＇tér－rest），$n$ ．A rest or sign for silence，equivalent in time－value to a quar－ ter－note；a crotchet－rest：marked l or ぶ．Also called quarter－nate rest．
quarter－round（kwâr＇tèr－round），n．1．In arch．， a molding whose contour is exactly or approxi－ mately a quadrant：same as ovola．
In the quarter round of the cornish without there are pouts carved with a lip and flowers that do not project． Pococke，Description of the 2．Any tool adapted for forming quarter－ rounds，as an ovolo－plane．－Quarter－round tool， quarter－saver（kwâ $r^{\prime}$ tèr－sā＂vèr），$n$ ．A device attached to a knitting－machine to prevent the work from running off if the yaru breaks or runs out．
quarter－sawed（kwâr＇tetr－sâd），$a$ ．Same as quartercd， 4.
quarter－seal（kwâr＇ter－sēl），n．The seal kept by the director of the Chancery of Scotland． Ii is in the shape and impression of the fourth psit of the great seai，and is in the Scotch statntes called the testimo－
nial of the great seal．Gifts of linds from the crown pass this seal in certaia cases．Bell．
quarter－section（kwâr＇ter－sek＂shọn），$n$ ．In the United States Government Land Survey，a square tract of laud containing 160 acres，and constituting one fourth of a section．
quarter－sessions（kwâr＇ter－sesh＂onz），n．pl． 1. A criminal court held quarterly in England by justices of the peace in counties（in Ireland by county－court judges），and by the recorder in boroughs，and having jurisdiction of minor offenses and administration of highway laws， poor－laws，etc．In several of the United States a somewhat similar court is known by this name．

A great hroad－shonider＇d genial Englishman，
A quarter－sessions chairman，abler none．
Tennyson，Princess，Conclusion．
2．In Scotland，a court held by the justices of the peace four times a year at the county towns，and having power to review sentences pronounced at the special and petty sessions． Abbreviated Q．S．
quarter－sling（kwâr＇tér－sling），$n$ ．One of the supports for a yard on either side of its center． quarter－square（kwâr＇tėr－skwãr），$n$ ．The fourth part of the square of a number．Tsbles of quar－ sccount of the property that $\frac{f}{}(x+y)^{3}+\frac{1}{2}(x-y)^{2}=x y$ ．
quarter－staff（kwâr＇têr－staf），n．；pl．quarter－ stares（－stiivz）．An old English weapon formed of a stout pole about $6 \frac{1}{2}$ feet long．It was grasped by one hand in the middle，snd by the other between the
middle and the end．In the estack the lattcr hand shifted from one quarterof the ataff tothe other，giving the weapon a rapid circuiar motion，which brought the enda on the adversary ai unexpected polols．

A stont frere I mel，
And a quarter－staffe in his hande．
Playe of Robyn Hode（Child＇a Ballads，v．420）． Quarter－staff Dr．Johnson explains to be＂A stsfin of dc－
fence，so calied， $\mathbf{I}$ believe，from the manner of using it； fence，so calied，I believe，from the manner of using it；
one hand belng placed at ihe middie，and the other equal－ iy between the end and the milddle．

Strutt，Sports and Pastimes，p．357． The two champions，being alike armed with quarter－ his quarter－staff by the nididie，snd making it houriah round his hasi，．exclaimed boastfulify，＂Come on，
churi，an thou darest！＂Scott，Ivanhoe，Ii．
quarter－stanchion（kwâr＇tèr－stan＂shọn），$n$ ． Nquare－sterned vessel，one such stanchion form－ squale－sterned vessel，one such stanchion form－
ing the extreme bounlary of the stern on each side．
quarter－stuff（kwâr＇tèr－stuf），$n_{0}$ Plank one fourth of an inch in thickness．L．H．Linight． sometimes used on the quarter of a lower yard to hoist boats，etc．
quarter－timber（kwûr＇têr－tim＂bėr），n． 1. Naut．，one of the framing－timbers in a slip＇s quarters．See cut under counter．－2．In carp．， seantling from two to six inches deep．L．II． Knight．
quarter－tone（kwâr＇tèr－tōn），n．In musical acoustics，an interval equivalent to one half of a semitone or half－step．The term is loosely applied to a variety of small intervals，espe－ cially to enharmonic ones．
quarter－trap（kwâr＇ter－trap），$n$ ．In theaters， a small trap on each side of the stage，on a line with the first entrance．
quarter－turn（kwâr＇tèr－térn），$n$ ．The are sub－ tending an angle of $90^{\circ}$ ；a bend or change of direction at right angles．－Quarter－turn belt， gooseneck，etc．See belt，etc．
quarter－undulation（kwầr＂tèr－un－dụ̆－lā＇shọn）， n．In optics，a quarter of a wave－length．－Quar－ ter－undulation plate，s plats（aa of mica）so thin as to of a wave－length．Such a plate is used in determining in the polsincope the positive or negative charscter of a unl－ axial crystal．
quarter－vine（kwâr＇têr－vīn），n．An American vine，Bignonia caprealata．It is so called because， owing to the projection of meduliary iisaue in four wing． aectlon of the stem，when gentiy twisted in the hsnd，will divide into quarters．See cross－vine．
quarter－waiter（kwâr＇tér－wā＂tèr），n．An of－ ficer or gentleman usher of the English court who is one of a number in attendance by turns for a quarter of a year at a time．Also called quarterly waiter．
Gentleman Usher．＂No，do ss I bld thee； 1 should know something that have beene a quarter－wayter［in the queen＇a service］these fifteen yearea．＂

Sir J．Davies，Disiogue，Tsnner MS．79．
quarter－watch（kwâr＇tér－woch），$n$ ．Naut．，one half of the watch on deck．
Oo the whaling ground in the southern flshery，when a ahlp is hove to in mid－ocean，iney stind quarter－watches， one－fourth of the working hands，or half of eacin watch， being on duly，headed by the boat－atcerers．

Fisheries of $U . S .$, V．11． 229.
quarter－wind（kwâr＇ter－wind），n．Naut．，a wind blowing on a vessel＇s quarter．
quarter－yard（kwâr＂têr－yärd），$n$ ．An old ale－ measure．See ale－yard and half－yard．
quartet，quartette（kwâr－tet＇），n．［＜It．quar－ tetta，a quartet，＜L．quartus，fourth：see quart ${ }^{2}$ ．］ 1．In musie：（a）A composition or movement for four solo parts，either vocal or instrumen－ tal，usually without accompaniment．specia－ caily，an instrumental work，uaualiy for four stringed in． siruments，written in sonsta form，and planned like a small symphony ；s string－quartet．The quartet is the highest variely of chamber－mualc．It friat reached ita （b）A company of four singers or players who perform quartets．A mixed vocal quartet properly conalats of a aoprano（treble），sn aito，s tenor，and s bsaz． A string－qusitet consista of two violina，a vtola，snd a vio－ loncello．（c）In an orchestra the stringed in－ struments collectively，and in oratorio music the principal voeal soloists，are sometimes loose－ ly called the quartet．－2．A stanza of four lines．－3．Same as quadruplet．Car－Builder＇s Dict．－Donble quartet．（a）A composition for elght voices or instruments，espectaily for four vioiins two vioias，and two violoncellos．Grove．（b）The performers
of such a composition，whether vocal or instrumental． Quartet choir，a church chotr conaisting oniy of a mixed Quartet choir，a church choir conaisting oniy of a m
quartetto（kwâ－tet＇ō），$n$ ．［It．］Same as quar－
quartfult，quartifult，a．［ME．quartyfulle，quar－ ful；＜quart ${ }^{+}+$－ful．］In good health；pros－ perous．Cath．Ang．
quartfulnesst，n．［ME．quarfulnesse ；＜quart－ ful＋－ness．］Prosperity．Cath．Ang．
quartic（kwâr＇tik），$a_{i}$ and n．［＜L．quartus， fourth（see quart＇），+ －ie．］I．a．In math．，of the fourth degree；especially，of the fourth order．－Quartic symmetry，symmetry like that of a regular octagon；in gencra，aymmetry ari
vanlahing of the cubinvarlant of a quartic．

II．n．An algebraic function of the fourth degree；a quantic of the fourth degree．－Bicir－ cular quartic．See bicircular．－Ex－cubo－quartic，${ }^{\text {a }}$ and a cublc surface which have，besides，two non－Inter－ secting atraight ifnea in common．
quartifult，$a$ ．See quartful．
quartile（kwâr＇til），n．［＜L．quartus，fourth （see quart ${ }^{1}$ ），+ －ile．In astrol．，an aspect of planets when their longitudes differ by $90^{\circ}$ ． See aspect， 7.

## quartz

The heavens thresten us with their cometa，stara， planets，with their great conjunctions，eclipsca，opposi－ Burton，Anat．of Mel．，p． 87.
Or Mara and Venua，in a quartil，move Dryden，Pal．and Arc．，i． 500.
quartilunar（kwâr－ti－lū＇nậr），a．［＜L．quartus， fourth（see quart²），＋luina，moon：see lunar．］ Pertaining to or consisting of ono fourth of a lunar month．［Rare．］
Such［iidal］wsves as these may follow their causes，it periodic times，not diurnally slone，as influenced by su

Fitz Roy，Weather Book，p．
quartine（kwâr＇tin），n．［ $<\mathrm{L}$. quartus，fourth $^{\text {qu }}$ （see quart ${ }^{1}$ ），－ime ${ }^{1}$ ．］In bot．，a supposed fourth integument of some ovules，counting from the outermost．It is really only a layer of the secundine or of the nucleus．
quartinvariant（kwâr－tin－vā＇ri－ant），n．$\quad[<L$ L． quartus，fourth，＋E．invariant．］An invariant of the fourth degree in the coefficients．
quartisection（kwâr－ti－sek＇shon），n．［＜L． quartus，fourth，+ E．section．$]$ ，Separation into four equal parts；quadrisection．
quartisternal（kwâr－ti－stér＇nall），v．［＜L．quar－ tus，fourth，+ stcrnum，breast－bone．］In anat．， the fourth sterneber，counting from the manu－ brium backward；that bone of the sternum which is opposite the fourth intercostal space． ［Rare．］
quartle（kwâr＇tl），$n$ ．［A var．of quarter ${ }^{1}$ ．］Same as quarter ${ }^{1}$ ．Halliwell．
quartlet（kwârt＇let），$n$ ．［ME．quartelette，$\left\langle\mathrm{OF}_{\text {．}}\right.$ ＂quartelct，＜quart，fourth：see quarti．］A tankard or goblet holding a quart．
Item，ij．quartelettes，of dyvera sortes，weiyng $\begin{gathered}\text { Paston Letilera } \\ \text { I，} \\ \text { ances．}\end{gathered}$
quarto（kwâr${ }^{\prime}$ tō），$n$ ．and a．［Short for L．（NL．） in quarta：L．in，in ；quarto，abl．of quartus， fourth：see quart¹．］1．n．A size of book in which the leaf is one fourth of a described or implied size of paper．The sheet folded twice in cross directions makec the square quarto，or reguiar quario； folded twice in the same direction maskes the long quario． Acsp quarto is $7 \times 81$ inches；demy quarto， $8 \times 101$ Inches；
folio－poat quarto，si $\times 11$ inches：medium quario， $9 \times 12$ folio－poat quarto， $81 \times 11$ inches；medium quario， $9 \times 12$
inches；royal quarto， $10 \times 13$ inches．The leaf of s quarto inches；royal quarto， $10 \times 13$ inches．The leai of s quarto is nndera．
In my library there is \＆large copy of the Apocrypha， in what may be calied eiephant quarto，printed
Csdell and W．Davies，by Thomaa Benaley，

N．and Q．，7th aer．，IX． 356.
Broad quarto．See broad folio，under broad．－Small quarto，a square oclavo；a book having eight lesves to a
II．a．Noting the size of a book in which a sheet makes four leaves：as，a quarto volume； being of the size or shape of the leaves of a quarto：as，quarto paper；a quarto edition．
Quartodeciman（kwâr－tộ－des＇i－man），$n$ ．and $a$ ． ［＜ML．quartadccimani，pl．，＜L．quarta decima （se．dics lunx），the fourteenth（day of the moon），fem．of quartus decimus，fourteenth，く quartus，fourth，+ decimus，tenth：see quart 1 and decimal．］I．n．A member of one of those early Christian communities which celebrated the Paschal festival on the fourteenth day of the month Nisan（the same day as that on which the Jews celebrated their Passover），without regard to the day of the week．This practice Jed to great confunsion and to a wide－spread controversy（the Quartodeciman controvergy）．Io modern timea thia ques－ tinguish the＂Paacha＂which was the anniversary of Chriat＇a crucifixion from thst which was the anniveraary of hia reaurrecilon．The Quartodeciman usage was finally condemned by the Council of Nice，A．D． 325.
II．a．Relating to the Quartodecimans or to thoir practice of celebrating the Paschal feast． As to the origin and precise nature of the Quartodeciman observance，there ia not yet an entire agreement．

G．P．Fisher，Begin．of Christianity，p．334．
Quartodecimani（kwâr－tọ̀－des－i－mā＇nī），n，pl． ［See Quartodeciman．］The Quartodecimans． Quartodecimanian（kwâr－tō－des－i－mā＇ni－an）， n．and a．［＜Quartodecinian＋－ian．］Same as Quartodeciman．Also Quartadecimanian．
quartole（kwâr＇tōl），u．［＜L．quartus，fourth： see quart 1 ．］Iu music，a group of four notes to be performed in the time of three or six．Com－ pare decimole，quintole，etc．
quartraint（kwâr＇trān），$n$ ．An improper form of quatrain．
quartridget（kwâr trij），$n$ ．An obsolete form of quarterage．
quartz（kwầrts），n．［ $=\mathrm{F} . q u a r t z=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．cuarza $=$ Pg．It．quarzo $=\mathrm{D}$ ．krarts $=\mathrm{Sw}$ ．qrarts $=$ Dan．Rvarts＝Russ．krartsü，＜MHG．guarz（pl． querze），G．quarz，rock－crystal，quartz．］The

## quartz

4900
common form of native silica，or the oxid of
silicon（ $\mathrm{SiO}_{2}$ ）．Sillica is also found in nature in the silicon（ $\mathrm{SiO}_{2}$ ）．Silica is also found in nature in the
minerals opal and tridymite（which see）．Quartz oc． curs crystallized and massive，and in both atates is most granite，gneiss，and many other crystalline rocks，form－ ing quartzite and sandstone，and making up the masa of occurs in liexagonal prisms，terminated by hexagonal primiad of it belongs，however，to the rhombohedral dimes very complex Ing the phenomenon of circular polarization the right－ left－handed character of the crystals optically correspond ling to the artangement of tha modifying trapezohedral planes present．It scratches glasa readily（lardness 7） givas fire with steel，becomea electrified by friction，and a）so by heating and pressnre．It is infusible in the flame of the blowpipe，and Insoluble in ordioary reagenta except hydrofluoricacid．Its speciflc gravity la 2.66 when pure，
and the juater vitreoua or in some cases greasy to dulit The colora are various，as white or milky，gray，reddiah， less，or nearly so，and cryatalized，it is known as rock－ crystal：hera belong the＂Lake George dlamonds，＂＂Cor－ nlah dianoud，＂etc．Other distinctiy cryatalline varietiea are the plisk，called rose－quartz；the milik－white，millk－ quartz；the purple or biulah－violet，amethyat ；the smoky－ yellow or brown，amoky quartz or Calrngorm stone，called morion when black or nearly so ；the ycllow，Palse topaz or citrine；the aventurin，spangicd with scales of mica or hematite；sagenitic，contalning aclcular cryatals of
yutile；the cat＇s－eye，opnjescent througla the presence of rutile；the cat＇seye，opalescent through the presence of
asbeatoa fibera．Thecryptocrystalline varietiea are named according either to coloror to atructura ：here belong clal． cedony，ugate In many forms，onyx，aardonyx，carnellan， heliotrope，prase，clirysoprace，flint，hornatone，jaaper，
basanite，agatized wood，etc．（aee these worda） basanite，agatized wood，etc．（aee these worda）．The
transparent varieties of quartz（amethyat，amoky） transparent varieties of quartz（amethyat，amoky quariz，
etc．）are used for chieap jewelry，also when colorless for etc．）are used for cheap jewelry，also when colorless for
apectactes（then called pebbe），and for optical inatru－ spectaclea（then called pebble），and for optical inatrn－
menta．Quartz prisma are usetul in apectrum analyals， ments．Quartz prisma are userul in apectrum analyais，
since quartz la highly transparent to the ultra－violet rays． （See spectrum．）Beautiful spheres of rock－crystal，some－ massive colored kiuda of quartz，oce puch need．The mentaj atones，eapecially the agates and agatized or foasil wood，onyx，etc．In these cases the colora are often pro－
duced or at feast helghtened by artifial means．Pui－ verized quartz ia employed in makitug sandpaper ；also when pure for glass－making，and in the manufacture of porcelain．Quartz－velns are often found in metanorphic in Califorma and other gotd－mining regiona mining in the solid rock is commonly called ourrtz－mining，in con－ iradistinction to phacer aud hydraulic mining．See cut under geode．－Babel quartz，a curious form of quartz cryatals found at Beer Alston in Devonshlre，England，the under anriace of which shows the impression of the crys－ tals of fluor－spar npon which the quartz was deposited． Alsocalled Balylonvan quartz，－Capped quartz a variety of cryatallized quartz occorring in Cornwal，England，em－ the crystala are revealed，and a cast of thelr pyramidal terminations in iutaglio la obtalned．Another kind con－ siats of separable layera or caps，due to snccessive inter－ ruptions in the growth of the crystal，with perhaps a depo－ sition of a little clay between the layera．－Millky quartz． Same as milk－quartz．
quartz－crusher（kwârts＇k＇ush＂er），n．A ma－ chine for pulverizing quartz．
quartziferous（kwârt－sif＇ẹ－rus），（1．［＜quartz $+-i$－ferous．］Consisting of quartz，or clicfly of quartz；containing quartz．
quartzite（kwârt＇sīt），n．［＜quartz＋－ile ${ }^{2}$ ．］A rock composed essentially of the mineral quart\％． It ia a rock of frequent occurrence，and often forms de－ posits of great thickness．Quartzite is rarely without a granular atructure，either perceptible to the naked eye or
visible with the aid of the microscope．Sonetlmea，how． ever，this structure is with great dificnity percentilhe It la gencrally held by geologists that quartzite has re－ aulted from the alteration of quartzose sand，pressure and the presence of silliciferous solutions having thoroughly united the gralns of which the rock was originally com－ posed．The quartzose material of which many veins are made up（material which nust have been deposited from a solution）is not generally designated as quartzite，thla 8itase betring reserved for such quartz as ls recognized by mentary materlal．
quartzitic（kwârt－sit＇ik），a．［＜quartzite＋ －ic．］Of or pertaining to quartzite or quartz； consisting of quartzite or quartz．
quartz－liquefier（kwârts $1 \mathrm{lik}{ }^{\prime \prime} w \bar{e}-f i-e r$ ），$n$ ．An apparatus in which comminuted anriferous quartz is dissolved to liberate the gold．
quartz－mill（kwârts＇mil），n．1．A machine for pulverizing quartz，differing in character from the ordinary mill in which the ore is pnlverized by stamping，but intended to serve the same purpose．See stamp－mill．－2．An establish－ ment where auriferous quartz is stamped or in some other way reduced to a powder，and the gold separated from it by amalgamation；a stamp－mill．
quartzoid（kwârt＇soid），a．［＜quartz＋－oid．］ In erystal．，a double six－sided pyramid，repre－ sented by uniting two six－sided single pyra－ mids base to base．
quartzose（kwârt＇sōs），u．［＜quartz＋－ose．］ Composed of quartz．Quartzose rocks are such as are essentially made up of the mineral quartz．Also quartzous．
quartz－porphyry（kwârts＇pôr＂fi－ri），n．Sco quartz－reef（kwârts＇rēf），Same as quartz－ rein．［Australian．］
quartz－rock（kwârts rok），n．Quartzite
quartz－sinter（kwârts＇sin＂tèr），$n$ ．Silicious sinter．
quartz－trachyte，$n$ ．Sce trachyte．
quartz－vein（kwârts＇vān），$\%$ A deposit of
quartz in the form of $a$ vein． quartz in the form of a vein．Moat of the gold ob－ tained from mining in the solid rock，and not by washing is entirely material，comes from velns or which he ganguc is entirely or chieny quartz；hence auriferoua veins are
often called quartz－vins，and mining for gold in the rock is called quartz－mining．
quartzy（kwârt＇si），a．［＜quartz＋－y $\left.{ }^{1}.\right]$ Con－ taining or abounding in quartz；pertaining to quartz；partaking of the nature or qualities of quartz；resembling quartz．
The iron ore fa atill further separated from its granitic or Sir George C．M．Birdurood，Indian Arta，II． 4.
quas（kwas），n．Same as krass，
quashl（kwosh），t：［くME．quashen，quaschen， quasscn，quessen，〈OF．quasser，casser，quassier， quesser，knisser，oreak in picces，bruise，shatter， maltreat，destroy，F．cusser；break，shatter，＜L． quassare，slake or toss violently，slatter，fig． shatter，impair，weaken，freq．of quatere，pp． quassus，shake，shatter，break in pieces；whence also ult．E．cmeuss，discuss，pereuss，rescuc．In the fig．sense this verb（L．quassare）merges with F ．casser，annul：see quash2．］I．trans． 1 ． To beat down or beat in pieces；crush．
Alowte scho whirles the whele，and whirlea me nndire， Thile alle ny qwarters that whille whare qwaste al to pecea！

Morte Arthure（E．E．T．S．h．
The wbalea
Against slarp rocks，Hke reeling vessela quash＇d，
Though huge as mountaina，are in plecea dash＇d．
though huge as mountaina，are in piecea dasid．
Waller，Batite of tbe summer Islands，il．
2．To crusli；subdue；put down summarily； quell；extinguish；put an end to．
The word Puritan seemea to be quanht，and all that bere－ Milton，Church－Government，i．©．
The Commotions in Slelily are quashed，but thoae of Na
To douits so put，and so quashed，howell，Letters，iil．
no for ever．
II．intrans．To be shaken with a noise；make the noise of irater when shaken．

The erthe quook and quashte as hit quyke were．
Piers Plowman（C），xxi． 64 ．
A thin and fine membrane atrait and closely adhering to keep it［tle brain］from guashing and ahaking．

Ray，Worka of Creation，il quash ${ }^{2}$（kwosh），$r$ ．t．［＜ME．＊quashen，＜OF quasscr，prop．casser，annihilate，annul，F．eas－ anuul，＜L．cassus，empty，bollow，fig，empty vain，useless，futile，null：see cass1，cash1，cas－ sation ${ }^{1}$ ，eashier ${ }^{1}$ ，etc．］To make void；annnl；in law，to annul，abate，overthrow，or set aside for insufficiency or other cause：as，to quash an indictment．
Pleas in abatement（when the guit is by original）con－ clude to the writ or declaration by praying＂judgment of the writ，or deciaration，and that the same may be quashed，＂cassetur，made vold，or abated．

Blackstone，Com．，III．xx．
quash ${ }^{3}$（kwosh），n．［Perhaps so called with ref． to its being easily broken；＜quash ${ }^{1}, v$ ．Squash ${ }^{2}$ is of Amer．Ind．origin．］1t．A pompion．Hal livell．－2．Same as squashí（9）．
The Indian kale，ochro，quash，peppera，ackys，and a va－ rety of phlse belng natural to the climate［of JJamaical．
quashey（kwosh＇i），n．［Cf．quashis．］A pump－ kin．
With regard to these gaid quasheys，．．．the best way of dressing them is to stew them in cream．
outhey，Lettera（1823），iii．391．（Davies．）
quashy－quasher（kwosh＇i－kwosh＂er），n．A small tree，Thevetia nereifolia，of the West In－ dies and tropical America．It has affiron colored tunnel－shlaped flowers，its wood ia hard and even－grained， and its aeeds yleld a fixed oil called earile－oil．
quasi（kwā＇sī），conj．or adv．［L．，as if，just as as it were，about，nearly，＜quam，as，how，＋si， if．］As if；as it were；in a manner：used in in－ troducing a proposed or possible explanation． quasi－．［＜L．quasi，as if，as it were：see quasi．］ A prefix or apparent adjective or adverb（and hence often written without the hyphen）mean－ ing＇seeming，＇＇apparent＇（equivalent to＇as it were，＇＇in appearance，＇in predicate use），ex－ pressing some resemblance，but generally im－ plying that what it qualifies is in some degree

Quassia
fictitious or unreal，or has not all the featnres of what it professes to be：as，凤 quasi－argument； a quasi－historical account．In construction and partly in sense it is liko pseudo－
The popular poets alwaya represent Macon，Apolin，Ter－ auperior strength of the Christian God． Lovell，Among my Books， 2 d ser．，p． 110.
A quasi hereditary priesthood is in each．
Henry ．．．allowed the Archbishop of exerclse aurilem Canterbury to a check in Chancery on his proceedinga． Stubbs，Melieval and Mod
Quasi contract，a legal relation existing between parties o whin tha laches some of the characteristics of a
 －uasi delict iLL quasi delictum，in Rom．law，the a penalty npon a certan polfce regulationa with mpased one belonging to his family－for example，throwing of water ont of the windows．The distinction between de－ licta and quasi delicta has been followed by some authors whose writings are based on the common law ；and quasi delicta are defined as those acts by which damage is dona of the obligee，though withont the negligence or intention of the obligor，and for which damage the obligor ia bonnd to make saniaction．Aa，howerer，intention is not neces be unnecessary in modern aystems
quasi－evolute（ $k w \bar{a}$＇sil－ev＂$\overline{-}-\mathrm{l} \mathrm{n} t$ ），$n$ ．In math．， the envelop of the quasi－normal of a curve．
quasi－fee（ $k w \bar{a}$＇sī－fē），$n$ ．In lav，an estate gained by wrong．Wharton．
quasi－geometrical（kwā－sī－jē－ō－met＇ri－kal），$a$ ． Relating to hyperspace．
quasi－heirloom（kwā＇sī－ãr＂löm），n．See heir－ loom， 1.
Quasimodo（kwas－i－mō＇dō）．［＝F＇quasimodo； so called becanse the introit for this day begins with the words＂Quasi modo geniti infantes，＂ As new－born babes（1 Pet．ii．2）：L．quasi，as if； modo，just now，lately．］Same as Lov Sunday． Also called Quasimodo Sunday and Quasimodo－ geniti Sunday．See low ${ }^{2}$ ．
quasi－normal（kwā－sī－nÔrmal），n．The har－ monic conjugate of the tangent to a curve with respect to the lines joining its point of contact to two fixed points．
quasi－period（kwā－sī－pē＇ri－od），$n$ ．That con－ stant which，added to the variable of a quasi－ periodic function，multiplics the constant by a fixed function．
quasi－periodic（kwā－sī－pē－ri－od＇ik），$a$ ．Noting a function such that，when the variable is in－ creased by a certain fixed amonnt，it has its value multiplied by a fixed function：thus，$i^{x}$ is quasi－periodic，because $l^{x+1}=l$ ．$l^{x}$ ．
quasi－radiate（kwā－sī－rā di－ $\bar{a} t$ ），$a$ ．In bot．， slightly radiate：noting the heads of some com－ posites whose ray－florets are small and incon－ spicuous．
which are fixed in reantal－ti），n．In lav，things which are fixed in contemplation of law to realty，but are movable in themselves，as heir－ looms，title－deeds，court－rolls，etc．IFharton．
quasi－tenant（kwā－sī－ten＇ąnt），n．In law，an undertenant who is in possession at the deter－ mination of an original lease，and is permitted by the reversioner to hold over．Wharton．
quasi－trustee（ $\mathrm{kwa} \overline{\mathrm{a}}$ sī－trus－té＂），n．In law，a person who reaps a benefit from a breach of trust，and so becomes answerable as a trustee． Wharton．
quasje，$n$ ．See coati．
quass ${ }^{1} \uparrow$ ，$v$ ．A Middle English form of quash ${ }^{1}$ ．
quass ${ }^{2}+$（kwas），$n$ ．Same as krass．
With apiced Meades（wholsome but deer），
As Meade Obarne and Mead Cherunk，
A tyeo or Rumne Red Cap（1609），quoted In．
［son，VII 241.
quassation（kwa－sāishonn），n．［＜L．quassa－ tio（ $n$－），a shaking or beating，〈 quassare，shake， shatter：see quash ${ }^{1}$ ．］The act of shaking； concussion；the state of being shaken．
Continual contuaions，threshing，and quaszations．

$$
\text { Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. } 68 \text {. }
$$

quassative（kwas＇a－tiv），a．［＜L．＇quassatus， pp．of quassare，sba
A Frenchman＇s heart is more quassative and anbject to Iremor than an Englishman＇s．
Middeton，Auything for a Quiet Life，ili． 2.
Quassia（kwash＇iäd），n．［NL．（Linnæus，1763）， named after Quassi or Coissi，a negro slare in Surinam，who used its bark as a remedy for fever．Quassi，Quassy，or Quashy was a common name of negroes．］1．A genus of plants，of the order simarubaces and tribe simarnbez．

Quassia

It is charscterized ly a large columnar receptacle bearing sike stannens，and a five．liobed ovary ripening into five fleshy drupes．There are 2 speciea ：one，little known，la from

tropical Africa；the other，Q．amara，is a tall sud smooth tree of tropicsl America，with Intenaely bitter wood，bear－ ing alternste pinnate leaves with $s$ winged petiole，and 2．［l．c．］A drug，also called bitter－wood，con－ sisting of the wood of Picræna（Quassia）ex celsa，and of two or three related trees；also，a medicinal preparation from these woods．The originsl tree was Quassia amara，the Surinam qusssla．It wood is still in use In France snd Germany，but is largely superseded by that of the more sbundsnt Picrana ex－
celsa a tali tree，the bltter－ssh of Jamalca sud some amall－ celsa，a tali tree，the bltter－ssh of Jamalcs sind some smal er iklands．A subatitute for these is simartba amara， the mountain－danson or bitter dsmson or atavewour the West Indies and northern south Anierica．Quassia wood is mported of chips，rspings，etc．As a remedy $1 t$ possesse in the highest degree the properties of the simple bittera． Its virtues sre due to the principle quassin．Cups turned from the wood impart a bitter taste to their contents，and were once popular．A sweetened infusion of qusssia is useful to deatroy fies．Picrazna excelsa has sometimes been subatituted for hops in browing，but thia use is con aidered deleterious．sce bit
quassia－tree（kwash＇ië，trē），n．Any of the trees producing the drug quassia；a bitterwood－ tree．
Quassilabia（kwas－i－lā＇bi－ä），n．［NL．（Jordan and Brayton，1878），く L．quassus，pp．of quatere， fishes of the United States；the hare－lip suckers．


Q．lacera is the cutlips，or Miay，splitmouth，or rabblt－ mouth sucker，a singulsr fish of the Whio valley and south． ward，of an olilisceous or brownish color sbove，the sides and belly silvery，the lower fins tinged with orange，and a peculiar formation of the mouth which has
quassin（kwas＇in），$n$ ．［＜quassia $+-i n^{2}$ ．］The quassin（kwas in），$n$ ．［＜quassia + －in $^{2}$ ．］The cclsa）．This suhstance cryatalizees from aqueons solu－ tlona in very small white prisms．Its taste is intensely bltter，but it is destitute of odor．It la scarcely soluble in common ether，slightly soluble in ，
quassite（kwas＇īt），$n$ ．［［ quassia $^{\prime}+-i t e^{2}$ ．］Same as quessin．
quasumt，pron．［ME．，〈qua，dial．form of who ＋sum，mod．E．some．］Whoso．

Qua－sum this tale can beter tende，
For Cristis loue he hit smende．
Holy Rood（E．E．T．S．），p． 120. quat ${ }^{1}$（kwot），$v$ ．［く OF．quatir，guattir，catir press down，strike down，plunge，sink，hide refl．crouch，squat，hide，$=$ It．quattare，dial cattare，crouch，lie close，squat，＜L．coactarc press together，constrain，foree，〈 cogere，pp． guat，pre the as quat，with a prefix；and f．also the related eache 1 and squashi．］I trans． $1 \dagger$ ．To press down；subdue．
The renowne of her chastlte was such that it almost quatted those sparkes that heated him on to such lawlesso affectlou．
Greene，

## $2 \nmid$ ．To oppress；satiate

Had Philotimus been served in at the firsl course，when relish hsd perhsys been something loathsome．

To the siomack quatted with dsinties al dellcstes seeme

3．To flatter．Halliwell．［Prov．Fing．］ I．+ introns．To squat． quat－$\dagger$（kwot），$u$ ．［Origin obseure．］1．A phastulo or pimple．－2．Figurat or insignificant person．

I have rubb＇d this young quat almost to the sense，
Shak．，Othello，v．1． 11.
quat ${ }^{3} \dagger$（kwot），v．t．［A strong pret．and pp ．of quit，used also as inf．］To quit．
quat ${ }^{3}$（kwot），p．c．［See quat ${ }^{3}$ ，v．］Quit；free； released．［Scotch．］
quat ${ }^{4}$ ，pron．A dialectal form of what
quata（kwä＇tä̀），n．Same as coaita．
quatch ${ }^{1}$（kwoch），v．i．［Origin obscure．］To tell；be a telltale；peach．Halliucll．［Prov． Eng．］
quatch ${ }^{1}$（kwoch），$n . \quad\left[<q^{2}\right.$ atch $\left.{ }^{1}, v.\right]$ A word． Halliwell．［Prov．Eng．］

Noe；mot a quatch，ssd poets；doubt you
There is not greife enough wlthout you？（Davies．） quatch ${ }^{2} \dagger$（kwoch），a．［Cf．quat ${ }^{1}$ ，squat（7）．］ Squat；flat．
It ls like s barber＇s chair，that fits sll buttocks；the pin－ buttock，the quatch－buttock，the lirawn buttock，or any buttuck．
quater－cousin，$n$ ．Same as catcr－cousil．
quaterfoil，$n$ ．See quatrefoil．
quatern（kwā＇tèrn），a．［＜L．quaterni，four each，by fours，distributive，く quattuor，four： see quartl．Cf．quire ${ }^{2}$ ．］Consisting of four； fourfold；growing by fours：as，quatern leaves． quaternary（kwạ－ter＇na－ri），$a$ ．and $n$ ．［＜L． quaternarius，consisting of four each，contain－ ing four，＜quaterni，four each，by fours：see quatern．］I．a．1．Consisting of four ；arranged or grouped in fours．
Reproductive orgsns ．．．solitary or quaternary in the same sporsnglum．

## Ma Mat and Decaisne，Botany（trans．），p． 966.

 2．［cap．］In gcol．，noting that part of the geo－ logical series which is more recent than the Tertiary；Post－tertiary．（See Tertiary．）The oldeat and most general divislon of the Quaternsry ls into diluvial and allurial，by which terima sre mesnt respec－ tively coarse detrital materisl snd fine detrital material －the one the result of rapid，the other of slower currents of water．The former presence of ice，both fixed and floating，over \＆part of the nerthern hemisphere，and eus peclsily In the regions where geology wss esriliest cultl－ vated，has grestly complicsted the question of thssion of the Qusternsry linto subgroups or epochs．Thus sion of the qusternsry hito has cone to be replaced for the most part by gla－ cial；and some English geologists divide the Qusternary nto glacial snd recent，using the term Pleistocene slso as the equivalent of glacial．The tern recent has slso as ita synonym both alluvial snd human．While the essential lifference between Tertiary and Quaternary is theoreti－ esily snpposed to he that in the cormer \＆porl are living his does not apply in the case of land－snimala，especlally the mammals．in fact，there la，over extensive areas， grest difflculty in deciding the queation whether certain formstions shall be called Tertisry or Quaternary，as，for instance，In the case of the Pampean deposita，which， although contsining grest numbers of species of msm － mals all or nesrly all extinct，are generslly considered by 3．In old chem，noting those
3．In old chem．，noting those componnds which contained four elcments，as fibrin，gelatin，ete． －4．In math．，containing，as a quantic，or ho－ mogeneous integral function，four variables A surface may be called a quaternary locus，because de fined by a quaternary equation，or one equsting a quster－ nsry quantic to zero．－Quaternary cubic．See cubic． Quaternary number，ten：so cancd by the Py，in the ans because equsi to $+2+3+4$ ．the revealer of the osth of the brotherhon，sccount of some secret of arith－ quetic possibly an abacus．－Quaternary quadrics．See meadric．
II．$n$ ．A group of four things．
The objectlons I made againat the quaternary of ele－ ments sind ternary of princlplea needed not to be opposed so much against the doctrines themael ves．Woyle，Works，I． 588.
quaternate（kwā－têr＇nāt），a．［＜NL．quater－ natus，＜L．quaterni，four each：see quatern．］ Consisting of four．－Quaternate leaf，a leal that consista of lour leaflets．
quaternion（kwă－tér＇ni－on），n．［Also quarter－ nion；＜L．quaternio（ $n-$ ），the number four，a body or group of four，quaterni，four each，by fours： see quatern．］1．A set，group，or body of four： applied to persous or things．
He put him in prison，and delivered him to fonr quar－ ternions of soldiers．
Myself ．．．am called Anteros，or Love＇s enemy；the more welcome therefore to thy court，and the fitter to con－
duct this quarternion．$\quad$ B．Jonson，Cynt ha＇a Revels，$v .3$ ．
When and where thls quarternion rhyme，as it la used by Berceo，was firat introduced，cannot be determined．

2．A word of four syllables；a quadrisyllable．

The triads and quaternions with whleh he loaded his speech． 3．A fourfold quantity capable of being ex－ presserl in the form $x i+y j+z l i+w$ ，where $x$ ， $y, z$, to are scalars，or real numbers，while $i, j$ ， ，are vectors，or quantities whose squares are negative scalars．The caleulus of such quan－ tities is termed＇fuaternions．
A Quaternion is the quotient of two vectors，or of two directed right lines in space，considered as depending on a system of Four Geometrics Elements，and as expressible ly an algehraical symbol of Quadrinomial Form．The sci－ ence，or Calculus，of Quaternions is a new in ontersion method wherein the roregomg conception is spplied to is unfohted and symboicaiy expresad，and and physlcsl various clasisa fiscover msny new theorems，and to ar－ rive at the aolutlon of many difficult prohlems．
amilton．
Conjugate of a quaternion．see conjugate．－Conju－

## gate quate

quaternion（kwā－tėr＇ni－on），v．$t$ ．［＜quater－ nion，$n$ ．$]$ To divide into quaternions，files，or companies．
The Angels themselves．
i 1 are distinguisht and qua Milton，Church ．
ment，i． 1.
quaternionist（kwạ－tèr＇ni－on－ist），n．［＜qua－ ternion $+-i s t$ ．］A student of quaternions．
Do we depart wlder from the primary traditions of arith netic than the Quaternionist does？

J．Venn，Symbolic Logle，p． 91.
quaternity（kwā－tęr＇ni－ti），$u$ ．［＝F．quatcrnité； as quatern + －ity．］1．The state of being four the condition of making up the number four．
The number of four stands much admired，not only in he quaternity of the elements，whlch are the principles of bodies，but in the letters of the nanic of God．
2．A group of four．
So that their whole scale，of ali that is alove body，wa Indeed not a trinity，but a quarternity，or four ranks and

Cudworth，Intellectusl System，p． 557
quateron，$n$ ．Saine as quadroon．
quatorzain（ka－tôr＇zān），u．［Formerly also quaterzayn；＜OF．quatorzaine，quatorsaine，the number fourteen，〈quatorze，fourteen：see qua－ torze．］A stanza or poem of fourteen lines；a sonnet．
Put out your rush csndles，you poets \＆rimers，snd be－ questh your erazed quarterzaynste your legs．

Naghe，quoted ln Pierce I＇enilesse，Int．，p．xxiv． His［Drayton＇s］uext publicstion is Idea＇s mirror； Amours in Quatorzains，1594．It contalna fifty－one son－ quatorze（ka－tôrz＇），n．［＜F．quatorze，＜L．quat－ tuordecim，fourteen，〈 quattuor，four，＋decem， ten：see forrteen．］In the gamo of piquet，the four aces，kings，queens，knaves，or tens：so called because such a group of four，iu the hand that holds the highest，counts fourteen points． quatrain（kwot＇rann），n．［Formerly also，improp．， quartrain；＜F．quatrain，a stanza of four lines， ¿quatre，four，¿ L．quattuor＝E．four：see four．］ A stanza of four liues riming alternately
I have chosen to write my poem in quatrains，or stanzas of fonr in slteruate rhyme，becsuse I have ever judged them more noble，and of grester dignity both for the sound snd number，thin any other verse in use smongst us．
Who but Landor could have written the faultless and pathetic quatrain 9 －

I strove with none，for none was worth my strile；
Nature I loved，and，next to Nature，Art；
It aluks，and 1 am resdy to depart．
quatraylet，$n$ ．［＜OF．quatre－ayle，ete．＜quation four，$+a y l e$ ，grandfather：see ayle．］A nale ancestor three generations earlier than one＇s grandfather．
Thomas Gould，．．．who died in 1520 ．He wss the quat rayle of Zaccheus Gould 6 ，the New England immlgrant．
New England Bibliopolist，I．II．
quatre－cousint，$n$ ．Samo as coter－cousin．
uatrefoil（kat＇èr－foil），n．［Also quaterfoil， quarterfoil－＜ME katrefoil，くOF．（and F．）qua－ trefcuille，＜quatre，four（ $<\mathrm{L}$. quattuor $=\mathrm{E}$ ．four） + feuille，leaf（く L．folium，leat）：see four and foil1．］1．A leaf with four leaflets，as some－ times that of clover．

And katrefoit，whenne thai beth upyspronge，
Transplauntc hen Into lisnde ydight with dounge．
2．In arch．，an opening or a panel divided by
cusps or folia－ tions into four foils，or，more correctly，the
figure formed by the cusps．This


## quatrefoil

ornsment resemhles the four petsls of a cruciform flower， er．Bands of smail qustrefoils are much used as orns－


Quatrefoils，from west portal of Amiens Cathedral，France；
ments in the English Perpendicular styie，and someilmes in the Decorated．The same name is given also to flowers snd lesves of similar form carved in refief as ornsments on moldlogs，etc．see also cut under gallery．
3．In her．，a four－leaved grass，or leaf divided into four leaflets，used as a bearing．－Cross qua trefoil．See crossl．－Double quatrefoil．Same as eight foil or octofoil．
quatrible（kat＇ri－bl），n．［＜OF．quadruble，quad－ rouble，quadruple，a picce of music for four voices or four instruments，く quadruple，four－ fold：see quadruple．］In medieval music，a descant in parallel fourths to the cantus firmus． quatrible（kat＇ri－bl），v．i．；pret．and pp．quat－ ribled，ppr．quatribling．［＜quatrible，n．］In medicral music，to sing a descant at the interval of a fourtl from the cantus firmus．See di－ aphomy，2．Compare quiniblc．
quatront，$a$ ．An obsolete variant of quatern．
Halliwell
quatto，$n$ ．Same as coaita．
quattrino（kwä－trē＇nọ），n．［It．（ML．quatri－ nus），＜quattro，four：see four．］An Italian coin of about the value of a half a United States cent．
The quattrino，a square coin which was struck during his［Loredsno＇s］reign． quattrocentist（kwät－rō－chen＇tist），$n . \quad[=\mathrm{F}$ ． quattrocentiste， （ist， （ quattrocento（see quattrocento）+ －ist．］ An Italian of the fifteenth century ；specifical． ly，an Italian artist of the style of art called quattrocento．
It was \＆revelistion to me，snd I begsn to trace ine pur－ ity of work in the quatitrocentists manipulalion which fresco－psinting had furnlshed to them．

Contemporary Rev．，XLIX． 476 ． quattrocento（kwät－rờ－chen＇tọ̀），$v$ ．and $a$ ．［It．， lit． 400 （＜quattro，＜L．quattior，four，＋cento， ＜L．centum，hundred），buat used as an abbre－ viation of mille quattracento， 1400 ，with ref． to the century（ $1401-1500$ ）in question．Cf． cinque－cento．］I．$n$ ．The fifteenth century con－ sidered as an epoch of art or literature，and especially in connection with Italy：as，the sculpture of the quattrocento．The painters of the early part of the period had not yet stsined the power to coloring is yery besutifin，snd their sentiment in eeperal nobler thsn that of tbe artists who followed them．
II．a．Belonging to，or living or produced in，the fifteenth century；of the style of the fifteenth century：as，quattrocento sculpture． quatuor（kwat＇ $\mathbf{u}-$ ôr），, ．［［ L L．quatuor，prop．quat－ tuor，$=\mathrm{E}$ ．four：see four．］In music，a quartet． quaught（kwâcht），v．t．and i．［Early mod．E． also quaght；Sc．waught，waucht；origin uncer－ tain．Cf．quaff．］To drink；quaff．

I quaught，I drinke ail ont．
Wyll you quaght with me？
quavet（kwāv），v．i．［Early mod． F alsolsgrave． quavet（kwāv），v．i．［Early mod．E．also queare； ＜ME．quaven，earlier cwavien；akin to quable ${ }^{1}$ ，Hence freq．quaver，q．v．］To quiver； shake．
The dsye for drede with－drowe，sud derke bicam the sonne， The wsil［veill wagged and clef iwas rentl，snd al the worlde
Puaved．
Piers Plowman（B），xvilii． 61.

Whlle thy mighte
Csn keepe my harte queavinge or quicke．
quave（kwāv），n．［＜ME．quave；＜quave，v．］A shaking；trembling．Prompt．Parv．，p． 419. quavemire $\dagger\left(\mathrm{kwā} \bar{v}^{\prime} \mathrm{mir}\right)$ ，n．［Also contr．qua－ mire；＜quare + mire．Cf．quagmire，quake－ mire．］Samo as quagmire．I＇alsgrave．

Mir．for Mags．，p． 653.

## A muddie quavemire．

 Howbeit，Aratus would not suffer the Achsians to follow them，becsuse of bogs and quavemires，but sounded the re－treat．
North，tr．of Plutarch，p． 670. quaver（kwà＇verr），$v$ ，［ $\langle$ ME．quaceren，freq．of quave；cf．LG．quabbeln $=$ G．quabbeln，quappeln， quiver，tremble，freq．of the form represented by E．quab1．Cf．quiver ${ }^{1}$ ．］I．intrans．1．To have a tremulous motion；tremble；vibrate． It semythe that the worlde is alle givaveryng；it will re－ boyle som wher，so that I deme yonge men shaii be cher－ ysshed
At the end of this Hole is a Membrane， ．stretched like the Hesd of a Drum，．．To receive the Impuise of ciprocal Motlons，Ray，works of Creatlon，pe 263 ciprocal Motions
If the finger be moved with a quavering motlon，they［the colors］appear again．
Her hand trembled，her volce quavered with that emo－ Ilon which is not strength．Stedman，Vict．Poets，p．143． 2．To sing or sound with the wavy tones of an untrained voice，or with a distinctly tremulons tone；hence，to sing，in general；also，to per－ form a shake or similar melodic embellishment with the voice or an instrument．

Yon＇d swesr that Randal，in his rustic strains，
Aggin was quavering to the country swsins．
Dryden and Soames，tr．of Boilcau＇s Art of Poetry，ii．

## Now sportive youth

Carot incondite rhythms with sulting notes，
And quaver anharmonions．J．Philips，Cider，ii．
II．trans．To sing in an artless manner or with tremulous tone．
And for Mnsick an old hoarae singling man riding ten miles from his Cathedral to Quaver ont the Glories of our Birt and state．
together．
Thackeray，Philip，xxvil．
quaver（kwā＇vèr），$n$ ．［＜quaver，r．］1．A quivering；a trembling．
The worth of such actions is not a thing to be decided in a quaver of sensibility or a flush of righteons commion
2．A tremulous or quivering sound or tone． And the choristera＇song，thsi iste was so strong， Grew a quaver of consiernation．

Southey，Old Womsm of Berkeley．
3．A shake or similar embellishment，particu－ larly in vocal music．
I hesrde a certaine French man who sung very meiodi－ onsiy with curions quarers．

Coryat，Crudties，I．36，sig．D．
It has si leasi recelved greai improvements among us， wheiher we conslder the instrument itseif，or those sev－ efal quavers snd graces which are thrown into the plisying
4．An eighth－note（which see）．－Quaver－rest，in musica notation，same ss eiohth－rest
quaverer（kwā＇vèr－èr），$n$ ．One who or that which quavers；a warbler．
quaveringly（kwā＇vèr－ing－li），adv．In a quaver－ ing or tremulous manner．
quavery（kwä＇verr－i），a．［＜quaver $+-y^{1}$ ．］ Shaky；unstable．

A quauery or a msris and nnstable foundacion must be holpe with great pyiys of alder rammed downe，and with \＆rame of tymbre called a crossaundre．

Horman，quoted in Prompt．Parv．，p． 419.
quavingt（kwā＇ving），n．［＜ME．quaryng；verbal n ．of quave，v．］A shaking or trembling，as of the earth．Sir T．Elyot，Castle of Health，i． 2. quavivert，$n$ ．［Origin uncertain．Cf．viver．］ A fish，the sea－dragon or dragonet；a kind of gurnard．See gurnard and Trigla．
Tumle，the grest ses－dragon，or quaviver；slso the gur－ nard，celled so at Rosn．

Cotgrave．
Vive，the quaviver，or sea－dragon．
Cotgrave．
Traigne，the ses－dragon，viver，quaviver．Cotgrave．
quawk（kwâk），v．$i$ ．［Imitative；cf．squawk．］ To croak；caw．［Prov．Eng．］
quawk（kwâk），$n_{\text {．}}$［Imitative；cf．quawk，v．］ The qua－bird or night－heron，Nyctiardea grisea nævia．Also quark，squawk．［Local，U．＇S．］
quay ${ }^{1}, n$ ．An obsolete or dialectal form of rchey．
quay ${ }^{2}$（kē），$n$ ．［A more recent spelling，after the F．quay，now quai，of the earlier E．kay， key（the mod．pron．kē prop．belongs to key only）：see key ${ }^{2}$ ，kay ${ }^{2}$ ．］A landing－place；a place where vessels are loaded and unloaded； a wharf：usually constructed of stone，but sometimes of wood，iron，etc．，along a line of coast or a river－bank or round a harbor or dock．

Mske quays，build bridges，or repalr Whitehsll．
Pope， m mit．of Horace，11．ii． 120.
To sscertsin the limits of all ports，and io assign proper wharls sind guays in each port for the exclusive landing
and loadiug of merchandise．
Blackstone，Com．，1．vii． quay ${ }^{2}$（kē），v．t．［＜quay²，n．］To furnish with a quay or quays．

## queasiness

quayage（kēāj），n．［Formerly keyage；＜ F quayagc，くquay，a key，quay：sec quay2．］Duty paid for repairing a quay，or for the use of a quay；quay－dues；wharfage．
quay－berth（ké＇berth），$n$ ．A berth for a ship next to a quay．
quayedt，$a$ ．A manufactured form of quailed， past participle of quail．Spenser．
quet participle of quaze as cue $^{2}$ ．
que ${ }^{1}, n$ ．Same as cue ${ }^{2}, n$ ．A dialectal form of cow ${ }^{1}$ ．Halliwell． queach ${ }^{1}+(\mathrm{kwe} \mathrm{eh}), v . i$ ．A variant of quitch ${ }^{1}$ ． queach ${ }^{2}$（kwēch），n．［Also quiteh；くME．queche， a thicket．］1．A thick bushy plot；a thorny thicket．
Thei rode so longe till thel com in to a thikke queche in a depe vaiey． of quear of ground left unplowed on account queachy ${ }^{1}\left(\mathrm{kw} \bar{e}^{\prime}\right.$ chi）$), a$ ．［Also quechy；＜queach ${ }^{1}$ $\left.+-y^{1}.\right]$ Shaking；moving，yiclding，or trem－ bling under the feet，as wet or swampy ground． Twixt Penwith＇s furthest poiot and Goodwin＇s queachy sand．Drayton，Polyolbion，ii． 390. I＇n got no dsugiter $0^{\prime}$ my own－ne＇er hsd one－an＇I warns sorry，for they＇re poor queechy things，geils is．
George Eliot，Adam Bede， $\mathbf{x}$ ．（Davies．） queachy ${ }^{2}$（ $\mathrm{kwo}^{\prime} \mathrm{chi}$ ），a．［Early mod．E．also quechy；＜queach ${ }^{2}+-y^{1}$ ．］Bushy；thick．
The owie，that hales the day and foues to flee by night， listb queachie bnshes to defende him fron Apolio＇s sight．
Turberville，Thst All Things Isve Reiease． Our blond is changed to Inke，our haires to Quils， Our cyes hsifo buried in onr quechy piots．

Heywood，Golden Age，v． 1.
queal（kwōl），v．i．［An earliel and more origi－ nal form of quail1．］To faint away．Halliwell． ［Prov．Eng．］
queal2，n．An obsolete or dialectal form of quean（kwēn），$n$ ．［（a）Also dial．（Sc．）quine； early mod．E．queane，quene；＜ME．quene， quen，cuene，く AS．cwēne，cuȳne（gen．cwēnan）， prop．cwène，orig．＂evone，a woman（L．femina， prop．cwene，orig．＂come，a woman（L．Jemina， bird－a doubtful word in Somner），$=\mathrm{OS}$ ．quena， wife，queen（L．vegina），harlot（L．meretrix），$=$ OD．quene，wife，MD．quene，a vain or worthless woman，a barren woman，also a barren cow，D． kween，a barren woman，a barren cow，$=$ MLG． quene，an old woman，LG．quene，a barren cow， a heifer，＝OHG．quena（quëna），chucma，chena， MHG．chane，kane，Zon，G．（obs．）konc，a woman， G．dial．kan，chan，a woman，wife，＝Icel．Krenna $=$ Sw．quinna＝Dan．krinde，a woman（cf． contr．Icel．kona，woman，$=$ Sw．kona，a harlot， $=$ Dan．kone，a woman，esp．a married woman， wife $)_{,}=$Goth．qinō，a woman，wife（Gr．रov́）； the above forms being distinct from，though partly confused with（b）E．queen（L．regina），く ME．queen，quen，quene，kuen，cwene，creen，〈AS． cwēn，rarely cıōn（gen．cuēne），a woman（L．femi－ $n a$ ），wife（L．uxar），queen（L．ragina，impera－ trix，augusta,$=$ OS．quān，wife,$=$ OHG．quēna， chuuèna $=$ Icel．kvān，kvæn，wife，$=$ Goth． kvēns， rarely kzceins，wife（not recorded in sense of ＇queen＇）；both forms ult．akin to Ir．Gael． coinne，a woman；Gr．ywr，a woman，female （see gynæcum，gynarchy，etc．，gynecocracy，etc．）； Skt．$j \overline{a n i}$, a wife，appar．$\langle\sqrt{ } j a n=G r . \sqrt{ } \gamma v=\mathrm{L}$. $\sqrt{ }$ gen $=$ Teut．$\sqrt{ } k c n$ ，bring forth：see ken ${ }^{2}$ ． $\mathrm{hin}^{1}$ ，genus，generate，etc．］A woman；a female person，considered without regard to qualities or position：hence generally in a slighting use． It may be merely nentrai or familiar，like wench（as，a turdy quean，s thriving guean），or be ased in varions a sind Scotch． 1

Hastow whih som quene al nyght yswonke？
Chaucer，Proi．to Misnclple＇s＇Tale，1． 18. At charche in the charnei cheorles aren ynel to knowe，
Other a knyght fro a knane other a queyne fro 8 queene．
Riers $P l o n c m a n ~(C), ~ i x . ~$ 6
Flavia，because her meanes are somewhat sesnt，
Doth sell her body to relieve her want，
Yet scornes to be reputed si siduen． $\begin{gathered}\text { Times Whishe（E．T．S．），p．} 45 .\end{gathered}$
I never was ambitious
Of using congees to my daughter－queen－ A queen！perhaps a quean．

Ford，PerkIn Warbeck，il． 3.
I see her yet，the sonsie quean
Thst lighted $u p$ my jingle．
Burns，To the Guidwife of Wsuchope House．
hy young master will ．．cali you slut and quean，if
Scoll，Abbot，iv．
queasily（kwē＇zi－li），udv．In a queasy manner；
queasiness（kwézzi－ues），$n$ ．The state of being queasiness（kwe zi－ues），n．The state of being vomit；＇disgust．

## queasiness

They did fight with quecsiness，constrsin＇d， 196. Let them live and die in servile condition snd thir seru－ pulous queasiness，if no instruction will conirme them．
queasy（kwé＇zi），a．［Early mod．F．and dial． also quaisy；＜ME．quuysy，queysy，causing a feeling of nausea；prob．＜Norw．heeis，sickness after a debauch，＝Icel．kreisa，in comp．idhra－ kveisa，colic，$=$ Sw．dial．kvesa，soreness，blis－ ter，pimple ；perhaps akin to Sw．quäsa，bruise， wound，squash，Dan．kvase，squash，crush．Cf．
AS．tōlisan，crush：see squeeze．］1．Affected with nausea；inclined to vomit．
The Reverend Doctor Gsater found himself rather queasy in the mornilng，therefore preferred breakfasting in bed．
2．Fastidious；squeamish ；delicate．
And even so in a manner these instruments make a man＇s wit so soit sind smooth，so tender and quaisy，that they be less able to brook

Ascham，Toxophilus（ed．1864）
I cannot taste such gross meat．
Massinger，Bondman，i1． 2
Is there cause why these men should overween，snd be so queasic of the rude multitude，lest their deepe worth should be undervalu＇d for wsint of fit umpires ilton，Apology for Smectymnuus． Deprecation which is unususl even for the queasy mod－ esty of sixteenth－century dedications．
3．Apt to cause nausea；occasioning uncom－ fortable feelings；hence，requiring to be deli～ cately handled；ticklish；nice．

Those times sre somewhat queasy to be touched．

> B. Jonson, Seja ueasy question,

I have one thing，of a queasy question，
Which I must sct．
Shak．，Lear，11．1． 19. I was not my own man again for the rest of the voyage． I had a queasy sense that I wore my last dry clothes upon 4．Short；brief．Hallivell．［Prov．Eng．］ queazent（kwē＇zn），v．t．［For＂queasen，＜qucas（y） ＋－en ${ }^{\text {L }}$ ］To make queasy；sicken．

The spirable odor and pestilent steame．Would have queazened him．Nashe，Lenten Sturie（Hari．Misc．，VI．173）． quebast，$n$ ．An old game．
Every afternoon at my Lady Briefs and my Lady Mean－ well＇s at ombre snd quebas．

Etheredge，she Would if ohe Could，iti． 3.
Quebec group．In gcol．，a division of the Lower Survey，of very uncertain value．

According to recent researches hy Mr．Selwyn，the Que－ bec group ss deflned by Logan embraces three totally dis－ tinct groups of rocks，belonging respecti．
Cambrian，and Lower Silurisn horizons．
Cambrisn，and Lower Silurisi horizons．
Geikie，Text－Book of Geol．，p． 691.
Quebec oak．See oak．
quebracho（ke－brä＇chŏ́），n．［Pg．，contr．from quebra－hacho，＇ax－lureaker＇；so called in allusion to the hardness of the wood；〔quebrar，break，＋ hacha，facha，ax：see hatchet．］The name of sev－ eral hard－wooded South American trees of eco－ nomic value．The white quebracho（quebracho blanco） is Aspidosperma Quebracho，best known for ita medicinsi bark．（See quebracho bark，under bark ${ }^{2}$ ．）The red que－ bracho（quebracho colorado）is schit，of the La Plats region．Its wood and bark form an important tanning－material，very rapid in action，ex－ ported to Europe in bulk and in extract．Ita timber is ex tremely hard and strong．Another quebracho is Iodina rhombifolia of the Santalacese（quebracho floja），its wood snd bark hetug mixed with the last．－Quebracho gum， the dried juice or watery extract on
quebrada（ke－brä＇dä），n．［Sp．，broken，uneven ground，prop．fem．of quebrado，pp．of quebrar， break．］A gerge；a ravine；a defile：a word occasionally used by writers in English on Mex ican and South American physical geography， and by the Spanish Americans themselves，with about the same meaning as barranca．
quecchet，$v . i$ ．A Middle English form of quitch ${ }^{1}$ quech（kwech），n．Same as quaigh．［Scotch．］ queckt，n．［Origin uncertain；ef．querken．］A blow（i）．

But what and the lsdder slyppe
And yf fall I cstche a quecke，
And yf I fall I cstche a quecke，
1 may fortune to bre
Enterlude of Youth．（IIalliwell．）
queckshoest，$n$ ．See quelqucchose．
qued $t, a$ and $n$ ．［ME．，also quede，queed，quead， quad，quadd，queth，＜AS．＂cw衣d＝OFries．quad $=\mathrm{MD} . q u a c d, \mathrm{D}$. kwaad $=\mathrm{MLG} . q u a t, \mathrm{LG}$. quaad，bad；otherwise found in the lıeuter，as a noun，AS．＊cū्̄rl，cuceid，filth，dung，$=\mathrm{MD}$ ． noun，As．＂cuær，cucad， quät，kät，quōt，kot，G．kot，koth，filth，dirt，
unud．］I．u．Bad；evil． II．I．I．Evil；harm．

4903
For to deme quike and dede
He scal come to opode and quede．
King Homı（E．E．T．S．），p． 121. 2．An evil person；especially，the evil one；the devil．

A shrew；sn evil nerson．
Namly an eyre［heirl that ys qued，
That desyreth hys fadry ded．
MS．IIarl．1701，i．42．（Ifallivell．）
And lete me neuere falle in boondis of the queed！
Hymns tu Virgin，etc．（E．E．I．S．），p． 6
Quedina（kwề－di＇nä），n．［NL．（Stephens，1832）．］ A notable genus of rove－beetles or Staphylinide， having the prothoracic stigmata each covered by a triangular lamella．About 120 apecles have been described，the majority from Europe，but many from Asis and America； 18 are found in Americs north of Mex－ Aco．3lost of them have the ordinary rove－beetle habits but $Q$ ．dilatatus breeda fu horneta＇neata in Europe，snd will siso eat honey
quedshipt，$n$ ．［ME．quedschipe，qucadschipe ；＜ qued + －ship．$]$ Badness；evilness．Ancren Riwle，p． 310.
queed ${ }^{1}, n$ ．A dialectal variant of quid ${ }^{1}$ ．Halli－ well．
queed ${ }^{2} t, n$ ．See qued．
queen ${ }^{1}$（kwēn），n．［＜ME．queen，quen，quene， qwhene，whene，kuen，cwenc，cwen，〈 AS．cwēn， rarely cw $\bar{\varpi} n$（gen．cwēne），a woman（L．fenina）， wife（L．uxor），queen（L．regina，imperatrix， augusta），＝OS．quän，wife，$=$ OHG．quēna， сhииёna，wife，$=$ Icel．kcān，kvæn，wife，$=$ Goth． kwēns，rarely kweins，wife（not recorded in the sense of＇queen＇）．See qucan．］1．The consort of a king．
Thursdaye，the laate dsye of Apryll，to Lasheles，where yethe quene Elyanour of Englonde，and in an abbey of her

Ill uudertake to make thee Henry＇s queen．
2．A woman who is the sovereign of a realm； a female sovereign．In countries nnder monsrchtesl ule females are sometimes excluded from the throne，snd of succession to the Britigh throne the eldeat soa of the overeign is the heir，to the excluston of older sisters；bu daughter who has no brothers succeeds，to the exclusion of you oger brothers of her father or their male descen－ dants．The exceptionally long retgn of Queen Victoris （who aucceeded in right of her deceased father，the Duke of Kent，to the exclusfon of his younger brothers）has day with the form queen＇s instesd of king＇s in auch phrases day with the form queen＇s instesd oi king＇s
of lower Syria，Cyprus，Lydia，
Absolute queen．Shak．，A．and C．，iif．6． 11.
Now what I am ye know right well－your Queen，
To whom．．ye did promise full
Allegiance and ohedience to the desth．
Tennyson，Queen Mary， 11.2
3．Figuratively，a woman whe is chief or pre－ eminent among others；one whe presides：as， queen of beauty；queen of the May（see May－ queen）．

Venus，the queen of Love，was but thy figure，
And all her graces propheciea of thlne． Shirley，fraitor，iii． 3.
Issbel，thro＇all her plactd life
The queen of marriage，a most perifect wife
Tennyson，Issbel．
4．Hence，anything personified as chief or greatest，when considered as possessing female attributes．
The Cathedrall Church of this Citie［Amlens］is dedi－ in France．

Conyat，Crudities，I．15． Show this queen of cities that so fsir
Cowper，Tsak，i．727． Seven hundred years and fifty－three Had home been growing up to might

Domett，Chriatmas Hymn．
5．In entom．，a queen bee or queen ant．－6．A playing－card on which a queen is depicted．
The knave of Diamonds tries hig wily arts，
And whos（oh ahameful chance！）the Queen of Hearts．

7．In chess，the piece which is by far the most powerful of all for attack．See chess ${ }^{1}$ ．Abbre－ viated $Q .-8$ ．A variety of roofing－slate，mea－ suring 3 fcet long and 2 feet wide．Compare duchess，2．－Court of Queen＇s Bench．See Court of King＇s Bench，nnder court．－Dollar queen，in apiculture， an untested queen bee，bred from a purely bred mother cause the standsrd price was suppoaed to be one dol－ | lar．The price of dollar queens，however，varies from 75 |
| :--- |
| cents to | cents to $\$ 2$ Phin，Dict．of Aplcnlture，p． 57 ．Keeper

of the Queen＇s prison．See Marshal of the King＇s （or Queens）Bench，under marshal．－Marshal of the
queen＇s household．See marshal．－Problem of the queens．See problem．－Queen Anne＇s bounty．See ohtained In England in the early part of the style which century，snd produced many commodious and dignified bulldings，particularly in domestic srchitecture；also，
gpectfically，a nondescript style purporting to follow the

## queenfish

above，and reprotucing some of the extcrior forms and ornaments of the originsi，much in vogue in the United States，especially for suburban cottages，from about 1880. Queen bee．See bee．－Queen closer．See closerl（ $b$ ）．
Queen consort．See consort1．－Queen dowager，the Widow of a decessed king．－Queen mother，s queen dowager who is slso mother of the refgntng soverelgi．－ Queen of hearen，（a）A title often given to the god－
The women knead their dough to make cakes to the queen of heaven，．．．that they may provoke me to anger．

## With these in troop

Came Astoreth，whom the Pheniclang call＇d
Astarte，queen of heaven，with crescent horns． Miltom，P．I．，i． 439.
（b）Among Roman Catholics，a title given to the Virgtn flowers－Queen of the May，a young girl crow May－day aports．－Oueen regent queen regnant，a queen who holda the crown in her own right，or a queen who reigns as regent．－Queen＇s adrocate．same ss cora advocote （which see，under advocate）．－Queen＇s color，in the Brit－ ish army，one of the pair of colors belonging to every regime． flag，sometimes having the jack in the dexter chief，but alwsys having the royal cipher and regimental devices． See color，and a pair of colors，under pairl．Boutell，English See coldr，and Quean＇s counsel，enemy，gambit．See
Heransel，evt．－Queen＇s evidence．Singis eodence，
s． under evidence－Queen＇s gap，a gap in a dam，s style of fifhway nsed in British waters．It has been occasion－ ally used th America for alewives．In low dams it answers well for salmon．－Queen＇s herbt，souff ：so called（in the latter part of the sixteenth cent 1000 after the introduc－ tion of tobscco into France，－Oueen＇s keys．See keyl ton tobsco inser．See messenger．－The queen＇s English．See English．－The quen＇s peace．See peace． queen ${ }^{1}$（kwēn），$v .\left[<q^{2} u e n^{1}, n.\right]$ I．intrans．To play the queen；act the part or character of a queen；domineer：with an indefinite it．

Old as 1 am，to gueen it．
Shak．，Hen．VIII．，ii．3． 37.
Xerxes went out of his way with his army to do homage to the great plane－tree that queened it in the desert slone． P．Robinson，Under the Sun，p． 85.
II．trans．1．In chess，to make a queen of ： said of a pawn on its reaching the eighth square． －2．In apiculture，to supply with a queen；in－ troduce a queen to：said of a colony of bees． Phin，Dict．of Apiculture，p． 57.
queen ${ }^{2}$（kwēn），$n$ ．Same as quin．
In England one hesrg such names for scallops as＂fan－ ghells，＂＂Irills，＂or＂queens＂in South Devon，according to Montagu；snd on the Dorset coast the fishermen call them
Fisheries of $U$ ．S．，V． 11.565 ． queen－apple（kwën＇ap $\left.{ }^{\prime} 1\right), n$ ．A variety of apple． The queen－apple is of the summer kind，snd a good cider apple mixed with others．Mortimer，Husbsndry． queen－cell（kwēn＇sel），$n$ ．The cell of a honey－ comb destined for a queen or female larva． It is larger than the other cells，sind generaily plsced on the edge of the comb，and is sald to be provisioned with richer food，the so－called royal jelly．
queen－conch（kwēn＇kongk），$n$ ．The giant stromb or conch，Strombus gigas；the fountain－ shell，used to make conch－coral，porcelain，etc． queencraft（kwēn＇kräft），$n$ ．Craft or skill in poliey on the part of a queen；kingeraft as practised by a female sovereign．
Elizabeth showed much queencraft in procuring the
Fuller． Queen－day（kwēn＇dā），n．The Feast of the An－ nunciation of the Virgin Mary；Lady－day．
queendom（kwēn＇dum），n．［＜queen $1+$－dom．］ 1．The condition or character of a queen； queenly rule，power，or dignity．

Will thy queendom all lie hid
Will thy queendom allie hid
Meekly under etther lid？
Mr8．Browning，The Desd Pan．
2．The realm or the subjects of a queen．
The mother aat at the head of the table，and regarded her queendom with s smilc．

George MacDonald，What＇s Mine＇s Mine，p． 9.
［Rare in both uses．］
queenfish（kwēn＇fish），$n$ ．A sciænoid fish， Seriphus politus，found on the Pacific coast of the United States．It is a food－fish of good quality， but too small to be of much economic inportance，resching


Queenfsh（Seriphus politus）．
s length of only efght inches and a wetght of half a pound． The body ta compressed，snd covered with rather large
decluous scales．The two dorsal fins are separste；the
queenfish
color is bluish above, gilvery below, yellow on the belly, with yellowish vertical fins, and blackiah at the base of the pectorals. Also called kingfish
queen-gold (kwēn'gōld), n. A royal duty or revenue once enjoyed by every queen of England during her marriage with the kiug.
queenhood (kwēn'hůd), $n$. [< queen + -hood.] The state or rank of a queen; the dignity of character becoming a queeu.

With all grace
Of womsnhood and queenhood.
Tennyson, Geraint.
queening ( $\mathrm{kwe}^{-1} n \mathrm{ning}$ ), $n$. [Appar. < qucen + quince one is distinguished as the winter queening.

The winter queening is good for the table.
Mortimer, llusbandry
queenite (kwē'nit), $\quad$. $\quad\left[\ll q u e e n+-i t e e^{2}.\right]$ A partizan of Queen Caroline in
He thought amall beer at that time of some very great patriots and Queenites.
outhey, The Doctor, Interchapter xvi. (Davies.)
queenlet (kwēn'let), $n$. [< queen + -lct.] A petty or insignificant queen.
In Pruaaia there ia a Plillosophe King, in Russia a Philosophe Empreas: the whole North awarms with kingleta and quecrlets of the like temper.
ueen-lily (kwēn'
nus Pledraval 1 ), $n$. A plant of the genus Phadranassa. P. chloracea la a handsome cultivated speciea from Peru, with flowers 2 inchea long, the short tube greenish, the aeg
queenliness (kwēn'li-nes), n. The state or condition of being queenly; the charaeteristies of a queen; queenly nature or quality; diguity; stateliness.
queenly (kwēn'li), a. [<queen $+-l^{1} y^{1}$.] Like a queen; befitting a queen; suitable to a queen. An anthem for the queenliest dead that ever died so young. queenly (kwēn'li), ade. [< quecnly, a.] Like a queen; in the manner of a queen.

Queenly reaponsive when the loyal hand
hoae from the clay it work'd in as ahe past.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Fleld.
queen-mother (kwēn'mume"er), $n$. See queen. - Queen-mother herbt, tobacco.
queen-of-the-meadows (kwēn'ov-thē-med'ōz), maria, an herb a yard high, with pinnate leaves, and a eompound cyme of very unmerous small yellowish-white sweet-scented flowers; also, rarely, the American meadow-sweet, Spirad salicifolia.
queen-of-the-prairie (kwēn'or-thē-prā'ri), $n$. A tall American herb, Spiræä lobäta, of meadows and prairies in the interior. Its pinnate leaves, which are fragrant when bruiaed, are chietty near the ground. It bears an ample panicled compound cyme queen-pine $\dagger, n$. The pineapple. Also ealled king-pinc.
queen-post (kwēu'pōst), $n$. In carp., one of the suspending posts in the framed principal of a

$A A$ queen-posts; $B$, tie-beam; $C$ Quen-.
roof, or in a trussed partition or other truss, when there are two such posts. When there is only a single post it is called a king-post or crown-post. Also called prick-post.-Queen-post stay, in a railroad-car, a rod or bar fastened to a queenpost to accure it against any lateral movement. - Secondary queen-posts, 8 kind of truss-puats set in pairs, the purpose of hanging the tie-beam below. Alao called side-posts.
queen's-arm (kwēnz'ärm), n. A musket.
Agin the chimbley crook-necks hung;
An' in amongat 'em ruated
The ole queens-arm thet gran ther You
Fetched back frum Concord busted.
dovell, The Courtin'.
queen's-delight (kwēuz'dệ-lit"), u. A herbaceous plant, Stillingia sylcatica, order Euphorbiacer, native of the southern United Statos. It bas cluatered stems from 1 to 3 feet high, apringing from a thick woody root. The latter is an officinal alterative.
Alsoqueen's-root.
queen's-flower (kwēnz'flou"er), n. The bloodwood or jarool, Luyerstramia Flos-liegine, a me-dium-sized tree of the East Iudies, etc., in thoso regions ofter planted. The panicled flowers are each 2 or 3 inches in diameter, rose-colored in the morning becoming purple by eveniug.
queenship (kwēn'ship), u. [< queen + -ship. $]$
The position or dignity of a queeu.
Nelther did I at any time so far forget myaelf in my exaltation or recelved queenship ind.
Queen Ann Boleyn's last Letter to King Henry (quoted by [Addison In Spectator, No. 397).
Queensland ebony, see Maba; hemp, see Silla; laurel, seo Pittosporum; nut, nut-tree, see Macudamia; olive, poplar, etc., sce olive, ete.; plum, see Outenia, 1.
queen's-lily ( $k w e \overline{n z}$ lil/i), n. 1. See Fnipho-fia,-2. The Mexican lily. Sco lily.
queen's-metal (kwēnz'met"al), $n$. An alloy of whieh the chicf ingredient is tin, answering the purposes of Britannia metal, and somewhat finer and harder than pewter. The proportions of the ingredients vary.
queen's-pigeon (kwēnz'pij"on), $n$. A large and handsome ground-pigeon, Goura victoriz: so named from the Queen of England. See Cioura. Also called Victoria crown-pigcon.
queen's-root (kwēnz'röt), $n$. Saine as queen'sdelight.
queen-stitch (kwēu'stich), $n$. A simple pattern in embroidery, made by a square of four stitches drawn within another larger one made in the same way. A elleeker pattern is produced by a series of these
a series of these.
queen's-ware (kwēnz' wãr'), n. A variety of
Wedgwood ware, otherwise known as crermcolored ware. See 1 fedgrood rure, under vare ${ }^{2}$. queen's-yellow (kwēnz'yel" $\bar{o}$ ), $n$. The yellow subsulphate of mercury; turpeth-mineral.
queen-truss (kwēn'trus), $n$. A truss framed with queen-posts.
queequehatch, $n$. Same as quickhatch.
queer ${ }^{1}$ (kwēr), $a$. and $n$. [Formerly also quire; < LG. queer, quer, eross, transverse (> quere, obliquity),$=\mathrm{MHG}$. G. quer, cross, transverse (> quere, obliquity), OHG. M11G. twer, cross, transverse (> tuer obliquity); a variant without the final guttural, of OIIG. duceruh, decerih, dwereh, dwerh, theerah, theeveh, twerh, MHG. duereh, trechl, G. zeereh- = AS. thucorh, eross, transverse, $=$ Sw. trär $=$ Dan. tixar, cross, obtuse, $=$ Goth. theairhs, angry, $=$ Ieel. Heverr, neut. therert, > ME. thwert, theart, E. thwart, transverse, transversely: see thacart, which is thus a doublet of yucer.] I. u. 1. Appearing, behaviug, or feeling otherwise than is usual or nomnal; odd; singular; droll; whinsical; quaint.

The presence seems, with things so richly odd,
The moaque of Mahound, or some queer pagod.
Pope, Satires of Donne, Iv. 239.
The queerest ghape that e'er 1 saw,
For lent a wane it had ava:
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.
2. Open to suspicion; doubtful in point of houesty. [Colloq.]
You drive a queer bargain with your frienda, and are found out, and inagine the world will punish you.

Thackeray.
". We've reed hia name - the old man's - on some very queer paper," saya B. with a wink to $J$.
3. Counterfeit; worthless. [Slang.]

Put it sbout in the right quarter that you'li buy queer billa by the lump. Dickens, Our Mutual Firiend, ii. 5. 4. Having a sensation of sudden or impending illness; sick or languid. [Colloq.] Little of all we value here
Wakea on the morn of its hundredth year
O.W. Holmes, The Deacon's Masterpiece. A queer fish. See fishl. - Queer Street, an imagloary place, where uncertain, and "shady" characters generally, are feigned to live. [Slang.]
A fair friend of ours has removed to Queer-street :
you'll soon be an orphan-in-law.
Dickens, Dombey and Son, xl.
1 am very high in Queer Street Juat now, ma'am, having pald your billa before I left town.

Kinggley, Two Years Ago, xiv. (Davies.)
$=$ Syn. 1. Strange, Odd, etc. (see eccentric), curioua, extraordinary, unlque, fantaatic.
II. $n$. Counterfeit money; "green goods."
[Slang.] -To shove the queer, to pass counterfeit money. [Slang.
queer ${ }^{1}$ (kwêr), r.t. [< quccr¹, a.] 1. To banter: ridicule; deride. [slang.]

Who in a raw like Tom could lead the van,
Booze in the ken, or at the spelliken hustle?
Who queer a flat?
Byrom, Doa Juan, xi. 19.

## quell

A shoulder-hnotted puppy, with a grin, Queering the threadbare curate, let him in Colman the Younger.
2. To puzzle. Halliwell. [Prov. Elng.]
queer ${ }^{2}+, n$. An obsolete form of quire ${ }^{1}$. cotgrate.
queer ${ }^{3}$ (kwēr), n. [Formerly also quare; prob.
ult. 〈 L. qualtrus, square: see quarry ${ }^{1}$, square.]
One of the joiuts or division-planes of queery roek. [Cornwall, Eng.]
queerer (kwē'er), $u$. One who banters or ridicules. [Slang.]

Twould be most tedioua to descrihe
The common-place of thia facetious tribe,
Theae wooden wits, these Quizzera, Queerers, Smokers, These practical nothing-ao-easy Jokera. Colman the Younger.
queerity (kwèr'i-ti), $n$. [Foímerly also quear
ity; < qucer ${ }^{1}+$-ity.] Queerness. [Rare.]
No Person whatsoever ahall be admitted ito the "Ugly Club "l without a visible Quearity in his A Apect, or pech-
queerly (kwēr'li), adv. In a queer, odd, or singular manher.
queerness ( $k$ wēr'nes), $n$. The state or charaeter of being queer.
queery (kwer'i), a. [Formerly also quarey; queer ${ }^{3}+-y^{1}$.] Breaking up in cuboidal masses, as rocks in various quarries. [Cornwall, Eng.] queest (kwēst), n. [Also queast, quest, quist, formerly quoist, also corruptly qucase, queeze, quicc; < ME. quysht, prob. a coutr. form of cushat.] The cushat or ring-dove, columba palumbus. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Aakes beth goode, and so hoot is noo dounge
Of foule aa of the douve, a quysht outake lexcepted]
Palladius, lluabondrie (E. E. T. S.h p. 28
queet ${ }^{1}$ (kwēt), $n$. [A dial. var. of coot.] The coot, Fulica atra. [Prov. Eng.]
queet ${ }^{2}$ (kwēt), $n$. [Also ruit, euit, cutc, coot; origin obscure.] An ankle. [Scoteh.]

The first an' atep that ahe stepp'd In,
She stepped to the queet.
The Lrotened Lovers (Child's Ballads, II. 179)
The second brother be atepped in, Then aut ped to the quit;
Then out he jump'd upo' the bank,
Says, "shia water 'a wond roua deep.
Bondsey and Mairy (Chidd'a Ballada, 11. 879). queez-madam (kwēz'mad'am), u. [F. cuissemadamc.] The cuisse-madam, a French jargonello pear. [Scotch.]
Ile ll glowr at gn auld-warld barkit aik-snag as if it were
Scott, Rob Roy, xxi. queint quegh, queigh, $n$. Same as quaigh.
queintt, a. A Middle Englislı form of quaint. queint ${ }^{2}$. An obsolete preterit and past parti ciple of quench. Chuwcer.
queintiser, $n$. A variant of quaintise.
quekebordet, $n$. [ME.., appar. as if *quickboard. < queich + board.] An old game, prohibited <quich + board. ${ }^{\text {q. }}$ An old game, prohibited
under Edward IV. Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 512.
Quekett's indicator. See indicator, 1 (e).
quelch (kweleh), $n$. [Cf. squeleh.] A blow; a bang. Hallitell. [Prov. Eng.] quele ${ }^{1}+, v$. An obsolete form of quail, queal. quele ${ }^{2}+, n$. An obsolete form of wheel.
 son-beaked weaver-bird of Africa.-2. [ctip.]

[NL. (Reichenbach, 1850).] A genus of Afriean weaver-birds or Ploceidæ, containiug such species as the above, $Q$. sanguinirostris.
quell (kwel), $v$. [< ME. quellen, < AS. cwellan ( $=$ OS. quellian $=$ OHG. quellam, crellan, quellen, chellen, chelen, MHG. chtellen, chollen, quellen, queln, knln, G. quälcn $=$ Icel. kvelja $=$ Sw. qrälja), kill, lit. cause to die, causal of

## quell

see quail．The common identification of quell with kill，of which it is said to bo the earlier form，is erroncous．］I．trans．1t．To cause to die；put to death；kill；slay．
Take heed thst thou rcveal it ere thou be quelled to death．

Holy liood（E．E．T．S．），p． 8 ．
The dokes criden gs men wolde hem quelle．
Hee lete catch the King \＆kyllen hym soone，
And his Prinues of price prestlich hce quelde．
Alisaunder of Macedoine（E．E．T．S．），1． 295.
Treading one vpon snother，they quelled to death ．．． s multitude of the common souldiours．
IIaluyt＇s Voyages，II． 20. And quell＇d the Snskes whicl round his fWillianisl Crs－ 2．To cause to cease；subdue；crush：as，to quell an insurrection．
Appointed ．．．to quell seditions snd tumults．
The mutiny was quelled with much less had been feared．Lechy，Eng．in 18th Cent．，xlv． 3．To reduce to peace or inaction；quiet； allay．
But Consideration is of greater Use，ss it suggests Argu－ ments rrom Reasod to quell and allay the sudden hest of
Passions．

Me Agsmemnen urg＇d to deadly hsts ；
＇Tis psst－I quell it；I resign to fate：
Pope，Ilisd，xviii． 144.
Caroline refused tsmely to succumb．．．Bent on vic－ tory over s mortal pain，she did her besi of quell it．
4t．To dash out；destroy．
They fighteo，sod bryngen hors and man to grounde， And with hire axes oute the braynes quelle．

Chaucer，Trollus，iv． 46.
＝Syn．2．To overpower，put down，lay，smother．－3．Tu
II．$\dagger$ intrans．1．To die ；perish．
Yet did he quske snd quiver，like to quell．
2．To abate．
Wiater＇s wrath beginnes to quell．
Spenser，Shep．Cal．，March．
quell（kwel），n．［＜quell，v．］1t．Murder．［Rare．］ Whst cannet you and I Whst cannot you snd I．．and upon
His spengy officers，who shall bear the guilt of our great quell？Shak．，Mscbeth，i．7．72．
2．Power or means of quelling or subduing．
［Rare and poetical．］

## Awfully he［Love］stands，

A sovereign quell is in his waving hsnds；
No sight can bear the lightning of his bow．
Keats，Endynion， $1 i$ ．
queller（kwel＇èr），$\mu$ ．［＜NE．queller，く AS． cwellerc，a killer，〈cwellan，kill：see quell．］1t． One whe quells or kills；a slayer．
And our posterite shslbe reproued as children of home－ cldes，ye of regicides，snd prince quellers．

Hall，Hen．IV．，an． 1.
Mrs．Quickly．Mlorder！．．．theu srt a hodey－seed homl－ cide］，s msa－queller，sed is wemsn－queller．
2．One who subdues or crushes．
Hsil，Son of the Most High，heir of both worlds， Queller of Satan！Miton，P．R．，iv． 634. quelliot，$n$ ．［＜Sp．cuello，a ruff．］A kind of ruff．
Onr rich mockado doublet，with our cut cloth－ef－gold Your Hungeriand bands，and Spanish quellio ruffs．
quelm，v．t．An obsolete or dialectal form of whelm．Babees Book（E．E．T．S．），p． 323.
quelquechose（kelk＇shōz），$n$ ．［Also quelkehose （also qucckshoes，keekshose，kichshose，kickshaus， etc．：see kichshaw），〈 F．quelquechose，some－ thing，＜quelque，some，+ ．chose，thing：see chose ${ }^{2}$ ．Cf．hickshau．］A trifle；a kickshaw．

Only let me love none，no，not the sport，
Frem country grass to cenifturcs of courl，
Frem country grass to ceniftures of conr
Or city＇s quelque－choses，let net ry
My mind transport．
Donne，Love＇s Usury．
quemet，a．［ME．，also quem，cweme，earlier i－qucme，i－cıeme，＜AS．gecwēme，pleasing， agreeable，acceptable，fit（cf．，with diff．prefix， OHG．biquāmi，MHG．bequeme，G．bequem，fit）， ${ }_{\text {＜}}$ geo，a generalizing prefix，+ caman（pret． ＊ewam，com），come：see come，and cf．become and comely．］Pleasing；agreeable．

Wherfore 1 beqwethe me to your queme spouse，
To lyue with lin lykyng to my lyfes ende．
Destruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），1．633．
quemet，$r$ ．［NE．quemen，く AS．cuciman，also gecwēman，please，satisfy，propitiate，く qecurème，
pleasing，becoming：see queme，$a$ ． pleasing，becoming：see queme，a．］I．trans． To become；suit；fit；satisfy；please．

4905
That firtuel is approperid into noo degree，
Which nay his hefres deenie hen
Which may his hefres deene hent that him queme， $t 1$ were he mytre，corenc，or diademe
God zeue us grace io oure lyuynge
To serve oure dod，\＆Mario to queeme
II ymns lo，Viryith，ctc．（E．E．T．S．），p． 55
Prys foll pristly with precionse araye
Worshlppit thst werthy in wedys full riche
As quemet for a qwene \＆q waintly styret，
＇That Priam hade purueit \＆to the place sent，${ }_{\text {Destruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．}) \text { ，1．} 3404 .}$
Such merimske hely Saints deth querme．
Spenser，shep．Csi．，May
II．intrans．To become；come to be．
Te querne quyt of sll ether，
To skspe out of sksthe snd sklaunder to fslle． Destruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），1． 1800. quemfult，a．［ME．，＜quome＋－ful．］Becom－ ing；fit．
Now，sothely，ns thyng bot a lathynge of all this weridis byyse，of sll ticschely lykynges in thi herte，snd s qwen
full langyugs with a thrlsty zernng to heuenly joye．

Hsile！quemfull Queene quaintly shape！
Hsile！quemfull Queene，quaintly shape！
Moste of sll Mscedoine menskfull Lsdie！ Alisaunder of Macedoine（E．E．T．S．），1． 582.
quemlyt，adr．［ME．，くqueme $+-l y^{2}$ ．］In a
pleasing or fitting manner．
The gelde was sll gotyn，\＆the grete sommes
Of qwhete，\＆of qwhite sylver，quemly to－gedur．
quench（kwench），$v . ;$ pret．and pp．quenched， formerly also queint．［＜ME．quenchen（pret． quencte，queynte），く AS．cwencan（also，in comp．， $\bar{a}$－cwencan），quench，put out，causal of＊ewincan （pret．＊cwanc），in comp． $\bar{a}$－evincun（ $=$ OFries． kwinka），go out，be extinguished；cf．＂cwinan （pret．＂evān），in comp．$\overline{\text {－ewinana }}$ ，go out，be ex－ tinguished．］I．trans．1．To extinguish or put out，as firc．

Thy rage shall burn thee up，sud thou shalt turn
Shak．，K．John，lii．1． 345.
The taper，quenched se soon，
Had ended merely in s snuff，not stink．
To extinguish or allay as thirst．

The gentle deare returnd the selfe－same way，
Thinklng to quench her thirst st the next brooke
In Isvish streams to quench a country＇s thist．
$3 \dagger$ ．To relieve the thirst of．
A hottle of ale，to quench me，rascal，
B．Jonson，Bartholemew Fsir，il． 1.
4．To suppress；stifie；check；repress；de－ strey：as，to quench a passion or emotion．

The supposition of the lady＇s death
Will quench the wonder of her infamy．
Shak．，Much Ado，iv．1．241．
Psithlsns should，the next year，tame
The proud Licssians，snd nigh quench their Nsme．
Sylvester，tr．of Dn Bartas＇s Weeks，i． 2
As I have much quenched my senses，and disnsed my
body from plessure，and so tried how I＇csin endure to be body from plessure，and so tried how I csin endure to be my own grave，so I try new how I can suffer s prison．
5．To lay or place in water，as a heated iren． See temper．
In quenching a tool of which one portion is thick snd snother thin，the thickest part should generally be the
first to enter the water．
$C . P$ ．B．Shelley，Workshop A ppliances，p． 323.
II．intrans．1．To be extinguished；go out． Right snon on of the fyres queynte，
And quykede agayn，sud siter thst snon
That other fyr was queynt，and al agon．
Chaucer，Knight＇s Tsle，1． 1476.
zif he be chosen to ben Prelate，and is not worthi，is ps quenchethe snen．Mandeville，Travels，p． 60.
That hand shail burn in never quenching fire．
Shak．，Rich．11．，v．5． 109.
2．To lose zeal ；cool；become cool．
She will not quench？Shak．，Cymbeline，i．5． 47.
quench $\dagger$（kwench），$n$ ．［＜quench，$v$ ．］The act of quenching or extinguishing；also，the state of being extinguished．

The same quench he hatlo cast
Upon my life shall quite put out his fame．
Chapman，Byron＇s Tragedy，v． 1.
quenchable（kwen＇chą－bl），a．［＜quench＋ －able．］Capable of bëing quenched or extin－ guished．
quench－coal $\dagger$（kwench＇kōl），n．［＜quench，$t .$, + obj．coal．］Anything which quenches or extinguishes fire：applied figuratively to a cold， extinguishes fire：applied figurat
heartless professor of religion．

## quercitannic

Zeal hath in thls our esrthly mould little fuel，much quench－coal；is hsrdly fired，soon cooled．

Rev．S．Ward，Sermons，p． 71.
Yon sre quench－coal；no spsrkle of grace can kindle
D．Rogers．
upon your cold hearth．
quencher（kwen＇chér），n．1．Ono who or that
which quenches or extinguishes．
A grlever and quencher of the Spirit．$H$ Ilmmond，Works，IV． 514.
You would－le quenchers of the light to be！
Tennyson，Princess，iv．
2．That which quenches thirst；a draught or drink．［Slang．］
The modest quencher，．．coming close upon the heels of the temperate beverage he had dlscnssed st dinner， awakened s sight degres of fevcr．
Dickens，oid Curiosity Shop，xxxv．
At the bettom for the hill，however，there is a pleassnt public，wherest we must really takes modest quencher， pur the down air is provecative of thirst．
T．IIughes，Tom Brown at Rugby，i． 1. quench－firet（kwench＇fīr），$n . \quad[<$ queneh，$v .,+$ obj．fire．］A machine for extinguishing fire；a fire－extinguisher．
I went to see Sir Sam．Morland＇s inventlens snd ma－ chines，arithmeticsl wheeles，quench－fires，snd new hsrp．
quenching（kwen＇ching），$n$ ．［Verbal n．of quench，v．］1．The act of extinguishing；also， the state of being extinguished．

Some ontwsrd cause fate hsth perhaps design＇d，
Which to the soul may utter quenching bring．
Sir $J$ ．Davies，Immertal．ef Seul，xxxi．
2．In metal．，a method of producing a hard crust on molten metal for convenience in re－ moving it in small plates or disks，called some－ times rosettcs，iustead of allowing it to solidify in one mass．＂See rosette．－Quenching－tub，a ves－ sel of water plsced beside a blacksmith＇s forge for cooling quenchless（kwenc
quenchless（kwench＇les），a．［＜quench＋－less．］ that cannot be quenched or repressed；inex－ tinguishable：as，quenchless fire or fury．

Cone，bloody Clifford，rough Nerthumberland，
I dare your quenchless fory to more rage．
Shak．， 3 Hen．v1．，i．4． 28.

## Is quenchless as his wrongs． $\begin{gathered}\text { Shelley，Queen } M \mathrm{Mb}, \mathrm{v} \\ \text { ，}\end{gathered}$

quenchlessly（kwench＇les－li），$t d v$ ．In a quench－ less manner．
quenchlessness（kwench＇les－nes），$n$ ．The state of being quenchless or unquenchable．
quenchuret，n．［ME．，also quenchour；irreg．＜ quench + －uc．］The act of quenching．

Whanne ze hale de zonre quenchour，putte slle the wa－ tris togidere．Book of Quinte Lrsence（ed．Furnivall），p． 6. quenelle（ke－nel＇），$u$ ．［F．］In cookery，a force－ meat ball made of a rich and delicatel y seasoned paste of chicken，veal，or the like．Quenelles are usually served as entrées．
quenouille－training（ke－nö＇lyé－trā＇ning），n． ［F．quenouille $=$ It．conӥосhia，〈 ML．conucula， colueula，a distaff，dim．of L．colus，a distaff．］ In hort．，a mode of training trees or shrubs in a conical form，with their branches bent down－ ward，so that they resemble a distaff in shape． quenstedtite（kwen＇stet－it），n．［Named after F．A．Quenstedt（1809－89），a German geologist and mineralogist．］A hydrous sulphate of iron， occurring in tabular monoclinic crystals of a reddish－violet color：it is found in Chili．
quentiset，$n$ ．Same as quaintise．
quequert，n．A Middle English form of quiver ${ }^{2}$ ． quercetic（kwèr－set＇ik），a．［＜quercet（im）＋ －ic．］Produced from quercetin：as，quercetic acid．
quercetine，$n$ ．Same as quercitin．
quercetum（kwèr－sétum），n．［ $I_{\text {L }}$ ，an oak－wood， ＜quercus，an oak：see Qucrens．］A collection of living oaks，as in a betanical garden．The word is se appliedin the Kew Gardens，London． quercine（kwer＇sin），a．［＜LL．qucrcinus，of the oak，of oak－leaves，＜L．quercus，oak：see Qucreus．］Of or pertaining to the oak or oak－ trees．
Quercineæ（kwèr－sin＇èe－è），n．pl．［NL．（Dumer－ tier，1829），（L．quercinus，of the eak．＋－eæ．］A tribe of dicotyledonous trees and shrubs of the apetalous order Cupulifer $x$ ，characterized by the usnally three－celled ovary，lobed perianth，nu－ merons stamens，and fruit a nut partly or whol－ ly surrounded by an involucre or cupule．It con－ tains 4 gencra，including the oak，beech，snd chestnut， Ror which see Quercus（the type），Fajus，Castanea，snd Cas． tanopsis．The range of the whole tribe is licluded in that of the oak（see Quercus），except In the case of the beech，which quercitanic（kwic） oak，+ E．tannic．］Same as tannic．

## quercitannic

The tannin of the quercitron，or quercitannic actd． quercite（kwèr＇sit）$n$ ．［＜L．quereus an + －ite ${ }^{2}$ ．］A crystalline substance， $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{7}(\mathrm{OH})_{5}$ ， derived from acorns，which rescmbles tho su－ gars in that it is sweet and optically active，but does not ferment with yeast or reduce metallic salts．
quercitin（kwêr＇si－tin），$n$ ．［Accom．from quer－ citron，as if＜L．quercetum，an oak－wood（＜ quercus，an oak），＋－in2．］A substanco de－ rived from quercitrin by the action of mineral acids．
quercitrin（kwèr＇sit－rin），n．［＜quercilr（on）+ －in2．］A glucoside， $\mathrm{C}_{36} \mathrm{H}_{38} \mathrm{O}_{20}$ ，which forms yellow crystalline needes or tablets．It is the coloring principle of quercitron－bark．Also called quercitrone．
quercitron（kwér＇sit－ronn），n．［Irreg．＜L．quer－ ous，an oak，+ citrus，a tree of the lemon kind： seecitron．］1．The black or dyers＇oak，Quercus tinctoria，a tree from 70 to 100 feet high，common through the eastern half of the United States and in southern Canada．Its wood is of some value， and its bark is of considerabie importance．The iatter， though outwardly dark，is inwardly yellow，whence the rree is also called yeano or yellow－
2．The bark of this tree．It contalns，in the princi－ pie quercitrin，a yellow dye，which la now uaed in the form of a preparation calied favin．It ia aiso used for tanning，
and occasionally in mediclne，but the coloring matter hin－ and occasionally in mediclne，but the coloring matter hin－ quercitron－bark（kwér＇sit－ron－bärk），n．Same as quercitron， 2.
quercitron－oak（kwér＇sit－ron－ōk），u．Same as quercitron， 1.
quercivorous（kwèr－siv＇ộ－1＇us），a．［＜L．quercus， an oak，＋vorare，devour．］In zō̈l．，feeding on the oak，as an insect．
Quercus（kwér＇kus），$n$ ．［NL．（Malpighi，1675）， ＜L．quercus，an oak，＝E．fir，q．v．］A genus of dicotyledonous trees，the oaks，type of the apetalous order Cupuliferz and of the tribe Quercineæ．It is characterized by usuasiy slender and pendulona or erect ataminate catkins，the stamena and the scattered or clustered fertilie flowers，composed of an ovary commonly with three cells，slx ovuies，and a three． robed stigma，surrounded by an involucre of more or less consolidated scales，which becomea a hardened cupule or cup aronnd the flat or rounded base of the nut or acorn． There are about 300 species nativea of all north temperate Andes into the United States of Colombia，and ln the nom． tains of Asia to the Moluccas They are entireiy absent in South America beyond the equator，in Australasia and the Paciflc islands，and in Africa ontside of the Mediter－ ranean region．They are malniy trees of large aize，hard and durable wood，and slow growth，spronting repeatedly from the root；a few only are never more than slirubs． The characteristic oak－jeal 18 alternate，thin，and veiny， deeply and planately lobed，wlth the lobes either rounded， as in the white oak，or ending in brlstie－polnts，as in the gity of form，ranging to thick gnd entire evergreat diver－ In the live－oak and othera．（See cut nnder oak．）The fruit or acorn matures in one year io the white cak，hur－aak post－oak，live oaks，and the chestnut－oaks；in other At fantic apecies，the hiennial－fruited oaks，in two．The yei－ lowish catkina precede or accompany the leaves．The numeroua American and Europesa apecies all belong（with the exception of $Q$ ．densifiora，the peach．oak of California） to the subgenus Lepidobalanus（Endiicher，1844），with cupules with imbricated scales．of th esse over 50 are found in Mexico and Central America，and about 40 within th United States， 25 of which occur only east of the Rock Mountains，and about 15 ln California．They extend in North America as far north as $45^{\circ}$ ，in Europe to $66^{\circ}$ ．The oaks of central and eastero Asia constitute five other aec－ tions，moatiy with erect stamlnate spikes，and luclude about 100 apecies．See oak，acorn，black－jack，blue－jack， encino，holm－oak，kermes－oak，live－oak，pinooak，post－oak， ed－oak，rable，scrib－oak，shingle－aak，valonia－wainscot queret $n$ ．An obsole
querelat（kwē－rétiä）form of quivel，quirc ${ }^{2}$ ． querelat（kwê̄－rē＇lä），n．［L．，a complaint，la－ ment：see quarre $1_{1}^{1}$ ．］A complaint to a court． See audita querela．－Duplex querela．See double quarrel，under quarrell．－Querela inofficiosi testa－ menti，in civil lave，an actlon by which an inofficious or mndutirul wili was attacked．－Querela nullitatis，in systems of procedure based on the Roman law，an action
querelet，querellet，$n$ ．Obsolete（Middle Eng－ lish）forms of quarrel 1
querent ${ }^{1}$（kwér＇rent），$n$ ．［［ L L．queren（ $t$－）s，ppr．of queri，complain，lament．Cf．quarrel ${ }^{1}$ ，querela， querimony，etc．］A complainant；a plaintiff． querent ${ }^{2}$（kwe rent），$n$ ．［ L L．quaren（t－）s，ppr． of quærere，ask，inquire：see quest1．］An in－ quirer．［Rare．］
When a patient or querent came to him［Dr．Napiert he presently went to his closet to pray．Aulrey，Misc．，p． 133 querimonious（kwer－i－móni－us），a．［＜L．as if＂querimoniosus，＜querimonin，a complaint： see querimony．］Complaining；quernlous；apt to complain．

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querimoniously（kwer－i－móni－us－li），$\alpha d v$ ．［＜ In a querimonious man ner；with complaint；querulously．

## To thee，dear Tom，myself addressing，

Iost querimoniousiy confessing
Sir J．Denham，A Dialogue．
querimoniousness（kwer－i－mō＇ni－us－nes），$n$ ．［＜ querimonious + －ness．］The character of be－ ing querimonious；disposition to complain；a complaining temper．
querimonyt（kwer＇i－mō－ni），u．［＜F．quérimo－ uie $=$ It．querimonia，querimonio，＜L．querimo－ nia，a complaint，＜queri，complain，lament see querent ${ }^{1}$ ．］A complaint；a complaining．
Hya brother＇s dayly querimonye．
IIall，Edward IV．，an． 17.
Here cometh over many quirimonies，and complainta againat me，of iording it over my brethern．
man，quoted in Bradiord＇s Plymouth Plantation，p． 51
querist（kwé＇rist），n．［＜quer－y＋－ist．］One who inquires or asks questions．
And yet a late hot Querist for Tithes，whom ye may know， hy hia Wits lying ever beside him in the Margln，to be ever I ahali propose some considerations to my gentie querist． Spectator．
queristert，$n$ ．A variant of quirister，for chor－ ister．
querk ${ }^{1}$（kwerk），$v_{0}$［［ ME．querken $=$ OFries． querkia，querdza，North Fries．querke，quirke $=$ lcel．hyrkja，kvirkja，throttle，$=$ OSw．quarka $=$ Dan．Kvarke，throttle，strangle，suffocate； from the noun，North Fries．querk＝Icel．heverk ＝Dan．kværk，throat．Cf．querken．］I trans． To throttle；choke；stifle；suffocate

II．intrans．To grunt；moan．Hallizell． ［Prov．Eng．］
querk ${ }^{2}$（kwerk），n．An obsolete or dialectal form of quirk ${ }^{1}$ ．
querken $\dagger\left(k w e ̇ r^{\prime} k e n\right), v . t$ ．［Also quirken；＜ME． querkenen；＜querk¹ + －en²．］Same as querk ${ }^{1}$
Chekenyd or qwerkenyd．Prompt．Paro．（Hallivell．） querl（kwèrl），v．t．［Also quirl；a dial．var．of lwirl，perhaps due to confusion with curl．Cf．G． querlen，twirl．］To twirl；turn or wind round； coil：as，to querl a cord，thread，or rope．［U．S．］ querl（kwèrl），$n$ ．［＜querl，$v$ ．］A twist；a curl． ［U．S．］
And the crooks and querts of the branches on the floor． quern（kwèrn），n．［Also dial．kern，and former－ ly curn；＜ME．quern，cicerne，＜AS．cweorn， evyrn $=$ OS．quern，querna $=$ OFries．quern $=\mathrm{D}$ ． kweern $=$ MLG．quern，querne $=0 \mathrm{OH}$ ．cheirna， quirn，churn，MHG．churne，kurn，kürne＝Icel． hvern，mod．kvörn $=$ Sw．quarn $=$ Dan．kvaru $=$ Goth．hwairmus，a millstone，a quern．］ 1 ． A stone hand－mill for grinding grain．The most usnal form consists of two circuiar flat stones，the npper
one pierced io the center，and revolving on a wooden or


## Stone Querns for Grinding．－Dublin Museum

metal pin inserted in the lower．In using the quern the Wrain ia dropped with oae hand loto the central opening， of a atick the other the opper stone la revolved by meana of a atick foserted in a amall hole pear the edge．

Men wende that bele Isaude ve conde hem noght of love werne； And yet she that grynt at a querne Ia al to good to ese hir harte．

Chaucer，House of Fame，1． 1798.
Ground in faire querns ；and some did spindles turn． Chamman，Odyssey，vll． 139.

## querulous

We stopped at a ilitle hut，where we saw an old woman
Boswell，Johnson with the quern． Thig Buswell，Johnson，IV．x． the Hebrides women grinding with in the last cetched has not yet gone out；Dr．Ditchelf says there are thous： asnds of them at work in Scotland，where stifi The music for a hungry wame Is grinding oo the quernie．

E．B．Tylor（Academy，Sept．18，1880）．
2．A hand－mill used for grinding pepper，mus－ tard，and the like．Such querns were used even on the table，and as early as the sixteenth cen－ tury．
quern（kwèrn），$v$ ．$t$ ．and $i$ ．［Formerly also kern， eurn；＜quern，n．］To griud．

Fly where men feei
The curning［var．cunning］axel－tree；a and those that auffer Beneath the chariot of the snowy beare．
hapnan，Bussy D＇Ambois，v．
quern－stone（kwèrn＇stōn），$n$ ．A millstone．
Theyre corne in quernstoans they do grind．
Stanihurst，tr．of Virgil，i．（Nares．）
querpo，$n$ ．See euerpo．
（Suerquedula（kwer－kwed＇$\overline{\text { ü－lä̈），}}$ ，n．［NL． （Stephens，1824），＜L．querquiedula，a kind of teal；by some doubtfully connected with Gr． кєркой роц，〈 кєркоироऽ，a kind of light boat．Hence ult．E．kestrel，q．v．］A genus of Anatidæ and subfamily Anatinx，containing a number of spe－ cies of all countries，notable for their small size，beauty，and excellence of flesh；the teal． The common teal of Enrope is Q．crecca；the garganey or America is is ia $Q$ ．circia；the green－winged teal of North America is Q．carolinensis；the blue－winged，Q discors；the querquedule（kwér＇kwệ－dūl），$n$ ．［ $\langle$ Querque－ duha，q．v．］A book－name of dncks of the genns Querquedula；a teal．
querret，$n$ ．A Middle English form of quarry ${ }^{2}$ ． querrourt，n．A Middle English form of quar－ rier 1.
querryt，$n$ ．See equery．
quertit $n$ ．An obsolete form of quart ${ }^{2}$
Querula（kwer＇ö－lạ̈），$n$ ．［NL．，fem．of L．querv－ lus，complaining：see querulous．］A genus of


Piahau（Querula purpurata）．
fruit－crows，giving name to the subfamily Que－ rulinx：the type is Q．purpurata，the piahan． Fieillot， 1816.
querulation（kwer－ö－lā＇shon），n．［＜ML．＊queru－ latio（n－），〈querulari，complain，＜L．querulus． complaining：see querulous．］A complaint； murmuring．
Will not theae mournlngs，menacea，querulations，stir your hearts，because they are derived from God through us，hia organ－pipes，as if they had losi their vigour by the
way？
Rev．T．Adams，Worka，I．349． querulential（kwer－ö－len＇shal），a．［＜queru－ $l(o u s)+$－ent + －ial．］Havíng a tendency to querulonsness；querulous．［Rare．］
Walpole had by nature a propenslity，and by constitn－ tion a piea，for being captiona and querulential，for he was a martyr to the gout．Cumberland，Memoirs，I． 23.
Querulinæ（kwer－ö－li’nē），n．ph．［NL．，くQueru－ $l a+-i n æ$ ．］A subfamily of Cotingider，taking name from the genus Querula：same as Gym－ noderinx．Swainson， 1837.
querulons（kwer＇ö－lus），a．［＜L．querulus，full of complaints，complaining，＜queri，complain， lament：see querent．］1．Complaining；habit－ ually complaining；disposed to murmur or ex－ press dissatisfaction：as，a querulous mau．

0 querulous and weak ：－whose useiess braln
Whoae eye reverted weepa o＇er all the past．
Couper，Hоре，1．29．
2．Expressing complaint；proceeding from a complaining habit：as，a querulous tone of voice．

Quickened the fire and lald the board，
Mid the crone＇s angry，querulous word
William Aforris，Earthly Paradise，1II． 69.
3†．Quarrelsome．

Warike, ready to tight, querulous, and mischievous, Iolland. The cock his crested helmet bent, Whittier, Snow-Bound.
$=$ Syn. 1 and 2. See plaintive and petulant.
querulously (kwer'ọ-lus-li), adv. In a querulous or complaining manner.
querulousness (kwer'ö-lus-nes), n. The state of being querulous; disposition to complain, or the habit or practice of murmuring.
query (kwé'ri), n.; pl. queries (-riz). [Formerly, as L., quere, being the L. quere, ask, inquire (i. e. 'inquire further into this,' 'look this up'), 2 d pers. sing. impv. of quarere, seek, search for, ask, inquire: much used as a marginal note or memorandum to indicate a question or doubt, and hence taken as a noun: see quest.] A question; an inquiry to be answered or resolved; specifically, a doubt or challenge, as of a written or printed statement, represented by the interrogation-point (9), or by an abbreviation, $q ., q y$., or $q u$., or by beth.
Thia name of Sion, Silon, or Siam may worthily mone a
quære to Geographers.
Answerd all queries tonching those at home
Tennyson, Aylmer'a Field.
$=$ Syn. Inquiry, Interrogation, etc. See question. query (kwē'ri), v.; pret. and pp. queried, ppr. querying. [<query, n.] I. intrans. To put a query; ask a question or questions; express doubt.

Three college sopha,
Each prompt to query, answer, and debate.
Pope, Dnnciad, 31.381.
11 e queried, and reasoned thus within himaelf.
S. Parker, Bibliotheca Biblica, I. 304.
II. trans. 1. To mark with a query; express a desire to examine as to the truth of.
This refined observation delighted Sir John, who dignifles it as an axiom, yet afterwards came to donbt it with a "sed de hoc quære" - query this!

It [Chelsea College] was ioracu, Curios. monarch (but query if purchase money waa ever pajd). 2. To seek by questioning; inquire or ask: as, to query the sum or amount; to query the motive or the fact.
We ahall not proceed to query what truth there is in
palmistry.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 24. 3. To examine by questions; address queries to: as, to query a person. Gayton.
uuesal, $n$. Same as patetal
queset (kwēz), v. t. [< L. quæsere, seek, beg, ask, var. of quxrere, seek, ask: see quest1.] To search after; look for. Milton. [Rare.]
quesitive (kwes'i-tiv), a. [< ML. quxsitivus, seeking, desirous, < L. quarere, pp. quæsitus, seek, inquire: see quest I . Cf. inquisitive.] In-terrogatory--Quesitive quantity. See quantity. quest ${ }^{1}$ (kwest), $n$. [<ME. queste, <OF. queste, $\mathrm{F} . q u e ́ t e=\mathrm{Pr}$. questa, quista $=\mathrm{It}$. chiesta, $\langle$ ML. quæsta, < I. quæsita (sc. res), a thing sought, quæsitum, a question, fem. or neut. of quæsitus, pp. of quærere, also quæsere, OL . quairere, seek, search for, seek to get, desire, get, acquire, obtaiu, seek to learn, ask, inquire, etc. From the same L. verb are ult. E. que rent 2 , query, question, aequire, conquer, exquire, inquire, perquire, require, aequest, conquest, inquest, request, etc., exquisite, perquisite, inquisition, perquisition, requisition, etc. In def. 6 quest is in part an aphetic form of inquest.]
The Bassa of Sidon'a servants, who were abroad
The Bassa of Sidon'a servants, who were
quest of Mules for the aervice of thefr Master.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jcrusalem, p. 32.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Her aunny locka } \\
& \text { oles Jike a golden }
\end{aligned}
$$

Hang on her temples like a golden fleece; . .
And many Jasona come in quest of her.
Shak., MI. of V., 1. 1. 172
Greek pirates, roving, like the corsairs of Barbary, in Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 1 . 2. An act of searching or seeking, as for a particular object: as, the quest of the holy grail. Thei entred in to many questes for to knowe whiche was A long and wearisome quest of spiritual joys, which, for all he knows, he may never arrive to. $B$ B. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xi., Pref.

And those that had gone ont npon the Quest,
Wasted and worn, and but a tithe of them,
Tennyson, 11 oly Grail.
3. A body of searchers collectively; a searching party.

The senate hath sent about three several quests
To search you out. Shak., Othello, I. 2. 40.
4. Inquiry ; examination.

Run with these false and most contrarious opuests.
Run with these false and moat contrarioue quest,
Upon thy doinga.
Shak., M. for $\mathbf{M}_{\text {, }}$ Iv. 1. 62. 5. Request; desire; solicitation; prayer; demand.

## Gad not abroad at every quest and call

 Of an untrain'd hope or passion. $\quad$ G. Merbert, The Temple, Content. 6. A jury of inquest; a sworn body of examfiners; also, an inquest.By God, my maister lost c. marc by a aeute of Margyt Bryg upon a defence of atteynt, becanse
ayeust hyr of xij. penyworth lond by yeer. The judge at the empanelling of the quest had his grave
Latimer, 5th Sermon bet. Edw. VI., 1549. The quest of jury-men was calld.
Sir Mu ( he Cric (Calladz, VI. 249).
What lawfil quest have given their verdict up
Unto the frowning judge? Shak., Rich. III., i.
Unto the frowning judge? Shak., Rich. III., j. 4. 189. xii. they must be to make an enquest or, as some call it, a quest. An enquest or quest is called a lawfull kind of triall
by xji. men. Smith, Commonwealth, ii. 18. (Richardzon.) Crowner's quest. See crowner2.-Kirby's quest, an ancient record remaining with the remembrancer of the Excbequer: so called from its being the inqueat of John de Kirby, treaaurer of King Edward I. Rapalje and Law-
quest ${ }^{1}$ (kwest), v. [< ME. questcn, < OF. quester, F. quéter, seek, < queste, a seeking: see quest, $n$.] I. intrans. 1. To go in search; make search or inquiry; pursue.
And that the Prelatea have no aure fonndation in the Gospell, their own gnilitinease doth manifeat; they would not elae run questing up as high as Adam, to fetch their originani, as tis said one of them latery did in pnbirck.
Milton, Church-Government, $i$. 3.
How soon they were recognized by grammariana ought in such a library as that of the British Musenm.

## 2. To ge begging.

He [Samuel Johnson] dined on venison and champagne Whenever he had been sofortunate as to borrow a guinea. If hisquesting had been nmancceasful, he appeased the rage of hanger with some scraps of broken meat.

Macaulay, in Encyc. Brit., XIII. 722.
There was another old beggar-woman down in the town, questing from shop to shop, who always amnsed me. $\underset{\text { Fraser' } \mathrm{M}}{\boldsymbol{M}}$
3. To give tongue, as a dog on the scent of game.

To bay or quest as a dog. Florio, p. 1. (Halliwell.)
Pup. They are a covey aoon acattered, methink; who sprung them, 1 marie?
Town. Marry, yourself, Pnppy, for anght I know; you
Buested I ast. Jonson, Cipaies Metamorphosed.
Aa some are playing young Spaniele, quest at every bird that riaea; so otherb, held very good men, are at a dead atand, not knowing what to doe or say.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 10.

While Redmond every thicket round
Scott, Rokeby, jv. 31.
II. trans. 1. To search or seek for; inquire into or examine. [Rare.]

## They quest annihifation'a monstroua theme. <br> Byrom, Enthusiasm.

2. To announce by giving tongue, as a dog.

Not only to give notice that the dog ia on game, but also the particniar kind which he is questing.

Doga of Great Britain and America, p. 111.
quest2 (kwest), n. Same as queest.
questant (kwes'tant), n. [< OF. questant, F. quétant, ppr. of quester, F. quéter, seek: see $\left.q^{q u e s t}{ }^{1}, v.\right]$ A candidate; a seeker of any object; a competitor.

When
The bravest questant ahrinks, find what you seek,
That fame may cry you lond.
Shak., Ali's Weli, ii. 1. I6.
quest-dovet (kwest'duv), $n$. Same as queest.
Panurge haived and fixed upon a great atake the horna of a roe-buck, together with the akin and the right fore four quest-doves, . . . and a goblet of Beanvoia.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, 3i. 27. (Davies.)
quester (kwes'te̊r), n. [< OF. questeur, F. queteur, < L. quæsitor, a seeker, く quærere, pp. quæsitus, seek: see quest $1, v$. Cf. questor.] 1. find game.

The quester only to the wood they loose,
Who ailently the tainted track pursues,
Who ailently the tainted track pursuea,
Rove, tr. of Lncan'a Pharsalia, iv.
questful (kwest'fül), a. [<quest $I+-f u l$.$] Full$ of quest; searching; investigating.

The summer day he spent in questrul round.
Iovell, Invita 3ínerva
quest-houset (kwest'hous), $n$. The chief watch-
house of a parish, generally adjoining a chureh, where sometimes quests concerning misde-

## question

meanors and annoyances were held. Halliwell. A hag, repair'd with vice-complexion'd paint,

A hag, repair'd with vice-com
A quest-house of complaint.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 10.
questing-stonet, $n$. [Appar. < *questing, verbal n. of *quest, rub (< MD. quisten, rub, rub away, spend, lavish, D. luisten, spend, lavish), + stone.] A stone used for rubbing or polishing (\%).
Laden with dinerae gooda and marchandisea, , namey wist asts, aparrea, boordes, questing-stones, and wilde werke.
Hakkuyt's Voyages, I. 168,
question (kwes'chon), n. [< ME. question, questioun, <OF. question, F. question $=$ Pr. questio, question $=\mathrm{Sp}$. cuestion $=$ Pg. questão $=\mathrm{It}$. questione, quistione, < L. quæstio(n-), a seeking, investigation, inquiry, question, < quærere, pp. quæsitus, ML. quæstus, seek, ask, inquire: sce quest 1 .] 1. The act of interrogation; the putquing of inquiries: as, to examine by question and answer.
Ross. What sights, my lord?
Lady M. I pray you, speak not; he growa worae and Question enragea him.

Shak., Macbeth, tii. 4. I18. Leodogran ... ask'd,
Fixing fuli eyes of question on her face, . ${ }^{\text {But." }}$
Tennyson, Couning of Arthur.
2. That which is asked; an inquiry; a query; the expression of a desire to know somcthing indicated more or less definitely. In grammar, queationa are classed as (1) direct (independent): as, John is here? is John here? who ja that? (2) indirect (dependent), taking the form of an object-ciause: as, he asks if John is here; he asks who that ia ; (3) simple: as, ia that man a soldser? (4) double (alternative, compound, disiunctive): as, is that man a soldider or a civilifan? (5) indirect double: aa, he asks whether that man sa a soldier or not; (6) deliberative or doubting: as, shall I do jt? ahall we remain ( that right?-with emphasia on the verb this expects the anawer "No"; (8) peggative: as, is not that right? - this expecta the anawer "Yee""

Directiy unto this question that I ask
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 89.
None but they donbtiess who were reputed wise had the Question propounded to them

Milton, Eikonokjastes, xxviif.
3. Inquiry; disquisition; diseussion.

It is, to be pnt to question... Whether it be lawiul for Chriatian princea or atates to make an invasive war only and aimply for the propagation of the faith.

Bacon An Advt. Touching an Holy War.
4. The subject or matter of examination or investigation; the theme of inquiry; a matter discussed or made the subject of disquisition.
Now in things, aithongh not commanded of God, yet Jawful because they are permitted, the question is what another. Hooker, Eccles, Polity, ii. 4. The question of his [Cresar'a] death ia enrolled in the Capitol; $;$ his glory not extennated, © . . nor his offences
enforced.
The presa and the public at large are generally so oc-
cupied with the questions of the day that ... the more cnpjed with the questions of the day that ... the more general aspecta of political questions are seldom $\quad$ Nineteenth Century, $\mathbf{X} \dot{\mathrm{X}} \dot{\mathrm{I}}$. 733 .
aidered. 5. Dispute or subject of debate; a point of doubt or difficulty.
There arose a question betw een some of John's diaciplea and the Jews about purifying.

John iii. 25.
To be, or not to be: that is the question.
6. Doubt; controversy; dispute: as, the story is true beyond all question.
our own earth would be barren and desolate withont question is true of all other planeta. raya, which Bentley.

Had they found a linguist hall so good,
I make no question but the tower had atood. Pope, Satirea of Dome, iv. 85. In a work which he was, no question, acquainted with,
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 17s. 7. Judicial trial or inquiry; trial; examination.
He that was in question for the robbery.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., t. 2. 68.
Mr. Endecott was also left out, and called into question abont the defacing the croas in the ensign.
W'inthrop, Hist. New E

W'inthrop, Hist. New England, 1. 188.
8. Examination by torture, or the application of torture to prisoners under criminal aceusation in order to extort confession.
Such a presuniption is only aufficient to put the person to the rack or question, . . . and not bring him to condemmation. Ayliffe, Parergon.
A maater, when accused, could offer his slaves for the question, or demand for the same purpose the slavea of alsother; and, it in the latter case they were injured or kllled in the process, their owner was indeninified.

Encyc. Arit., XXII. 132.

## question

9ł．Conversation；speech；talk．
I met the duke yesterday，and had much question with
Shank．，As you Like it，iil． 4.39. 10．In logic，a proposition，or that which is to be established as a conclusion，stated by way of interrogation．－11．In parliamentary usage： （a）The point under discussion by the house； the measure to be voted on：as，to speak to the question．（b）The putting of the matter discussed to a voto：as，are you ready for the question？－Comparative，complex，double，Eastern question．Sec the adjectives．－Division of the ques－ question the decision of which depends upon the figure of the heavens at the moment it is propounded．－Hypo－
thetical question．See hypothetical．－In question， thetical question．see hypothetical．－in question， just mentioned or referred to．
He is tikewise a rival of mine－that is，of my other elf＇s，for he does not think his friend Captain Absolut
Mr．Walt and his slly exert thenselves to make up for the painfui sbsence in question to their utnost power．
Leading question，a question so put as to suggest the nsway for is desia，ar musty is uot to and prepare lesding question to his own witness，except in matter purely introductory and not touching a point in coltro purely introductory，and not touching a point in contro－
versy；snd except that is his witness is obviously hostile or defective in memory the court may in its discretion allow a ieading question．A party may put feading ques ions in cross－examining his adversary＇s witness－Mixed questions．See mixed．－Out of question，doubtless； eyond question．

Out of guestion，you wera born in a merry hour．
ut of the question，not worthy of or requiring consid－ eration ；not to be thought of．
It is out of the question to ask the Det for money to
clear off the enornous debts；so that it is difficuit to guess how the matter will end．

Contemporary Rev．，XLIX． 237.
Previous question，in parlianentary practice，the ques－ tion whether a vote shall be come to on the main issue or pot，brought iorward betore the msin or real question is put by the Speaker，snd for the purpose of avoiding，if the motion is in the form，＂that the question be now put，＂and motion is in the sorm，that the question be now put，and Representatives of the United States（it is not used in the Senate），and in many State legislatares，the object of moving the previous question is to cut off debate and se ure immediately a vote on the question under considera tion；hacre，therefore，the mover and seconder vote in the sffirmstive．
The great remedy agalust plolix or obstructive debate is the so－caled previous question，which is moved in the form＂Shall the main question be now put？＂and when
ordered closes forthwith all debate and brings the IIouss to a direct vote on thast main question． Question of fact，question of law．See fact，3．－Ques－ priviege．－Real question．See reall．－The questions， the shorter Catechism of the Westminster Assembly of Divines．［Scotch．］－To beg the question．See beg1． To call in question．（a）To doubt；challenge．
You call in question the continuance of his love．
（b）To subject to judicial interrogation．
Touching the resurrection of the dead 1 am called in question by you this dsy．Acts xxiv． 21 ． The governour wrote to some of the assistants sabout it
them［the offenders）in question． Winthrop，H1st．New England，1． 172
To pop the question．See popl，＝Syn．2．Question，Query， ing a form of words used in calling for informstion or an answer from another．Question is the most general in its meaning，sud inquiry stands next．Query stands for a question siked without force，a point sbout which one
would like to be informed：the word is used with all de would like to be informed ：the word is used with all de－ grees of weskness down to the mere expression of s doubt：
ss ， 1 rsised a query as to the strength of the bridge． ss， 1 rsised a query as to the strength of the bridge．
question may be put in order to test another＇s knowledge the other words express sn ssking for real information． Interrogatory is a strong word，expressing an anthoritative or searching question that must be explicitly answered， sometimes in law a written question．Inquiry is some what milder and less direct than question，the order of streogth being query，inquiry，question，interrogation． There is no perceptible difference between interrogation and interrogatory，except thst the former may express
anso the act．Sea askl and examination．-4 and 5 ．Propo－ sition，motion，topic，polnt．
question（kwes＇chon），v．［＜OF．questionner，
＜ML．quæstionare，question，く L．quæstio（n－）， question：see question．．n．］I．intrans．1．To ask a question or questions；inquire or seek to know；examine．
He that questioneth much shall learn much．
And mute，yet ssem＇d to question with their Eye
2．To debate；reason；consider．
Nor dsre 1 question with my jealous thought
Where you may be．
3．To dispute；doubt．－4 4 ．To talk；converse． For，after supper，long he questioned
With modest Lucrece．

4908
I haue heard him oft question with Captaine Martin sud teli him，except he could shew hims a more snbstantiali Quoted io Capt．Johus Smith＇s Works，1． 169.
II．trans．1．To inquire of by asking ques－ tions ；examine by interrogatories：as，to ques－ tion a witness．

> Ifer father loved ne; oft fivited ne; Still question'd me the story of my ife. Shak．，（thello，i．3． 129.
They questioned hin spart，as tha custom is，
Brouning，Ring and Book，1． 127.
2．To doubt of ；be uncertain of；mention or treat as doubtful or not to be trusted．
It is much to be questioned whether they could ever spin it［ashestos］to a thread．
There is no possibitity to wss never $q$ uest Jer．Taylor，Works（ed．1835），11． 167. Nor question
The wisdom that hath made us what we are． 3．To call in question；challenge；take excep－ tion to：as，to question an exercise of preroga－ tive．
What uproar＇s this？must my name here be question＇d In taveru－bra wis，and by affected ruftisns？ Beau．nad Fl．，llonest Man＇s

Power and rigbt
To question thy boid entrance on this piace．
Milton，P．L．，iv． 882
Whstever msy be questioned，it is certain that we are in the presence of an Infinite and Eternsl Being．

J．IR．Seeley，Nat．Reiigion，p． 44.
＝Syn．1．Ask，Inquire of，Interrogate，etc．（see askl）， catertion（kwo
questionable（kwes chon－a－bl），a．［ $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．cues－ tionable $=$ Pg．questionavel $=\mathrm{It}$ ．questionabile； as question + －able．］1．Capable of being ques－ tioned or inquired of ；inviting or seeming to invite inquiry or conversation．［Now rare．］

Thou comest in such a questionable shape
2．Liable to question；suspicious；doubtful； uncertain；disputable：as，the deed is of ques－ tiomble authority；his veracity is questiunable．
It belng questionable whether he［Galen］ever saw the dissection of human body．

Baker，Reflections upon Learning， $\mathbf{x v}$ ． Tha facts respecting him［Governor Van Twilicr］were iu point of authenticity，that 1 have had to give up the scarch． questionableness（kwes＇chon－a－bl－nes），$\mu$ ．The character or state of being questionable，doubt－ ful，or suspicious．
questionably（kwes＇chon－a－bli），ade．In a questiouable manner ；doubitfully．
questionary（kwes＇chon－ $\mathrm{a}-\mathrm{r}^{1}$ ），$u$ ．and $n . \quad[=F$ ． questionnaire $=$ Sp．euestionario $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．questio－ murio，〈 LL．quæstionurius，prop．adj．，of or per－ taining to question，but used only as a noun， LLL．a torturer，exceutioner，ML．also an ex－ aminer，a judge，also a solicitor of alms，a beggar，＜L．quastio（n－），question，inquiry：see question．］I．a．Inquiring；asking questions． 1 grow laconick even heyond lacooicisme；for sonsetimes 1 return oniy Yes or No to questionary or petitionary
epistles of hsif s yard long．Pope，To Swift，Ang． 17,1736 ．
II．n．；pl．questionaries（－1iz）．A pardoner； an itinerant seller of indulgences or relics．
One of the principal personages in the comic part of the drama was ．－a qurstionary or pardoner，one of those it lierants who hawked about from plsce to place relliques， real or pretended，with which he excited the devotion at once and the charity of the populace，and generally de－
ceived both the one and the other．
Scott，Abbot，xxvii． questioner（kwes＇chọn－èr），n．$\quad[<$ question + －er ${ }^{1}$ ．］One who asks questions；an inquirer． He that isbours for the spsrrow－bawk
Hss littie time for idie questioners
ennyson，Geraint．
questioning（kwes＇chon－ing），$n$ ．［Verbal n．of question，v．］1．The act of interrogating；a query．－2．Doubt；suspicion．

Those obstinate questionings
Those obstioste questionings
Of sense and outward things
Wordsworth，Ode，Immorisility，st． 9.
questioningly（kwes＇chon－ing－li），adv．Inter－ rogatively；as one who questions．
questionist（kwes＇chon－ist），$n . \quad[<$ question + －ist．］1．One whe asks questions；a questioner； an inquirer；an investigator；a doubter．
IIS was not so much a questionist，but wrought upon the others questions，sischa his conseience，sad to sstisfy the world

Bacon，Charge against Wentworth，Works，X11．221． 2．In old universities，the respondent in the determinations；hence still at Cambridge，a
questus
student of three years，who is conscquently qualified to be a candidate for a degree． Yes，I kouw thast heades were cast together，nnd coun－ questionistes，should haue dispossessed of their pisce and Ascham，The Schoiemsster（Arber＇s reprint，p．136） Tha papera set on the Monday and Tucsasy of the week following contsin only about one low question a－piece，to smuse the mass of the Questionist during the hall－hour
hetorc the expiration of which they ara not allowed to
lesve the senate C．$A$ ．
．A．Bristed，English Univeraity，p． 291
questionless（kwes＇chọn－les），a．aud adv．［＜ question + －less．］I．a．Unquestioning．

With the same clear mind snd questionless faith．
II．adc．Without question；beyond doubt doubtless；certainly．［An elliptical use of the adjective，standing for the phrase＂it is ques－ tionless that．＂］

I have a mind presages me such thrilt
That I should questionless be fortunate
Shak．，3i．of V．，I．1． 176.
She＇s shns＇d，questionless．
Middleton and Rowley，Changeling，iv． 2
What it［Episcopsey］was in the Aposties time，thst questionlesse it must be still．

Hilton，Reformation in Eng．，ii．
questman $\dagger$（kwest＇man），u．［＜quest ${ }^{1}+$ man．$]$ 1．One having power to make legal inquiry． Specificaity，in old law：（a）A person chosen to inquire nto abuses and misdemeanors，especisily such as relst to weights and measures．（b）A collector of psish rates．
c）An assistant to a churchwarden．Also called sidesmas and synod－man．（d）A jurymsa；a person impaneled to try a canse．Aiso questryman．
2．One whe laid informations and made a trade of petty lawsuits；a common informer．
questmongert（kwest＇mung＂gèr），$u$ ．［＜questl + monycr．］A juryinan．
questor，quæstor（kwes＇tor），n．［＝F．questeur ＝Sp．cuestor $=\mathrm{Pg}$. questor $=\mathrm{It}$. questore， L．Iuæstor，a magistrate having special juris－ diction in financial matters（see def．），くquax－ cere，pp．quxsitus，seek，procure：see quest ${ }^{1}$ ．］ two distinct classes of magistrates：（a）One of Wo puhlic accusera（quastores parricidit）whose duty was to lay accusations against those guinty of murde he sentence．This magistrscy was in existcnce gat the earliest historic time，but became obsolete sbout 36 B．C．，its functions being transferred to other officers． b）One of the officers（questores classici）hsving the care sud administration of the public funds；a put－ ic treasurer．It was their duty to receive，psy out，snd record the public finsices，including the collection of taxes，tribute，etc．Questora accompanied the provin－ where the public dues and imports，pald the troops，etc Atter Julius Cassar，some of their functions were given to the pretora and sone to the edfles．The number of ques ora was originaily two，but was gradusily incressed to twenty．Under Constantine the questor sacri palatii wss 2．In the middle ages，one appointed by the Pope or by a Roman Catholic bishop to an－ nounce the granting of indulgences，of which the special condition was the giving of alms to the chureh．－3．A treasurer；one charged with the collection and care of dues．
questorship，quæstorship（kwes＇tor－ship），$u$ ． ［＜questor + －ship．］The office of a questor，or the term of a questor＇s office．
He whom ao honest questorship has indear＇d to the Stecilians．

Milton，Areopsgitica．
questrist（kwes＇trist），n．［Irreg．\＆quester +
－ist．］A person who goes in quest of another． ［Rare．］

Some five or six and thirly of his．knights，
IIot questrists after him，met him st gste．
Lear，iii．7． 17.
questrymant，$n$ ．Same as questman．
Then other questry－men was calld；
Sir Hugh in the Grime，thou＇st now guilty
Sir IIugh of the Grime（Child＇s Bailads，VI．249）．
questuary $\dagger$（kwes＇tū－ā－ri $)$ ，$a$ ．and $u . \quad[=O F$ ． questuaire，く L．quxstuarius，pertaining to gain or money－getting，＜quastus，gain，acqnisition， ＜quarere，pp．quastus，seek，get，obtain：see quest ${ }^{1}$ ．］I．a．Studious of gain；seeking gain； also，producing gain．
Aithough ispidaries and questuary enquirers affirm it， celving the stones which lear this name［toad stone］to be a mineral concretion，not to be found in animals．

Sir T＇．Browne，Vulg．Err．，1ii． 13.
Soma study questuary and palnfui sits，and every one
would thrivg in＇s cslling．Middleton，Fsmily of Love，v． 1.
II．n．A pardoner；a questionary．Jer．Tay－ lor，Dissuasive from Popery，i． 3. questus（kwes＇tus），$n$. ［＜L．questus，gain，pro－
fit，$\left\langle\right.$ quarere，seek，obtain：see quest ${ }^{1}$ ．］In law，

## questus

land which does not descend by hereditary right, but is aequired by one's own labor and industry. Also questus.
questword $\dagger$ (kwest'wèrd), $n$. A bequeathment. The legacies or questuord of the decensed zupplied the quetcht, $r$. Sce quitch ${ }^{1}$.
quethe ${ }^{1}, v$. $t$; ; pret. quoth, ppr. quetling. [s ME. quethen (pret. quoth, quorl, koth, ko, earlier quath, queth), く AS. cuethan (pret. cuxth, pl. ewædon, pp. qe-cwethen), speak, say. Cf. bemeath.] 1. To say; declare; speak. [Obsolete except in the archaic preterit quoth.]

1 quethe hym quyte, and hym relese
Rom. of the Rore, 1. 6999.
Being alive and seinge $I$ peryshe, $i$. beinge quycke and tethymg 1 am undone.

Sgrave, A colasius (1540). (IIallivell.)
"Lordynges," quoth he, "now herkneth for the beate." "I hold by him."
"And J," quoth Everard, "by ihe wassail-bowl."
2t. To Bequeath.

> Hous and rente and outher thyng
> Now they quethe at here endyng.

MS. Marl. 1701, 1. 42. (Hallivell.)
quethe ${ }^{2}$ t, $n$. See qued.
quetzal (kwet'sal), n. [Native uamc.] The paradise-trogon, Pharomacrus mocinno (or Calurus elcgans), the most magnificent of the trogons, of a golden-green and carmine color, with long airy upper tail-coverts projecting like sprays a foot or two beyond the tail. It inhabits Central America, especially Costa
Rica. See cut under trogon. Also quesal, quijal. queue (kū), n. [< F. queue, a tail, < L. cauda, tail: see cuel.] 1. A tail; in her., the tail of a beast.-2. A tail or pendent braid of hair; a pigtail: originally part of the wig, but afterward, and toward the close of the eighteenth century, whel it was in common use, formed of the hair of the head. See cuc ${ }^{1}, 1 .-3$. Same as cue ${ }^{1}, 2$.
Several dozen [men] standing in a queue as ai the ticket affice of a railway station.
$H$. James,

1. James, Jr., International Episode, p. 13.
2. The tail-piece of a violin or similar instru-ment.-5. In musical notation, the stem or tail of a note.
queue (kū), r. t. ; pret. and pp. queued, ppr. queuing. [< queue, $n$.] To tie, braid, or fasten in a queue or pigtail.
Among his officera was a sturdy veteran named Kelder meester, who had cherished through a long life a mop of mouth generally stood ajar and his eyehrows were drawn up to the top of his forehead.
queued (kūd), $a$ [< queue + , ${ }^{2}$ ] same as tailed: used in the phrases her. queued, triple qucued, etc.
quevert, $a$. See quiver ${ }^{1}$.
quewt, $n$. An obsolete spelling of cuel, 3 (a).
At the third time the great door openeth, for he ahut in one before of purpose to open it when his quewe came.
Calfhul, Answer to Martiall, p. 209. (Dami
quey (kwā), n. [Also quee; ME. quyc, qwye; < Icel. kvīga $=$ Sw. quiga $=$ Dan. kivie, a quey.] A young cow or heifer; a cow that has not yet had a calf. [Scotch.]
Nought left me o' four-and-twenty gude ousen and ky ,
My weel-ridden gelding, and a white quey.
Fray of Suport (Child'\& Balladz, V1. 116).
queycht, $n$. An obsolete variant of quaigh.
queyntt, $a$. An obsolete variant of quaint.
quhilk, pron. A Scotch form of which.
quhillest, adv. An obsolete Scotch form of whilst.
quibt (kwib), n. [A var. of quip; cf. quibble.] A sarcasm; a taunt; a gibe; a quip.

Alter he was gone, Mr. Werion, in lue of thankz to ye hind their bakz) for all their paing.

Bradford, Plymonth Plantation, p. 151 quibble (kwib'l), v. i.; pret. and pp. quibbled, ppr. quibbling. [Freq. of quip; cf. quib.] 1. To trifle in argument or discourse; evade the point in question, or the plain truth, by artifice, play upon words, or any conceit; prevaricate.
Quibbling about self-interest and motives, and objecta ber is but a poor employment for a grown man.
2. To pun.

Macaulay, Mill on Government.
For none speakes, carps, and puibt hab all the besides hinn ;
I'd rather see him leap, or laugh, or cry,
Than hear the gravest apeech in ali he pia
r the gravest apeech in ail the play. (Strutt.)
Gofe, Careless Shepherdeas, Prel.
quibble (kwib'l), n. [< quibble, r.] 1. A start or turn from the point in question. or from plain truth; an evasion; a prevarication.
Quirka and quibldes. . have no place in the search IIia still refuted quirks he atill repeats; New rais d objections with new quizbles meets.

Couper, Progress of Jirror, i. 551.
2. A pun; a trivial conceit.

Puns and quibbles.
It was very natural, therefore, that the common people, by a quibble, which is the aame in Flemish as in Euglish, should call the proposed "Moderation" the "Murderation." Motley, Ditch Republic, I. 529 . quibbler (kwib'lèr), I. 1. One whe quibbles; one who evades plain truth by trifling artifices, play upen words, or the like.-2. A punster
quibblet (kwib'let), n. Same as quibble, 2. Nares.
quibbling (kwib'ling), u. A pun; a witticism. I have made a quibbling in praicc of her myself.
quibblingly (kwib'ling-li), adr. In a quibbling manner; evasively; punningly.
quibibt, $n$. [ME., also quibyb, quybibe, quybybe, usually in pl. quibibes, < OF. quibibes, cubebes: cubebs: see cubcb.] An obsolete form of cubeb. quiblint, n. [Appar. for quibbling.] A quibble. To o'erreach that head that outreacheth all heada,

Barston, Jonson, and Chapmen, Enstw
uicet, $n$. Same as quecst.
quicht, v. i. Same as quitch.
quick (kwik), a. and $n$. [<ME. quik, qwik, quyk, quek, cwic, cwouc, < AS. cwic, cwyc, сwicu, сиси, living, alive, $=$ OS. OFries. quik = D. kwik $=$ LG. quik $=$ OHG. quec, queh, quek, chec, MHG. quec (queck-), kec (keck-), G. queck (in quecksilber $=$ E. quicksiluer), living, keck, living, lively, quick (>Sw. käck = Dan. kjæek, lively), = Icel. kvikr, hykr: $=\mathrm{Sw}$. quiek = Dan. kvik (all these forms having an unorig. $k$ developed before the orig. $w$ ) $=$ Goth. kwius ( ${ }^{\text {kwivod-), living, quick, }}$ $=$ L. vivus, living (ef. vivere, live, $>$ vita, life), for orig. ${ }^{*}$ gvivus, $=$ Gr. ßios, life (> ßuṽv, live, Bioros, life, way of life) (the same relation of E. $c(h)$, L. $v$, Gr. $\beta$ appearing in E. come $=\mathrm{L}$. venire $=\mathrm{Gr} . \beta$ ßíverv $),=$ OBulg. zhivü $=$ Bohem. zhivy = Russ. zhivu $=$ Lith. givas, living; Skt. $\sqrt{j i v}$, live. To the same root in Teut. belongs Icel. kreihja, kreyhja, kindle (a fire).] I. a. 1. Living; alive; live. [Archaic.]
Men may aee there the Erihe of the Tombe aperily many tymes steren and meven, qa there weren quykke thinges undre. Mandeville, Travels, p. 22. Seven of their Porterg were taken, whom Ieremie commanded to be flayed quicke.

Capt. John Smith, True Travel ह, 1. 24.
He chall come io judge the quick and the dead. Apostles' Creed.
Siill this great bolitude is quick with life.
Bryant, The Prairies.
2. Lively ; characterized by physical or mental liveliness or sprightliness; prompt; ready; sprightly; nimble; brisk.
The next lesson wolde be aome quicke and mery dialoges, elect out of Luciane. Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 10. To have an open ear, a quick eye, and a nimble hand
is neceskary for a cutpurse.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 685.

Where is the boy ye brought me?
A preity lad, and ol a quick capacity,
And bred up neally. Fletcher, Pilgrim, ii. 2. Good intellectual powers, when aided by a comparaiively small power of prolonged attention, may render their possessor quick and intelligent
J. Sully, Outlines of Paychol., p. 100.
3. Prompt to perceive or to respond to impressions; perceptive in a high degree; sensitive; hence, excitable; restless; passionate.

Quick is mine ear to hear of good towards him
Shak., Rich. 11., ii. 1. 234.
Quiet to quick bosoms is a hell,
And there haih been thy bane.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 42.
No more the widow's deafened ear
Growz quick ihat lady's step to hear.
Scott, Marmion, ii., Ini.
She was quick to discern objects of real utillity.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa, it. 16.
4. Speedy; hasty; swift; rapid; done or occurring in a short time; prompt; immediate: as, a quick return of profits.
Give thee quick conduct.
Shak., Lear, iii. 6. 104.
Slow to resolve, but in periormance quick.
Dryden, IIInd and Panther, iii. 921.
It may culm the apprehension of calamity in the most to the uimoat infifiction of malice.

Emerson, Essay\&, 1st ser., p. 239.

## quick-answered

We ielt the good so quip ahake and rect
5. Hasty; precipitate; irrennysom, The Doyage. ceremonions.
In England, if God'a preacher, God's minister, be any thing quick, or do speak sharpiy, then he is a foolish fellow, he is raah, he lacketh discretion.

Latimer, Sernon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.
IIe had rather hane a virgin that conid giue a quiche annswere that might cut him then a milde apeache that
might ciaw him. Lyly, Euphuea and his England, p. 280 . 6. Pregnant ; with child: specifically noting a woman when the motion of the fetus is felt.
Jaquenetta that is quick by him.
Shak., L. I. L., v. 2. 687.
His vnclea wife survines, purchance
Left quick with chlid; \& thon he nay goe dance
For a new living. Tines' Whistle (E. E. T. S.h, p. 30. Puritantem, believing ftseli quick with the aeed of religions liberty, latd, without knowing it, the egg of democ-
racy.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1at ser., p. 238 . 7. Active in operation; piercing; sharp; hence, bracing; fresh.
For the word of God is quick and powerful, and aharper
than any two edged sword.
Heb. iv. 12. The air is quick there,
And it piercea and sharpena the gitomach.
Shak., Periclea, iv. 1. 28.
Why stay I after? but I deserve to stay,
To feel the quick remembrance of
To feel the quick remembrance of my follies.
Steele, Lying Lover, v. 1.
Quick anatomyt, viviaection.- Quick goods, catlle or -Quick-return gearing. See gearing. - Quick time. See quickstep, 1 .-Quick water, a dilute solution ol nitirate of mercury and gold, uked in the procesa of water-gilding. alert, agile, hurrying, hurried, fleet, dexterous, adroit, see quickness.- 3. Acute, keen.
II. u. 1 t. A living being. [Rare.]

Tho, peeping close into the thicke,
31 ght see the moving of some quicke. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Spenser, Shep. Cal., March. }\end{aligned}$
2. That which is quick, or living and sensitive: with the definite article: as, cut to the quick.
This tesi nippeth, this pincheilh, infa touches the quick.
Latimer.
And know he has been netticd to the quick too.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, ii. 3.
How feebly and unlike themselves they reason when they come to the quick of the diffierence. Fuller. You fret, and are gall'd at the quick.

Miton, On Def. of Humb. Remonat. 3. A live fence or hedge formed of some growing plant, usually hawthorn; quickset.
The workes and eapecially the countercamp are curi-
ouzly hedg'd with quick.
Wild bird, whoze warble, liquid aweei,
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxvifi.
4. The quitch-grass. Also quicks, quitch. [Prov. Eng.]
quick (kwik), adv. [くquick, a.] 1. In a quick manner; nimbly ; with celerity ; rapidly; with haste; speedily: as, run quieh:

But quick as thought the change is wrought.
Lady Anne Bothrell's Lament (Child's Ballads, IV. 126).
2. Soon; in a short time; without delay: as, ge and return quick.

Then rise the tender germs, upatarting quick. $C$ Couper, Task, iil. 521.
quick (kwik), r. [<ME. quikien, quiken, quyken; < quick, a.] I. trans. $1 \dagger$. To make alive; quicken; animate.
"The whiles I quyke the corps," quod lie, "called am I Aud whan I
> wilne and

Animus ich haite."
iers Plouman (B), xv. 23
Thow seysi thy princea han thee yeven myght
Chaucer, Second Nun'a Tale, 1. 481.
$2 \nmid$. To revive; kindle; quicken.
Pandarus io quyke alwey the fire
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 484.
3. In electroplatiny, to prepare for the firmer adhesion of the dcposited metal by the use of a solution of nitrate of mercury.
With a brash dipped therein (in a solution of quick silver and aquaiortis) they siroke over the aurrace of the meta. o be gilt, which immedlately becomes quicked.

Wrorkshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 308.
II. $\dagger$ intrans. To become alive; revive.

Righi anon on the fyrea queynte,
And quykede agayn.
Chaucer, Knight'\& Tale, 1. 1477.
quick-answeredł (kwik'ån"sėrl), a. [< quich + ansicer, n., + -ed2 ${ }^{2}$ ] Quick in reply; ready at repartee. [Rare.]

## quick-answered

Ready In githes, quick-answerd, sancy.
Cymbeline, iil. 4. 161 quick-beam (kwik'bēm), u. The Old World mountain-ash or rowan. See mountain-ash. Also called quicken or quicken-tree. quicken ${ }^{1}$ (kwik'n), $v$. [<late ME. quykenen: < or alive ; receive infe ceive life.
dammer fles, . . . that quicken even with blowing.
2. To become quick or lively; become more active or sensitive.

Sees by degrees a purer blnsh arise,
Aad keener lightnings quicken in her eyes.
Pope, R. of the L., I. 144.
3. To enter that state of pregnancy in which the child gives indications of life; begin to manifest signs of life in tho womb: said of the mother or the child. The motion of the fetus is first felt by the mother usually about the eighteenth week of pregnancy.
II. trans. 1. To make quick or alive; vivify; revive or resuscitate, as from death or an inanimate state. sins.

How a sound shall quicken content to bliss.
Browning, By the Fireside.
The Idea of univeral tree labor was only a dormant bud, not to be quickened for many centuries. $\mathrm{Eancr} \mathrm{I}_{\text {. }}$ Hist. U. S., I. 127 , 2. To revive; cheer; reinvigorate; refresh.

Music and poesy use to quichen your.
Shak., T. of the Wake! our mirth begins to die; Quicken it with tunes and wine. B. Jonson, Poetaster, 1v. 3. 3. To make quick or speedy; hasten; accelerate: as, to quickell motion, speed, or flight. Who got his pension rng,
Or quickened a reveraion by a drug. $P_{\text {Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. } 135 .}$ we must quicken
Our tardy pace in journeylng Heavenward,
As Israel did in journeying Conaan-ward.
manfellono, New Eng. Tragedles, p. 160.
4. To sharpen; give keener perception to ; stimulate; incite: as, to quicken the appetite or taste; to quickicn desires.
To quicken minds in the purauit of honour. B. Jonson, Cynthiars Revels, v. 3. The desire of fame hath been no inconslderable motive to quicken you.
When I speak of civllization, I mean those things thst tend to develop the moral forces of Man, and not merely to quicken his æsthetic sensibility.
5. Towork with yeast $=$ Syn. 3. To expedite, hurry, speed. -4 . To excite, sni-
quicken ${ }^{2}$ (kwik'n), $n$. [< quick + en, used in-
definitely. Cf. quick-qrass and quitch 2 .] 1. The definitely. Cf. quick-grass and quitch ${ }^{2}$.] 1. The couch- or quiteh-grass, Agropyrum (Triticum) repens. Also quickens. [Prov.Eng.]-2. Same as quick-beam.
quickener (kwik'nèr), n. [< quicken ${ }^{1}+$-er ${ }^{1}$.]
One who or that which quickens, revives, vivifies, or communicates life; that which reinvigorates; something that accelerates motion or increases activity.
Love and enmity, averation, fear, and the like are notable whetters and quickners of the spirit of lite.

Dr. H. More, Antidote sgaldst Atheism, II. xli. 12. quickening (kwik'ning), n. [<ME. quykening; verbal n. of quicken 1, v.] 1. The act of reviving or animating. THelif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), II. 99.-2. The time of pregnancy when the fetus is first felt to be quick. quicker (kwik'er), n. [〈quick + -er $\left.{ }^{1}.\right]$ A quickset hedge. Hallizell. [Prov. Eng.]
quick-eyed (kwik'id), $\alpha$. Having acute sight; of keen and ready perception.

Quick-eyed experience. Fletcher, Bonduca, 1v. 3. quick-grass (kwik'gràs), n. [= Dan. kvikgræs; as quick + grass. Cf, quicken ${ }^{2}$, quitch ${ }^{2}$.] Same as quitch-arass.
quickhatch (kwik'hach), $n$. [Amer. Ind.] The American glutton, carcajou, or wolverene, Gulo luscus. Also queequehatch.
quick-hedge (kwik'hej), $n$. A live fence or hedge; a quick.
quick-in-hand, quick-in-the-hand (kwik'inhand', kwik'in-thē-hand'), $n$. The yellow balsam or touch-me-not, Impatiens Noli-tangere: so called from the sudden bursting of its capsule when handled. [Eng.]
quicklime (kwik'lim), n. [< quick + lime ${ }^{1}$.] Calcium oxid, CaO ; burned lime; lime not yet slaked with water. Quicklime is prepared by subject-

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Ing chalk, limestone, or other natural calcinm carbonate to intense heat, when carbontc actd, water, and any organic
 a whine anic acid and water when exposed to the air. In contact with water, quicklime slakes, esch molecule of the oxid combining with a mol cenle of water and forming
calcum hydrate, Ca( OH$)_{2}$, or slaked lime. It is most largely used in making mortar and ccment, but has numberiess other uses in the arts.
quickling (kwik'ling), $n . \quad[<$ quicl + -ling1.] A young insect. Halliwoll. [Prov. Eng.] quickly (kwik'li), adv. [< ME. quykly, quicwith haste or celerity.
Quickly he walked with pale face downward bent.
Filliam Morris, Earthty Paradise, 11. 169.
2. Soon; without delay.

John Earl of Heyoault had quickly enough of the King of France, and was soou after reconciled to his Brother
Baker, Chronicles, p. 118
quick-march (kwik'märch), n. Same as quickstep.
quick-match (kwik'mach), n. See match ${ }^{2}$.
quickmire (kwik'mīr), $n$. [ME. quick mire; < quick + mire ${ }^{1}$. Cf. quakemire, quagmire.] quagmire. Hallivell. [Prov. Eng.]

> That al wagged his flelsh, As a quick mire.

Piers Plocoman's Creed, 1. 449.
quickness (kwik'nes), n. [< ME. quyknesse,
cwicnesse; $\langle$ quick + -ness.] 1. The state of bcing quick or alive; vital power or principle. Tonch it with thy celestisl quickness.

Herberh.
Ali the energies seen in natnre are .
but manifesta. tlons of the essential life or quichness of matter.
2. Speed; velocity; celerity; rapidity: as, the quickness of motion.

Hamlet, this deed . . . mast send thee hence
3. Activity; briskness; promptness; readiness: as, the quichness of the imagination or wit.
Iohn Hoywood the Epigrammatist, who, for the myrth and quicknesse of his conceits more then for any good
learning was in him, came to be well benefited by the
klog. klog. quickness ever to be Ianght;
With too much thinking to lave common thought.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 97.
4. Acuteness; keenness; alertness.

Would not quickness of sensation be an inconvenlence to an animal that must lite still?
lence to
Locke.
In early days the conscience has in most
A quickness which in later life is lost
Cowper, Tirocintam, l. 110.
5. Sharpness; pungency; koenness.

Then would he wish to see my sword, and feel
The quickness of the edge.
Beau. and Fll., Maid's Tragedy, i. 1.
A few drops tinge, and add a pleasant guickness.
Mortimer.
=Syn. 2. Orichness, Fastness, Speed, Celerity, Suiftness, Fleetness, Rapidity, Velocity, haste, expedition, despatch, alertness, liveliness. Quickness is the generic term. Quick. ness, fastness, speed, and rapidity may have relation to time only, or to space passed through or over; the othera apply
only' to space. "Svift to hear," In Jas. i. 19, is a bold only to space. "Svift to hear," In Jas. i. 19, is a bold
figure. Celerity is swift volnntary movement; hut we do not ordinarily speak of the movements of an animal as having celerity. Fleetzess also is voluntary, and is applied to anlmals; we may speak by figure of the feetness of a yacht. The word suggests quickness in getting over the ground by the use of the feet: we speak of the soifthess or rapidity of the swallow's or the pigeon's flight; the Reetness of Atalanta, a hound, a deer. Swifthess is presumahiy not too great for carefulness or thoroughness; rapid uty may be too great for elther. Velocity is the attrical term for the rate of movement of matter, whether fast or slow. We speak also of the velocity of sonnd or 11 ght . Rapidity has less suggestlon of personallity than any of the others, except velocity. Seenimble. - 3. Dexterity, adroitqess, expertness, fachity, knack-4. Penetration.
quicksand (kwik'sand), n. [< ME. quyksande
$\left(=\mathrm{D} . k w i k z a n d=\mathrm{G}\right.$. quicksand $^{\prime}=$ Icel. kriksandr $=$ Sw. quicksand $=$ Dan. kviksand); quick + sand.] A movable sand-bank in a sea, lake, or river; a large mass of loose or moving sand mixed with water formed on many seacoasts, at the mouths and in the channels of rivers, etc., sometimes daugerous to vessels, and especially to travelers.
And fearing lest they should fall into the quichsands
should be cast npon the Syrtis, R. V, and so were driven.

And what is Edward bot a ruthless gea?
What Clarence, but a quicksand of deceit? $\begin{aligned} & \text { Shak., } 3 \text { Hen. V1., v. 4. } 26 .\end{aligned}$
quicksandy (kwik'san-di), a. [< quicksand + $-y$.] Coutaining or abounding in quicksands; consisting of or resembling quicksands.
The rotten, moorish, quicksandy grounds.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, 1. 358.

## quick-work

Uufortunately for this quicksandy world, nobody can be sure of his position, however comfortabic

New York Semi.weekly Tribune, A pril 2, 1867.
quick-scented (kwik'sen"ted), a. Inaving au acute sense of smell; of an acute smell.
I especially commend unto you to be quick-scented, easily to trace the footing of sin.
footing of sin.
Hale, Golden Remains, p. 168. (Latham.) quickset (kwik'set), a. and $n . \quad\left[<\right.$ quick $\left.+s c t^{1}.\right]$ I. a. Made of quickset.

Ile Immediately concluded that this huge thicket of thorns and brakes was designed as a kind of fence or quickset hedge to the ghosts it enclosed.
II. $u$. A living plant set to crow, particularly for a hedge; hawthorn planted for a hedge.
The hairs of the eye-lids are for a quickeet and fence about the sight. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 167. quickset (kwik'set), $v$. $t$. ; pret. and pp. quicksct, ppr. quicksctting. [< quicksct, n.] To plant with living shrubs or trees for a hedge or fence: as, to quickset a ditch.
quick-sighted (kwik'si"ted), a. Having quick sight or acute discernment; quick to see or discern.

The Judgment, umpire in the strife,
uick-zighted arbiter of good and ill .
Coneper, Tirocinlum, 1. 31.
quick-sightedness (kwik'si"ted-nes), n. The quality of being quick-sighted; quickness of sight or discernment; readiness to see or discern.
quicksilver (kwik'sil"vèr), n. [< ME. quyksilrer, $\langle$ AS. cwicseolfor ( $=\mathrm{D}$. hwikailver $=$ MLG. quiksulver $=$ OHG. quecsilabar, qucchsilpar, MHG. quecsilber, G. quecksilber = Icel. hvih:silfr', mod, kvikasilfr = Sw, quicksiffver = Norw. kriksylv = Dan. kriksöle, kvægsolv), lit. 'living silver,' so called from its mobility, < covic, living, + scolfor, silver: see quick and silver. So in L., argcntum vivum. 'living silver'; also argentunt
 silver,' i idpápyvpos, 'water-silver' (see hydrargyrum).] The common popular designation of the metal mercury. See mercury, 6, and mercurial.
The rogue fled from me like quicksilver.
Thou hast quicksiver in the veins of thee io a certainty Scott, Abbot, xix.
Quicksilver plastert, a mercury soap, prepared from chlorid of mercury and soap. Aiso called quicksilver soap. - Quicksilver water, nitrate of mercury.
quicksilver (kwik'sil"vér), v. $t$. [く quicksilver, n.] To overlay with quicksilver; treat with quicksilver: chiefly used in the past and present participles.
quicksilvered (kwik'sil" vèrd), p. a. 1. Overlaid with quicksilver, or with an amalgam, as a plate of glass with quicksilver and tin-foil, to make a mirror. - $2 \dagger$. Partaking of the nature of quicksilver; showing resemblance to some characteristic of quicksilver.
Those nimble and quichsilvered brains.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion, H. 2. b. 1605. (Latham.)
This masy serve to shew the Difference betwixt the two Nations, the leaden-heel'd Pace of the one, and the quicksitver'd Motions of the other. Howcll, Letters, I. iv. 21. quicksilvering (kwik'sil"vèr-ing), $n$. [Verbal n . of quicksilver, $v$.] 1. The process of coating with quicksilver or with an amalgam.-2. A coating with quieksilver or an amalgam, as in a looking-glass.
quickstep (kwik'step), n. 1. Milit., a march in quick time - that is, at the rate of 110 steps per minute.-2. Music adapted to such a rapid march, or in a brisk march rhythm.
quick-tempered (kwik'tem pérd), a. Passion-
ate; irascible
quick-witted (kwik'wit"ed), a. Having ready wit; sharp; ready of perception.
Bap. How likes Gremio these quick-witted foiks
Gre. Belleve me, sir, they butt together well.
Shak., T. of the S., V. 2. 38.
quick-wittedness (kwik'wit"ed-nes), $n$. The character of being quick-witted; readiness of wit.
quickwood (kwik'wủd), $n$. The hawthom. Compare quichset. [Prov. Eng.]
He . In a pond in the said close, adjoining to a quickAubrey, Misc., Apparitlons.
uick-work (kwik'wèrk), $n$. In ship-building. short planks between the ports; all that part of a ship's side which lies between the chainwales and the decks: so called because of its being the work most quickly completed in building the ship.

## Quicunque

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Quicunque（kwi－kung＇kwe $),$ n．［So called from
the opening words of the Latin version，Qui－ the opening words of the Latin version，Qui－
cunque cult，whosoever will：L．quiernque，qui－ cumque，whoever，whosoever，$\langle q u i$ ，who，+ －cum－ que，a generalizing suffix．］The Athauasian creed．Also called Symbolum．Quicunque and the Psulm Quicunque vult．
Hilary，．．Vincentius，．ind Vigilius，．．to whom severally thic authorshlp of the Quicunque 1 ins been as－ quidl（kwid），$n$ ．［Also queed；var．of cud，q．v．］ 1．A cud．［Prov．Eng．］－2．A portion suitable to be chewed；specifically，a piece of tobacco chewed aud rolled about in the mouth．
The beggar who chews his quid as he sweeps his cross－
quidl（kwid），v．t．and i．；pret．and pp．quidden， ppr．quidding．［＜quid ${ }^{1}, n$ ．］To drop partly mas－ ticated food from the mouth：said of horses．
quid ${ }^{2}$（kwid），n．［＜L．quid，interrog．what，in－ def．somewhat，something，neut．（ $=\mathbf{E}$ ．what）of quis，who，＝E．who：see who．］1．What；na－ ture；substance．

## You must know my rge

年th seens the beings and the quid of things：
know the dimensions and tie termini
， 2
2．Something：used chiefly in the phrase ter tium quid（see below）．See predication．－Ter－ tium quid，something direren fom both mind and mat－ ter，a representative object in perception，itseli immedi－ - The Quids in $U$ ．$S$ ．hist from 1805 to 1811，s section ot the Democratic－Republican party which was attached to extreme state－rtghta and democratic views，and separated itself Irom the administration，under the feaderghip of John Randoiph，isvoring Monroe as successar to Jeffer－
son：supposed to have been so named as belng tertium son：supposed to hisve been so named as beng tertium quid to the Federalist
In his next speech he avowed himself to be no longer a repubilican；he beionged to the third party，the quiddists or quids，being that tertium quid，that third something， Which had no name，but was reaily an anti－Madison move－
ment．
Idams，John Randoiph，II． 181 ．
quid $\left.{ }^{3}{ }^{(k w i d}\right), \mu$ ．［Origin obscure．］A sovereign （£1）．［Slang，Eng．］
quidam（kwi＇dam），n．［L．，some，a certain， qui，who，$+-d a m$ ，var．－dem，an indef．suffix．］ Somebody；one unknown．［Rare．］
So many unworthy Quidams，which catch at the garlond which to you alous is dewe．Spenser，Shep．Cal．，Ded．
quiddany（kwid＇a－ni），n．［＜L．cydonium，cy－ doneum，quince－juice，quince－wine，く cydonia （cydonium malum），a quince：see Cydonia．Cf． quine ${ }^{2}$ ，quincel．］A confection of quinces pre－ pared with sugar．
quiddative（kwid＇a－tiv），a．［Contr．of quiddi－ tative．］Same as quidditative．
Quiddist（kwid＇ist），$n . \quad\left[<\right.$ quid $\left.{ }^{2}+-i s t.\right]$ See the Quids，under quid ${ }^{2}$ ．
quiddit（kwid＇it），$n$ ．［A contr．of quiddity．］A subtlety；an equivocation；a quibble．

> No quirk left, n That may defeat him?

Fletcher，Spanish Curate，i． 3. By some strange quiddit，or some wrested ciause， To find hirm guiltie of the breach of laws．

Drayton，The 0 wl．
quidditative（kwid＇i－tậ－tiv），a．［＜F．quiddi－ tatif，＜ML．quidditativus，く quiddita（ $t$－）s，＇what－ ness＇：see quiddity．］Constituting the essence of a thing．－Quidditative being，entity．See the nouns．－Quidditativ
the genus or species．
quiddity（kwid＇i－ti），n．；pl．quiddities（－tiz）．［ $=$ F．quiddité，＜MLL．quiddita（t－）$)$＇whatness，＇$<\mathrm{L}$ ． quid，what（＝E．what）：see quid ${ }^{2}$ ．］1．In scho－ lastic philos．，that which distinguishes a thing from other things，and makes it what it is，and not another；substantial form；nature．
I dare vndertake Orlando Furloso，or honest King A rthur， will nener displease a souldier：but the quiddity of Ens， and Irima materis，wiu hardir P．Sidney，Apoi．for Poetric． Neither shal I stand to trifle with one that wili tell me of quiddities and formailties．
The Quiddity and Essence and finite Inteliect of the Creature．Howell，Letters，il． 11.
Reasan is a connmon name，and agreea both to the nn－ tion．Quid dity they commonly call it．The inteliect they tion．Quiddity they commony cali ft ．The inte
cali rcason reasoning，quiddity reason reasoned．

2．A trifling nicety；a cavil；a quirk or quibble． But she，in quirks and quiddities of iove，
Sets me to school，she is so overwise．

Greene，George－s－Greene．
Evasion was his armature，quiddity his defence．
J．T．Fields，Underbrush，
J．T．Fields，Underbrush，p．so．
quiddle ${ }^{l}$（kwid＇1），$v . i$ ；pret．and pp．quiddled， bpr．quiddling．［A dim．or freq．form，appar． based on L．quid，what，as in quiddit，quiddity， etc．：see quid ${ }^{2}$ ，quiddity．］1．To spend or wasto time in trifling employments，or to attend to useful subjects in a tritling or superficial mau－ ner；be of a trifling，time－wasting character． You are not sitting as nisi prius lawyers，bound by
puiddling technicalities．

## 2．To criticize．Davies．

Set up your buffing base，and ws will quiddell upon it． ．Eduard quiddle ${ }^{1}\left(\mathrm{kwid}^{\prime} \mathrm{l}\right), n$ ．［＜quiddlel，v．］One who quiddles，or busies himself about trifles．Also quiddler．
The Engiishman is very petuint and precise about his accommodation at inns and on the road，a quiddle abot Emerson，English Traits，vi．
quiddle ${ }^{2}$（kwid＇1），v．i．；pret．and pp．quiddled， ppr．quiddling．［Origin obscure．］To quiver shiver；tremble；creep，as live flesh：as，the fish were still quiddling．［New Eng．］
quiddler（kwid’lèr），n．［＜quiddle ${ }^{1}+-$ er 1 ．］ Same as quiddle ${ }^{1}$ ．
quidificalt，a．［＜L．quid，what，$+-f i c+-a l$ ． Cf．quiddity．］Equivocal；subtle．
Diogenes，mocking soch quidificall trifles，that were al in the cherubing，said，Sir Plato，your table and your cuppe I see very well，but as for your tabietee and your cnpitee， Udall，t
quidlibet，$n$ ．Same as quodlibct．
quidnunc（kwid＇nungk），3．［＜L．quid nunc， what now：quid，what（see quid2）；nunc，now （see now）．］One who is curious to know every－ thing that passes，and is continually asking ＂What now＂＂or＂What news？＂hence，one who knows or pretends to know all that is go－ ing on in politics，society，etc．；a newsmonger． Are not you called a theatrical quidnunc，and a mock Mrecenas to second－hand authors？
heridan，The Critic，i． 1.
What a treasure－trove to thess venerable quidnunces conld they have guessed the secret which Hepzibah and clifford were carrying along with them．

Hauthorne，Seven Gabies，xvii．
quid pro quo（kwid prō kwō）．［L．，something for something：quid，interrog．what，indef．some－ thing；pro，for；quo，abl．sing．of quid，some－ thing．］Something given for something else； a tit for tat；in law，an equivalent；a thing given or offered in exchange for or in consid－ eration of another；the mutual consideration and performance of either party as toward the other in a contract．
quien，$n$ ．［F．chicn，dial．quien，$\langle\mathrm{L}$. canis，a dog： see hourd．］A dog．［Thieves＇cant．］
＂Curse the quiens，＂said he．．And not a word ali dinner－ time but＂Curse the quiens！＂I said I must know who they were before I would curse them．＂Quiens？why， that was dogs．And I knew not even that much？＂

C．Reade，Cloister and Hearth，lv
quien sabe（kien sä＇be）．［Sp．：quien，who， L．quem，ace．of quis，who；sabe，3d pers．sing． or sense：see sapient．］Who knows a forme or sense：see sapient．］＇Who knows？a form of ＇I do not know，＇occasionally used by Ameri－ cans on the Pacific coast．
quiert，$n$ ．An obsolete variant of quire ${ }^{1}$ ．
quiesce（kwi－es＇），v．i．；pret．and pp．quiesced， ppr．quiescing．［＜L．quiescere，rest，keep quiet quies，rest，quiet：see quiet，$n$ ．Cf．acquiesce．］ 1．To become quiet or calm；become silent．
The village，after a season of acuis conjecture，quiesced into that sarcastic sufferance of the anomaly into which
it may have been noticed that small communities are apt it may have been noticed that sm

Howelts，Annie Kllburn，xxx．
2．In philol．，to become silent，as a letter；come to have no sound．Amer．Jour．Philol．，VIII． 282.
quiescence（kwi－es＇ens），$n$ ．［ $\langle L L . q u i e s c e n t i a$, rest，quiet，＜L．quiescen（t－）s，ppr．of quiescere， repose，keep quiet：see quiescent．］1．The state or quality of being quiescent or inactive； rest；repose；inactivity；the state of a thing without motion or agitation：as，the quiesconce of a volcano．
＇Tis not unlikely that he［Adam］had as clear a percep－ tion of the earth＇s motion as we think we have of its qui－
Gacence．
It is not enough that we are stimulated to pieasure or to pailn，we must lapse 2．In philol．，silence；the condition of not be－ ing heard in pronunciation：as，the quiesconce
of a letter．－3．In biol．，quietude or inactivity； a state of animal life approaching torpidity， but in which the animal is capable of some mo－ tion，and may receive food：it is observed among insects during either hibernation or pupation， and in many other animals both higher and lower in tho scale than these．
quiescency
（soe－cy）．］Swi－es＇en－si），\％．［As quiescence quiescent（kwi－es＇ent）aiescence
$\operatorname{ccn}(t$－）$s$ ，pur，of quiescere，and n．［ $\langle$ L．quies－ quicsce．］I．a．1．Resting；being in rest：see of repose；still；not moving：as，a quiescent body or fluid．
Aristotis endeavouretis to prove that in ali motion there is some point quiescent．

Bacon，Advancement of Learning，ii． 222.
Quiescent as he now sat，thers was something ahout his nostril，his mouth，his brow，which，to my perceptions， indicated eiementa within either restiess，or hard，or eager． ane Eyre，xxix．
The overpowering heat inciines me to be perfectily qui－ escent in the daytime．

2．In philol．，silent sound：as，a quiescent letter．－3．In biol．phys－ iologically inactive or motionless；resting，as an insect in the chrysalis state，or an encysted amпeba．

II．$n$ ．In philol．，a silent letter．
quiescently（kwi－es＇ent－li），adv．In a quiescent manner；calmly；quietly．
quiet（kwi＇et），$a$ ．［＜ME．quiet，quyet $=\mathrm{OF}$ ． quiet，quiete，quite，vernacularly quoi，coi $>\mathrm{E}$ ． coy），F．coi $=$ Pr．quetz $=$ Sp．Pg．quieto，ver－ nacularly chedo $=\mathrm{It}$ ．quieto，vernacularly queto， ＜L．quietus，pp．of quiescere，keep quiet，rest； cf．quies（quiet－），quiet，rest：see quiesce，quiet， n．Cf．coy 1 ，a doublet of quiet，and quit1，quitel， acquit，requite，etc．］1．Being in a state of rest； not being in action or motion；not moving or agitated；still：as，remain quiet；the sea was quiet．
And they．．．laid wait for him all night in the gate of the city，and were quiet ali the night，saying，In the The hoiy time is quiet as a Nun Breathless with adoration

Wordsworth，Misc．Sonnets，i． 30.
2．Left at rest；free from alarm or disturb－ ance；nnmolested；tranquil．
In hisdsys the land was quiet ten years． 2 Chron．xiv． 1. A peace above all earthily dignities， Atill and quiet conscience．

Shak．，Hen．VIII．，iii．2． 380.
3．Peaceable；not turbulent；not giving of－ fense；not exciting controversy，disorder，or trouble．
As iong as the Cairiotes are poor and weaken＇d by for－ mer divisions they are quiet，but when they grow rich sions．Pococke，Description of the East，I． 169. Be plain in dress，and sober in your diet；
Lady M．W．Montagu，Summary of Lord Lyttelton＇s Advice
4．Undisturbed by emotion；calm；patient； contented．
The ornament of a meek and quiet spirit． 1 Pet．fiil． 4. Grant．．．to thy faithtul peopie pardon and peace，that wey may be cleansed from ali their sins，and serve thee
with a quet mind．Book of Common Prayer，Colient fur
［21st Snnday after Trinity．
Margaret Duchess of Burgundy，a Woman that couid never be quiet in her Mind as long as King Henry was quiet 5．Free from noise or sound；silent；still：as， a quiet neighborhood．

Mach of mirthe watz thai ho made，
Among her feres that wat3 so quyt！
Alliterative Poems（ed．Morris），i． 1149.
Her days
of good． 111 he Bryant，Sella． Tili he find
Tennyson，Day－Dream，The Arrivil． All was quiet，but for faint sounds made By the wood creatures wild and unapraid． Wiltiam Morrie，Earthly Paradise， 221.
6．Free from fuss or bustle；without stiffness or formality．
A coupie of Mrs．Bardeil＇s most particular acquaintance， who had just stepped in to have a quiet cup of tea． $\begin{gathered}\text { Dickens，Pickwick，xxvi．}\end{gathered}$
7．Not glaring or showy；not such as to attract notice；in good taste：as，quiet colors；a quiet dross．
A iarge irame，．which I afterwards fonnd to contain covered witha aquiet drapery．The Century，XXXV1II． 91.

## quiet

$=$ Syn．1－5．Placid，Serene，etc．（see calm 1 ），peaceful，un－
moffled，undisturbed． quiet（kwi＇et），$n_{\text {．}}$［ $\langle\mathrm{ML}$ ．quiete，quyete $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． quicte $=$ It．quicte，$\langle\mathrm{L}$. quies（quiet－），rest；ct． quiet，a．］1．Rest；repose；stillness．

For now the noonday quiet holds the hill．
That cloistered quiet which characterizes all unlversity towus．Lowell，Canbridge Thirty Years Ago． Long be it ere the tide of trade The quiet of thy banka of shade．

Whittier，Kenoza Lake．
2．An undisturbed condition；tranquillity； peace；repose．
And take hede hou Makamede，thorwe a mylde done，
Ile hatd al Surrye as hym－self woide and Sarasyna in quyete； Noutht thorw manslauht and mansea atrengthe Llaka－
mede hadde the mastric
Piers Plonoman（C），xvlii． 240.
Enjoys his gavden and his book In quiet．
Pope，Imit．of IIorace，II．f． 199.
And，like an infant troublesome awake，
Is left to aleep for peace and quiet＇s sake．
Concper，＇lruth， 1.428.
3．An undisturbed state of mind；peace of soul；patience；calmness．

Thy greatest help is quiet，gentle Nell．
A certain quiet on hls sonl did fali，
As thongh he saw the end and waited lt．
I＇illiam Morris，Earthiy Paradise，II． 314.
At quietl，atiil ；peacefnl．
And they．．．．came unto Laish，unto a people that were
at quiet and aecure． Death dil the only Cure apply ； She was at quiet，so was I．
In quiet，quietly．
Gork．I shall not gleep in quiet at the Tower．
Glou．Why，what ginould you fear？
Glou．Why，what should you fear？
Shak．，Rich．III．，ili．1． 142
On the quiet，clandestinely；so as to avoid observation．
［Slang．］
I＇d just like to have a bit of chinwag with you on the quiet． Out of quiet $\ddagger$ ，diaturbed；restlcss．
Since the youth of the connt＂s was to－day with my lady，
ghe is much out of quiet．
Shak．，T．N．，li．3．144． ahe is much out of quiet． $=$ Syn．Repose，Tranquillity，etc．See rest． quiet（kwi＇et），v．［＜LL．quietare，quietari，make quict，＜L．quietus，quict：see quiet，a．Cf． quit1，v．］I．trans，1．To bring to a state of rest；step．
Quiet thy cudgel．
Shak．，IIen．V．，v．1． 54.
The ldeas of moving or quieling corporeal motion． Locke． 2．To make or canse to be quiet；ealm；ap－ pease；pacify；lull；allay；tranquillize：as，to quiet the soul when it is agitated；to quiet the clamers of a nation；to quict the disorders of a eity．
After that Gallia was thus quieted，Cesar（as he was de－ termined before）went Into Italy to hold a parlament．
Golding，tr，of Cæsar，fol． 175. Surely I have behaved and quieted myself，as a child that is weaned of his mother．Pa，cxxxi． 2. The growth of our dissention was elther prevented or
soon quieted．
Milton，Eikonoklastea，xiv． soon quieted．
e，sober；to atill，silence，hush． ＝Syn．2．To compose，soothe，sober；to atill，silence，hnsh． as，the sea quieted．

With deep－drawn sighs wastonlshment quieting．
quietaget（kwi＇et－åj），n．［＜quiet + －age．］Peace． quiet．［Rare．］

Sweet peace and quict－age
It doth establish in the tronbled ingnd
Spenser，F．Q．，IV．iii． 43. quieten（kwi＇et－n），v．［＜quiet，a．，＋－en 1.$]$ I． intrans．To become quiet or still．
II．trans．To make quiet；calm；pacify．
I will stay，．．．partly to quieten the fears of this poor
aithiul fellow． quieter（kwī＇et－èr），u．［く quiet + eri．］One who or that whieh quiets．
quieting－chamber（kwi＇et－ing－chām＂bẻr），$n$ ． In a steam－engine，an exhaust－pipe fitted with a number of small braneh tubes the seetions of which，taken tegether，equal that of the main pipe．It is intended to prevent the usual noise on himingor team：
quietism（kwi＇et－izm），n．$\left[=\mathrm{F}\right.$. quiétisme $_{=}^{\text {Sp．Pg．It．quietismo }=\text { G．quictismus，}\langle\text { NL．quie－}}$ Sp．Pg．It．quietismo $=\mathrm{G}$ ．quietismus，$\langle$ NL．quie－ tismus；as quiet $+-i s m$ ．］1．That form of mys－ ticism which consists in the entire abnegation of all active exercise of the will and a purely passive meditation on God and divine things as the highest spiritual excreise and the means of bringing the soul into immediate une men with
the Godhead．Conspicuous exponents of quiet－
ism were Molinesand Mme．Guyen，in the seven－ teenth century．See Molinisti．
If the temper and constltutlon were cold and phlegmatic，
their rellgion has aunk into quictimn；If hilions or san－ guine，It lias flamed out into all the frenzy of enthuslasm．
The Mlonks of the Holy Mountaln［Monnt Athos］，from the eleventh century，appeared to have yielded to a kind of quietism，and to have held that he who，in silence and golitude，turned his thoughts with litense introspectlon on hlmaelf，would find hita aonl enveloped ln a myatic snd and perfect happlness．

J．M．Neale，Eastern Church，i．870，note． 2．The state or quality of being quiet；quiet－ ness．［Rare．］
Ile．．feared that the thoughtlessness of my years which he found necessary．

Godurin，Mandeville，I．110．（Davies．）
quietist（kwi＇et－ist），n．$[=\mathrm{F}$ ，quiétiste $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． Pg．It．quietista $=$ G．quietist，＜NL．quietista； as quiet $+-i s t$.$] 1．One who believes in or$ praetises quietism：applied especially［eap．］ to a body of mysties（followers of Molinos，a Spanish priest）in the latter part of the seven－ teenth century．Somewhat simllar views were held ly the Euchites，Beghards，Beguines，lieaychasta，Brethren of the Free splrlt，and others of leas note．
The best persons have always held it to be the essence of rellgion that the paramount dity of man npon earth la to amend hlmaelf ；but all except monklsh quietists have snnexed to this the additlonal duty of amending the world， and not solely the human part of it，but the material，the order of physlcal nature．
2．One who seeks or enjoys quictness；one who advoeates a poliey of quietness or inactivity． Too apt，perhaps，to stay where I am put，I am a quiet－
The Century，XXYI． 280 ． quietistic（kwi－e－tis＇tik），a．［＜quietist $+-i c$ ．］ Of or pertaining to quietists or quietism．
Jeanne Marie．．Guyon，${ }^{\text {a }}$ a leading exponent of
the quietistic mysticism of the 17 th century． Encyc．Brit．，XI． 341.
quietive（kwi＇et－jv），n．［＜quiet + －ive．］That whioh has the property of inducing quiet or calm，as a sedative medicine．
Every one knows of a few plants that are good as laxa．
tives，emetlca，sndorifics，or guitite tives，emetlce，sudorifics，or quietives．

Pop．Sci．Mo．，XXVIII． 529.
quietize（kwi＇et－iz），v．t．［＜quiet，a．，＋－ize．］ To make quiet；ealm．
Solitude，and patience，and rellglon have now quietized Mme．D＇Arblay，Diary，V．271．（Davies．）
quietly（kwī＇et－li），adv．In a quiet state or manner．Especially－（ $a$ ）WIthout motlon or agitation； in a state of rest

## Lie quietly，and hear a littie more；

Nay，do not atruggle．
Shak．，
Venus and Adonia，1． 709.
（b）Without tumnlt，alarm，dispute，or diaturbance；peace－ ably：as，to live quietly．
After all these Ontrages，the KIng proclaimed Pardon to all such as would lay down Arms sind go quietly home．
Baker，Chronicles，p． 138. （c）Calmly ；tranquilly ；wlthout agitation or vlolent emo－
tlon；patiently．
Quietly，modestly，and patiently recommend his estat to God．

Jer．Taylor．
Then came her father，asying in low tones
＂Have comfort，＂whom ahe greeted quietly．
Tennyson，Lancelot and Elalne．
（d）In a manner to attract little or no observatlon；with－ ont noiae ：as，he quietly left the room．
Sometimes．［Walpole］found that measurea which agltatlon．
IIe alut the gate quietly，not to make \＆nolse，but never looked back．gate Mriol Oliphant，Poor Gentleman，xxxvi． quietness（kwīet－nes），$n$ ．［ $<$ ME．quietness；； quiet + －ness．］The state of being quiet，still， or free from action or motion；freedom frem agitation，disturbance，or exeitement；tran－ quillity；stillness；calmness．
It is great quyetnesse to haue people of good behaviour In a house．

Babees Book（E．E．T．S．）p．64．
Peace and quietness．
Milton．
In quietness and in confidence shall be your strength．
quietoust（kwi＇et－us），a．［＜quiet + －ous．］ Quiet；peaceable．
Bryngynge men to a quyetouse holde and sure step in
the Lorde． quietously $\dagger$（kwi＇et－us－li），adv．［＜quietous＋ －ly ${ }^{2}$ ．］In a quietous manner；quietly．Bp．Bale． quietsomet（kwi＇et－sum），a．［＜quiet＋－some．］ Calm；still；undisturbed．

But let the night be calme and quietsome．
quietude（kwi’e－tūd），n．［ $\quad$＜ F. quiétude $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． quietud $=\mathrm{It}$ ．quietuline，$<\mathrm{L}$ ．quietudo，quiet－
ness，rest，calmness，for＂quietitudo，くquietus， quiet：see quiet，a．］Rest；repose；quiet；tran－ quillity．

A future quietude and serenltude in the affections．
Sir H．Wotton，Reliquix，p． 79.
Vever was there a more vencrable quictude than that Ifaving boughs．
Ifawthorne，Jlarble Faun，viii． There broods upon thla charming hamlet an old－time quetude snd privacy．W．James，J．，Paas，Pilgrion，p．42． quietus（kwi－étus），n．［＜ML．quictus，or qui－ ctus est，（he is）＇free＇or＇quitted，＇$i$ ．$e$ ．he is discharged from the debt：a formula in noting the settlement of aceounts：sce quiet，a．］ 1 ． A final diseharge of an aceount；a final settle－ ment；a quittance．
Tili I had signed your quietus．
Webster．
I loped to put her off with half the sum；
That＇s truth；some younger brother would have thank＇ll me，
And give And given［me］my quietus．Shirley，The Gamester，v． 1.
Heneo－2．A finishing or ending in general； stoppage．

When he himself might his quietur make
With a bare bodkin．Shak．，Ilamlet，ill．1． 75. Why，you may think there＇s no belng ahot at withont a with it－snd if an unlncky bultet ahomid carry a quictus about family matters，Sheridan，The Rivals， $\mathbf{v} .3$. 3．A severe blow；a．＂settler．＂Halliwell． ［Slang．］
quightt，arlr．An erroneous spelling of quite ${ }^{1}$ ．
qui－hi，qui－hye（kwīhī＇），n．［Hind．koi hai， ＇who is there P＇］1．In Bengal，the Anglo－ Indian call for a servant，one being always in attendanee，though net in the room．
The seal motto［of a letter］qui hi（＂who waits＂）de noting that the bearer is to bring an answer．
2．Henee Indian in Bencal
The old boys，the old generals，the old colonels，the old qui－his from the club came and paid her thetr homage．
Thackeray，Newcomes，lxll．（Davies．）
Quiina（kwi－i＇nä），n．［NL．（Aublet，1775），from the uative name in Guiana．］A genus of poly－ petalous plants of the order Guttiferæ，type of the tribe Quineæ．It is characterized by ovary－cella with two ovules，the numerous stamens and several atyles all fliform，and the fruit a berry with fibrons interior and from one to four woolly seeds，each filled by the two thick and diatlnct seed－leaves，The 17 speciea are natlvea of tropical America．They are trees or alirubs or sometimes climbers，bearing oppoaite or whorled stipulate leaves， elegantly marked with tranaverse veinlets．The amall racemed clusters． cles，known in Jamaica as old－woman＇s tree．
Quiineæ（kwi－in＇é－è），n．pl．［NL．（Bentham and Hooker，1862），＜Quima + ex．］A tribe of dicotyledonons polypetalous plants of the order Guttiforze，consisting of the genus Quiinu，the embryo having large cotyledons and minute radicle，while in the rest of the order，exeept the Calophyllex，the radiele is large and the seed－leaves are minuto．
quilisma（kwI－lis＇mä̈），n．［ML．，＜Gr．кí $\lambda \iota \sigma \mu \pi$ ， a roll，＜кvえívv，roll：see cylinder．］In medieval musical notation，a sign or neume denoting a shake or trill．
quilli（kwil），n．［＜ME．＊quille，quylle，a stalk （L．calanus）；ef．LG．quiele，kiele $=$ MHG． kil，G．kiel，dial．keil，a quill；connections un－ certain．Cf．OF．quille，a peg or pin of wood， a ninepin，$\langle\mathrm{OHG}$. kegil，MHG．G．kegel，a nine－ pin，skittle，cone，bobbin：see kail2．The Ir． cuille，a quill，is appar．＜E．］1．The stalk of a eane or reed．［Prov．Eng．］－2．A cane or reed pipe，sueh as those used in Pan＇s pipes．

For they bene daughtera of the hyghest Jove．
And holden scorne of homely shephearda quill．
Spenser，Shep．Cal．，Jnne．
On a country quill each plays
Shirley，Love Tricks，iv． 2.
He touch＇d the tender stops of varlous quills，
With eager thonght warbling his Dorick lay． ghilton，Lycidas， .185.
3．One of the large，strong feathers of geese， swans，turkeys，crows，ete．，used for writing－ pens and the like．

Snatch thee a guill from the spread eagle＇s wing．
And reeds of sundry kluds，．．more used than quils
Sandys，Travailea，p． 110.
4．A quill pen；hence，by extension，any pen， especially considered as the characteristie in－ strument of a writer．

Thy l＇encil triumphs o＇er the poet＇a Quill．
Congreve，To Sir Godfrey Kneller．
quill
Mr．Jones has a quill of bhuc ink hehind one ear，a quill
of red ink behind the other，another of black fuk in his wouth．W．M．Baker，New TYmotily，1．151． 5．One of the comparatively largo flight－fea－ thers or remiges of any bird，without reference to tho use of suell feathers for making quill pens；a quill－feather：as，tho quills and eoverts of the wing；sometimes extended to include the similar feathers of the tail．
That he hath left her ne＇or a flying quall．

## farston，Satires，i．68．

6．The hard，hollow，horny part of the seape of any feather，which does not bear barbs，and by which tho feather is inserted in the skin；the ealamus，as distinguished from the raehis．
The whole scape is divided into two parte：one，ncarest the body of the bird，the tube or harrel，or quill proper， which is a hard，horny，hollow，and aemi－tranaparent cyl webs．

Cotes，Key to N．A．Birds，p． 84
7．One of the mueh enlarged and peeuliarly modified hairs with which some animals，as poreupines，are provided；a large hollow spine．

Like quills upon the fretful porpentine．
Shak．，Hamlet，i．5． 20.
Thon It shoote thy quilles at mee，when my terrible
backe＇s turn＇d，for all this ；witt not，Porcupine？ Dekker，Humorous Poet，I． 235. 8．A pieco of small reed or other light slender tube，used by weavers to wind thread upon， and by manufacturers to hold the wound silk and other thread prepared for sale．

> of works with loom, wth Deedle, and with quill.

## 9．（a）A pleetrum of quill，as of a goose，for

 playing on musieal instruments of the lute and zither families．（b）In the harpsichord，spinet， and virginal，a small piece of quill projecting from the jaek of eaeh key（digital），and so set that when the key was depressed the corre－ sponding string was twitched or twanged by it． Various other materials weco used justead of quills．－10．In seal－engraring，the hollow shaft or mandril of the seal－engravers＇lathe，in whieh the eutting－tools are secured to be revolved while the stones are held against them．－11． In mining，a train for igniting a blast，consist－ ing of a quill filled with slow－burning powder： it is now superseded by the safety－fuse．-12. The faucet of a barrel．Halliwell．［Prov．Eng．］ -13 ．In phar．，bark in a roll，such as is often formed in drying，as of einnamon or cinchona．－ In the quillit，a phrase used in the following pasaage， and interpreted to mean＇pemned＇（Nteevens）；＇in form （Singer）．My lord protector will come thit way by and by，and then we may deliver our supplications in the quill．
shak．， 2 Hen．VI．，i．3． 4.
Primary，secondary，tertiary quills．See the adjec
tives．－To be under the quill，to be written about．
The subject which is now under the quill Is the Bishop of Lincoln．Bp．Hacket，Abp．Willams，i1．28．（Davies．） To earry a good quill，to write well．
quill ${ }^{1}$（kwil），v．［く quill $\left.1, n.\right]$ I．trans．1．To pluck out quills from．
His，winge have been quilled thrice，and are now up 2．To tap，as a barrel of liquor．Halliwell． ［Prov．Eng．］
II．intrans．To wind thread or yarn on quills for the loom．［New Eng．］
The child Margaret alts in the door of her house，on a low stool，with a sman wheel，winding spoois－in our ver－ quill2（kwil），$n$ ．［Also，as mere F ，quille；$\langle\mathrm{F}$ ． quille，a keel：see keell．］A fold of a plaited or finted ruff or ruffle．
quill ${ }^{2}$（kwil），v．$t$ ．［＜quill ${ }^{2}, n$ ．］To flute；form with small rounded ridges．

What they callcd hie cravat was a little piece of white linen quilled with great exactness，and hanging below hi
chin about two fnchea． chin sbout two mehes．Addison and Steele，Tatler，No． 257. quillai（ $\mathrm{k} \overline{-}-\mathrm{li}^{\prime}$ ），$n$ ．［Also quillay，cullay；＜
Chilian $q u i l l u i, ~ s o ~ c a l l e d ~ f r o m ~ i t s ~ s o a p-l i k e ~$ Chilian quillui，so called from its soap－like
qualities，$<$ quillean，wash．］A middle－sized Chilian tree，Quillaia Saponaria．－Quillai－bark， the bark of the quillai－tree，the inner layers of which
abound In sapontn，whence it ls commonly used in Chili as soap．It has also come into use elsewhere for washing silka，printed goods，etc．；and an oll for promoting the growth of the hair has been extracted from it．Also
quillia－bark，quillaja－bark，and soap－bark． Quillaia（kwi－lā＇y：ï），n．［NL．（Molina，1782），く Chilian quillai．］A genus of rosaceous trees，
type of the tribe Quillaicar．It is characterized by an inferior radicle，five valyate calyx－lobes to which ad－ here the five dilated and fleshy stamen－bearing lobes of
the disk，and five woolly carpels，becomlng a stellate 309
crown of five many－sceded follicles．The 3 or 4 apecies
are natives of sonthern Brazil，Chili，and Peru．They are are natives of southern Brazil，Chili，and Peru．They are vided leaves which are thick，rigid，snd veluy The large and woolly flowers arc in small clusters，of which the lat－ eral are staminate and the central are fertile．Q．Sapona－
ria ta the quillat culay ria ta the quillat，cullay，or boap－bark tree of chiii．See Quillaieæ（kwi－lā＇yệē），n．pl．［NL．（Endlicher， 1840），＜Quillaia＋－cæ．］A tribe of rosaccous plants somewhat resembling the Spiræex，dif－ fering in the nsually broadly winged seeds，and characterized by eommonly persistent braetless sepals，five，ten，or many stamens，one or many usually aseonding ovules，and fruit of five fol－ lieles or a capsule．It ineludes 8 genera，mainly American，of which Quillaia is the type．See Kagoneckia．Also spelled Quillajer．
quillback（kwil＇bak），$n$ ．The sailfish，spear－ fish，or skimback，Carpiodes cyprinus，a kind of earp－sueker．The name is also given to other fishes of that genus，as $C$ ．difformis．［Loeal， U．S．］
quill－bit（kwil＇bit），n．A small shell－bit：same as qouge－bit．
quill－coverts（kwil＇kuv＂èrts），n．pl．Feathers immediately eovering the bases of the large feathers of the wings or tail of a bird；wing－ eoverts or tail－coverts；teetriees．See eovert， 6 ． quill－driver（kwil＇drīverr），$n$ ．One who works with a quill or pen；a serivener；a elerk． ［Slang．］
quill－driving（kwil＇drī ${ }^{s}$ ving），$n$ ．The aet of working with a pen；writing．［Slang．］
Some sort of slave＇s quill－driving．Kingsley，Hypatia，xil． quille，n．See quill．
quilled ${ }^{1}$（kwild），$a$ ．［＜quill $+-e d^{2}$ ．］1．Fur－ nished with quills．

Were almost like a sharp thighs with darte
harp－quill＇d porpentine．
Shak．， 2 Hen．VI．，iit．1． 363.
2．Formed into a quill：said of bark：as， quilled calisaya，contrasted with flat calisaya． In drytug it［cinchona－bark］rolla up or becomes 3．In her．，having a quill：said of a feather employed as a bearing，and used only when the quill of a feather is of a different tincture from the rest．
quilled ${ }^{2}$（kwild），$a$ ．［くquill ${ }^{2}+-e d^{2}$ ．］Crimped； fluted．
In the Dahlia the florets are rendered quilled［by cultt－ vation］，and are made to assume many glowing colours．
Encye．Brit．，IV． 129. Quinled suture．See suture．
quiller（kwil＇èr），$n$ ．$\left[<\right.$ quill $\left.1+-e r^{1}.\right]$ An un－ fledged bird．Halliwell．［Prov．Eng．］ quillet ${ }^{1}$（kwil＇et），n．［Origin obseure．Cf． quill2．］1．A furrow．Hallivell．［Prov．Eng．］－ 2．A eroft，or small separate pieee of ground． ［Obsolete or prov．Eng．］
All the account to make of every hag of money，and of
every quillet of land，whose tt ts In the＂Cheahrre Sheaf，＂June，1880，it was atated that there were close to the border town of Holt a number of quillets cultivated by the poorer freemen．These were
strips of land marked only by mesr or boundary tones at a distance of twenty－nlne to thirty－two yarda．

N．and Q．，6th ser．，X． 836.
quillet ${ }^{2} \dagger$（kwil＇et），$n$ ．［Contr．from L．quidlibet， anything you please：quid，anything；libet，lu－ bet，it pleases．］A nicety or subtlety；a quib－ ble．
O，some anthority how to proceed；
Some tricke，nome quillets，how to＇cheat the devit．
ITe is ．swallowed in the guickands of law eritets． siddleton，Trick to Catch the Old One，i． 1 ． ulll－feather（kwil＇feтн＂er），n．Same as quill, 5 ．See feather．
quilling（kwil＇ing），$n$ ．［＜quill ${ }^{2}+-i n g^{1}$ ．］A narrow bordering of net，laee，or ribbon plaited so as to resemble a row of quills．
A plain quilting in your bonnet－and if ever any body looked like an angel，it＇s you in a net quilling． George Eliot，Middlemarch，lxxx．
quill－nib（kwil＇nib），$n$ ．A quill pen from which the feather and a large part of the tube have been eut away，leaving only enough of the sub－ stance to give the point of the pen sufficient consistence．This is done for ease of trans－ portation，and the nib requires a holder like the steel pen．
quillon（kē－lyôn＇），$n$ ．One of the arms or branehes of the eross－guard of a sword．See cross－guard，eross－hilt，eut in next eolumn，and eut under hilt．
quilltail（kwil＇tāl），n．The ruddy duck，Eris－ malura rubida．Also called quilltail coot．［New matriar

## quilting

Thick quiltings covered with elaborate broldery． Bubuer，Last Days of P＇ompeil，i． 3
4．A kind of eloth resembling diaper，having a pattern slightly marked by the direetion of the threads or raised in low relief．It is made of cottou and of linen，and is used，like piqué，for waisteoats．－5．A quilting－bee．［New Eng．］－ French quilting．Same as pique， 2 （ $a$ ）．
quilting－bee（kwil＇ting－bē），n．A meeting of women for the purpose of assisting one of their number in quilting a counterpane：usually fol lowed by a supper or other entertainment to which men are invited．［New Eng．］
Now［in the days of Peter Stuyvesant）were jnatstuted quiling bees． ger the ingiring influence of the flddle，toll was enlivened by gayety and followed up by the dance．
quilting－cotton（kwil＇ting－kot＂n），$n$ ．Same as cotton wadding（which see，under cotton 1 ）．
quilting－frame（kwil＇ting－frām），n．A frame with adjustable bars，wires，ete．，used for stretehing flat a fabric for quilting or for eon－ venienee in embroidering upon it．
Quimper pottery．Sce pottery．
quin（kwin），$n$ ．［Possibly＜Ir．cuine，cun，coin， money；with ref．to the shape．］A kind of seal lop orpecten．Also qucen，squin．［Local，Eng．］ quina（kwi＇n\＃̈ or kē nä̀），n．$[=F$ ．quina，＜Sp． Pg．quina（NL．quina），＜S．Amer．（Peruv．）qui－ na，kina，bark．］The bark of various speeies of Cinchona：also applied in Brazil to some other febrifugal barks．
quinamia（kwi－nā＇mi－ii），$n$ ．［NL．，く quina + am（ide）+ －ia．］Samë as quinamine．
quinamicine（kwi－nam＇i－sin），n．［＜quinam－ ine：an arbitrary form．］An artificial alka－ loid obtained from quinamine．Its formula is $\mathrm{C}_{19} \mathrm{H}_{24} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ ．
quinamidine（kwi－nam＇i－din），n．［＜quina + amide + －ine ${ }^{2}$ ．］An artificial alkaloid obtained from quinamine．It is isomeric with quinami－ cine．
quinamine（kwi－nam＇in），$n$ ．［८ quina + amine．］A natural erystalline alkaloid，with ous cinehona barks．Also called quinamia．
quinancyt，$n$ ．An obsolete form of quinsy．
quinancy－wortf，$n$ ．An obsolete form of quinsy－ wort．Miller，Euglish Plant Names．
quinaquina（kē－na－kē＇nă），n．［Also quinquina $=$ F．quinquina＝Sp．quinaquina，＜Pernv．quina－ quina，the tree which yields the bark called quina：see quina．］The bark of various species of Cinchona．See kin－kina．
quinarian（kwī－nā＇ri－an），a．and n．［＜quinary + －an．］．I．a．Quinary，as a system of classi－ fieation；classified in sets of five．In zoollogy the word notes specifically the circular or so－called natural zystem of classificallon，origiually propounded by Mac－ leay in 1819，snd furthcr elaborated especially hy Vigors and Swainson．As oubsequently modifed and formu－ lated hy Swainson in 1835，it rests aubstantially upon
the following five propositions：（1）Every natural series of belnga，in fits progress from a given point，returna of beinga，in its progress from a given point，returna （2）The primary circular divisions of every group are
actually three，or apparently five．（3）The contents of actually three，or apparently five．（3）The contents of such a circular groupp sre synnbolically or ans cogically rep．
resented by the contents of all other circles in the snims resented by the contents of all other circles in the snimsl
kingdom．（4）These primary divlaions of every group are characterized by definite peculiarjities of form，atructure， and economy，which，under diverailed modificstions are uniform throughout the animal kingdom，and are there－ The different ranks or degrees of the circular qroups are nine in number，each being involved within the other． None of these propositions being jotelligible，the aystem soon fell into disuse，snd is now regarded as entirely groundless and fanciful．
II．$u$ ．In zoöl．，one who proposed，praetised， or taught the quinary system of elassification； an adherent of the quinary system．
There were not wanting other men in these islands whose common sense refused to accept the metaphorical doctrine and the mystical jargon of the Quinarians；but so atrenuously and persistently had the latter asserted who ventured to doubt it，thst most peaceable ornithol－ agists found it beat to bend to the furious blast，and ia zome sort to acquiesce at least in the phraseology of the geli－styled interpretera of Creative will．

A．Newton，Encyc．Brit．，XVIII． 16.
quinarius（kwī－nā＇ri－us），$n$ ．［LL．：see quinary．］ An aneient Roman republiean and imperial silver coin，in value half the denarius，or about 8 cents United States money．It was origjnally equivalent to five asses，but after the depreciation of the as，to eight．It was also called victoriatus，irom the figure coined at Rome 177 B．C．，sfter the victories of Clodiua fu Istria．
quinary（kwi＇nạ－ri），a．and $n$ ．［＝F．quinaire $=$ Sp．Pg．It．quinario，く L．quinarius，eontaining

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five，くquini，five each，〈quinquc，five，＝E．five．］ I．a．1．Divided in a set of five，as parts or or－ gans of most radiates．

## A quinary division of segments．

## dams，Manual of Nat．Hist．，p． 328.

2．In zoöl．，same as quinariun．
Swsinson＇s system of classification was peculiar．He throughout the snimal kingdom．Amer，Na，XXI S89 The mischifef csused ly this theory of a Quinary System Britain． Quinary system，or quinary classification．See qui－ II．n．；pl．quinarics（－riz）．A whole com－ posed of five parts or elements．
Quaternaries or compounds formed of four elements， quinaries，sextaries，etc．，according as the number of the constituent elements increas．

Pop．Sei，Mo，XXXIV． 740.
quinatel（kwīnāt），a．［＜L．quini，five each， + atel，In bot．，having an arrangement of five similar parts together，as five leaflets on a： petiole．
quinate ${ }^{2}$（kwi＇nāt），n．［［ $<$ quin（ic）$\left.+-a t e{ }^{\mathrm{I}}.\right]$
In chem．，a salt of quinic aeid．
quince ${ }^{1}$（kwins），n．［Formerly also quence；＜ ME．quence，an extension of quine，appar．orig． plural taken as singular：see quine2．Cf．L． cydonia，pl．，quince．Less prob．a reduetion of OF．coignasse，the largest kind of quinee： ＜coin，quinee：see quinct．］1．The fruit of the tree Pyrus Cydonia．（See def．2．）It is pear－ shaped，or in one variety apple alsped，large，aometimes
weighing a pound，of a golden－yellow color whien ripe，and


Braneh wilt Fruit of Quince（Byrus Cydonia）．
Very fragrant．The quince was known to the ancients，and it haa been argned that the golden applea of the Hesperides were quinces．While raw it is hard and austere，but it becomes edible by boiling or taking，and is largely used for jelly，preaerves，sad marmalade（aee eltymology of mar
malade），and for flavoring sauces of other fruita．The seeds of the common quince are used in medicine and the arts，on sccount of their highly muchaginous coat．In decoction they afford a demulcent application，and they are som ettmesused in eyelotions．Their nucilage is em－ ployed in making bandoline and in marbling books．

Of ripen＇d Quinces such the ycllow Hue
Congreve，tr．of Ovjd＇s Art of Love，iiil．
2．The fruit－tree Pyrus Cydonia，sometimes elassed as Cydonia vulgaris，tho latter genus be－ ng based（insufficiently）on the many－seeded cells of the fruit．The quince is a small hardy tree usually dwarfed，but somet fmecs rcaching 15 or 20 feet in height，having crooked apreading branches which produce the flowers singly at their ends．Beaides bearing fruit，the quince often serves as a stock for dwarfing the pear．The spontaneously from northwestern Indis westward through the Mediterranean basin．The name quince spplies also to any of the plants formerly referred to Cydonia．See the phrases below．－Bengal quince，Egle Marmelos．See Cogle．－Chinese quitnce，a apecies，Pyrus Cathayensis Cydonia Sinensis），resembling the Japancse quince，but less ornamental．Its large green egg．shsped fruit can be used to make jelly，－Japanese quince，a garden shrub， Pyrus（Cydonia）Japonica，a great favorite，on account ers，varying to white．It is well sulted for ornamental hedgea．The fruit，which resembles a small apple ja in edible，but is sometimesused formaking jelly．Also called japonica sad，locally，burning－bueh．$I^{P}$ ．（C．）itaulé，more ately from Japan，bears abundant amaller orange：scarlet flowers on every twig．－Portugal quince，a variety of the common quince，having apperior finely colored fruit，
but lesa productive than other aorts．－Quince－essence． Sut less productive than other sorts．－Quince－essence． quince ${ }^{2+}$（kwins），［ME
abbr．form of quinsy，quinancy quye；appar，an
For the quynce．Tske horehown．］Serofula．
sethe it in wyne or ale，and so thereof let hym drynck

## quince ${ }^{3}$（kwins），$n$ ．Same as quinze．

quincentenary（kwin－sen＇te－nă－ri），$a$ ．and $n$ ． ［Irreg．＜L．quin（que），five，+ centenarius，eon－ sisting of a hundred：see centenary．］I．a．Re－ lating to or consisting of five hundred，especial－ ly five hundred years．

## quindecima

II．n．1．That which consists of or compre－ heuds five hundred．－2．A five－hundredth an－ niversary
It saves us from the reproach of having allowed the quincentenary of the Canteribury Pilgrimage to pass by ut－
terly unnoticcd．
The Acadeny，Nov，24，1 $888, ~ p . ~$
and quince－tree（kwins＇trē），$n$ ．The tree that bears the quince，I＇yrus Cydonia．See quincel． quince－wine（kwins win），$n$ ．A drink made of the fermented juiee of the quinee．
quinch（kwineli），$r . i$ ．［A var．of quitch $]$ ， appar．simulating uinch for uincc．］1t．To move；stir；wince；flounee．
But Cato did abid it a long time，and never quinched for it，nor ahewed countenance of fear． North，tr．of Plutarch，p． 638. Noe parte of all that realme shall tue sble or dare aoe 2．To make a noise．Hallicell．［Prov．Eng．］ quincuncial（kwin－kun＇shal），a．［＝F．quin－ concial $=$ It．quinconciale，$\langle$ L．quinemialis，eon－ taining five twelfths，＜quincunx， five twelfths：see quincunx．］Dis－ posed so as to form a quinemen． arranged in a set of five；also， arranged in two sets of oblique rows，at right angles to one an－ other，so that five together form

Quincuncial
arranyement． noting a pentastichous arrangement of leaves ： more often noting an estivation．
Now for the order of setting trees either in groves，hop－ yards，or vineyards，We ought to follo

Holland，tr．of Pliny，vii． 11.
Quincuncial estivation，the imbricated arrsugement of inve petala in a bud，in which the firat snd aecond are ex－
ternal，the fourth and filth internal，snd the third has ternal，the fourth and fith internal，snd the third has nsl，overlapped by the first．－Quincunclal map－projec－ nsi，overlapped by the
quincuncially（kwin－kun＇shąl－i），adv．In a quineuncial manner or order．
It fa no wonder that this quincunciall order was firat and atill affected as gratefull unto the eye：for sll thinga sre seen quincuncially．Sir T．Broune，Urn－burial，iv．
quincunx（kwin＇kungks），$n$ ．［＝F．quinconce $=$ Pg．quincunce，a quincunx ；＜L．quincunx（quin－ cunc－），five twelfths（of anything），く quinque， $=$ E．five，+ uncia，a twelfth part：see five and ounce ${ }^{1}$ ．］1．An arrangement of five objects in a square，one at each corner and one in the middle（thus，$\because \because$ ）；especially，an arrangement， as of trees，in sueh squares continuously．A col－ lection of treea ins anch squares forms a roguls grove or
wood，presenting parallel rows wood，presenting psiallel rows or alleys io different direc－ tions，according to the spectator＇a position．Sec diagram noder quincuncial．
Before them obliquely，in order of quincunx，were pits
dug three foot deep．Bladen，tr．of Cezar＇a Com．vifi The single quincunx of the Hyades upon the neck of 2．In bot．，same as quincuncial estivation（whieh see，under quincuneial）．－3．In astrol．，the posi－ tion of planets when distant from each other five signs or $150^{\circ}$ ．
quincunxial（kwin－kungk＇shal），a．An crro－ neous form of quincuncial．

In quincunxial restivation．．two of the five picces are quindecagon（kwin－dek＇a．gon），$n$ ．［＜L．quin－ que，＝E．five，+ E．decagon．］In geom．，a plane figure with fifteen sides and fifteen angles．
quindecemvir（kwin－dẹ－sem＇ve̊r），$n$ ．［Altered in the second vowel to suit decemvir：〈L．quinde－ cimuir，〈quindccim，＝E．fiftcen（see quindecim）， + rir，a man．］In I＇om．antiq．，one of a body of fifteen magistrates who，at the close of the re－ publie，had charge of the Sibylline books．They bucceeded the board of the decemvira（decemviri sacris fa－ ciundis，or decemviri sacrorum），who were keepers of the Sibylline books from $367 \mathrm{B}$. ．C．，and who continued the func－ tions of the duumvirs，or two patricians of high rank who quindeceravirs unc aecular games，and they were all regarded as priests of
Apollo． uind
uindecemvirate（kwin－de．sem＇vi－rat），$n$ ．［＜ 1．quindecimziratus，the dignity of a quindecem－ vir，quindecimviri，the quindeeemvirs：see quindccemvir．］The bedy or office of the quin－ decemvirs．
quindecim $\dagger$（kwin＇dē－sim），$n$ ．［＜LL．quindeci－ cim（L．quins necimus），ifteenth．くL．quinde cim，fifteon，$<$ qumque，$=\mathrm{E}$ ．fue，+ lecem $=\mathrm{F}$ ． ten．］A fifteenth part of anything．
Ouer and heside hath also beene declared what vnrea－ sonatile conectiona monje from time to time，is quinde quindecima（kwin－des＇i－mä̈），$n$ ．［ML．，fem．of quindccimus，fifteenth：see quindecim．］1．In

## quindecima

music，the interval of a fifteenth，or double oc－ tave．－2．An organ－stop two octaves above the foundation－stops．
quindenet，$n$ ．［ME．quyndene，$\langle\mathrm{OF}$ ．quindesme （？），く ML．quiudecimus，fifteenth：sce quinde－ cim．Cf．ML．quindena，a period of fifteen days．］ The fifteenth day，counting inclusively from a certain date．
And that done，he toke his leue of seynt Denys shout ye
quyndene of Pasche．
Fabyan，Chron．，II．，an．1347． quindismet，$n$ ．Same as quindecim．

In the parlisment of 6 R．2．pars 2 num．11．the bishop of Norwich offered before the king and lords that，if the
king would grant him the quindisme and disme of the laity and clergy ．．．Prynne，Treschery and Disloyalty，iv． 7.
quine ${ }^{1}, n$ ．A dialectal（Scotch）form of quean． quine ${ }^{2}+, n$ ．［＜ME．quyne，coinc，coin，＜OF．coin， F. coing $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．codoing，m．，＝It．cotogna，f．，a quince，$\langle\overline{\text { L．Cydonium，Cydoneum（sc．malum），}}$ Gr．Kvóvıov（se．$\mu \bar{\eta} \lambda o v$ ），à quince，lit．＇apple of Cydonia，$<$ Kvdwvia，Kvduvis，Cydonia，an ancient Greek city of Crete：sce Cydonia．Cf．quince ${ }^{1}$ ， quiddany．］A quince．
quine ${ }^{3} t$ ，adr．An obsolete dialectal form of rhence．
quinet（kwi＇nct），$n$ ．［＜OF．quignet，quoignet， dnet，cuignct，a little wedge，dim．of quoin， coin，a wedge：seo coinl，coign．］A wedge．Hal twell．［Prov．Eng．］
quinia（kwin＇i－ï），n．：［NJ．，くquina，q．v．］An older name for quinine．
quinible（kwin＇i－b］），n．［ME．quynible，ult．＜ interval of a fifth；a descant sung at the fifth Therto he song som tyme a loud quynyble．
To sing a quinible mesns to descant by singing filths on a plain－song．
quinible（kwin＇i bl）$r$ ． music，to sing a descant at the interval of a fiftl． See diaphony， 2.
quinic（kwin＇ik），a．［＜quina + －ic．］Same as quinicia（kwi－nish＇iä̀），n．［NL．，くquinic，q．v．］ Same as quinicine．
quinicine（kwin＇i－sin），n．［＜quinic + －inc ${ }^{2}$ ．］ The isomeric alkaloid into which quinine or ＇quinidine is converted by heat，differing from them in being dextrogyrate and amorphous．
quinidamine（kwin－i－dam＇in），$n$ ．［＜quina + －id－+ aminc．］An alkaloid of cinchona barks with the formula $\mathrm{C}_{19} \mathrm{H}_{24} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ ．Also called conchinamine
quinidine（kwin＇id－in），n．$[<$ quina + －id－+ －ine ${ }^{2}$ ．］A base（ $\mathrm{C}_{20} \mathrm{H}_{24} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ ）isomeric with qui－ nine，and occurring associated with it in some cinchona barks．It crystallizes in large transparent prisms，al nost insoluble in wster，but tolerahly solutule in alchol．It neutralizes scids，snd formins salts with them which much resemble the corresponding quinine silts，
but crystallize more easily．Their action on the system is but crystallize more easily．Their action on the system is
similsr to that of quinine，but less powerful．Also called similar to th
quinine（kwin＇ën or ki－nēn＇or kwi＇nīn），$n$ ． $[=\mathrm{F}$. quinine $=\mathrm{Sp}$, Pg．quinina $=\mathrm{It}$ ．chinina， chinino，＜NL．quinina，quinine，s quina，Peru－ vian bark：see quina and－inc2．］A very im－ portant vegetable alkali（ $\mathrm{C}_{20} \mathrm{H}_{24} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ ），obtain－ ed from the bark of several trees of the genus Cinchona．It is colorless，inodorons，and extremely bitter．With acids it forms crystallizable ssilts，the most medicine．It is antiperiodic，antipyretic，sntineuralgic，
and tonic， Same as cinchonism．
quiniretin（kwiu－i－ret＇in），n．［＜quinine；sec－ ond element obscure．］The flocculent precipi－ tate deposited in solutions of quinine by the action of sunlight．It has the same chemical composition as quinine，but no alkaloidal prop－ erties．
quinisext（kwin＇i－sekst），a．［＜L．quini，five each，hve，+ sextus，sixth．］Bearing some re－ lation to five and six or to the fiftle and sixth． under Constani Council．Sec Constantinopolitan Council，
quinism（ $\mathrm{kwi}^{-1} n \mathrm{nizm}$ ），$n$ ．［＜quina + －ism．］
quink－goose（kwingk＇gös），n．［＜quink（imi－
tative）+ goose．］The brent－goose，Bernicla tative）+ goose．］The brent－goose，Bernicla brenta．sce cut under brent－goose．
quinnat（kwin＇at），n．［The native name．］The king－salmon，Oncorhynchus quimut．Also called charicha and equimna．See Oncorhynchus und
quinoa（kḗnọ－ä̈），n．［Also quinua；Peruv．］An
anuual herb，Chenopodinm Qumora，native in

## quinquesyllabic

its farinaccous secds．These sfford a meal which can be made into cakes，but not into leavened bread．A
favorite preparation is a kind of hroth or gruel called cara－ pulque，prepared from these seeds and seasoned with red pcpper，etc．The quinoa is somewhat grown in Englan， sch．The plaut resenibles some common species of goose－ foot or pigweed．A varicty having white seeds is the one yielding food；the red sceds of another variety sre used in decoction as an spplication for sores and bruiscs，snd their husk has em
called petty－rice．
They［the Incss of Peru］had slso Msiz，Quinua，Pulse， Fruit－itrees，with Fru
sembling the nstural．

S．Clarke，Geog．Descr．（1671），p． 281.
quinoline（kwin＇ö－lin），\％．［＜quina + －ol－＋ －ine ${ }^{2}$ ．］Same as chinoline．－Quinoline blue，a cost－ light．
quinologist（kwi－nol＇ō－jist），n．［＜quinolog－y + －ist．］One who is versed in quinology．
quinology（kwi－nol＇ō－ji），n．［＜NL．quina + Gr．－$\lambda о$ yia，＜$\lambda \dot{\varepsilon} \gamma \varepsilon v$, speak，say．］The sum of scientifie knowledge concerning quinine and other cinchona alkaloids．
quinone（kwin＇ōn），n．［＜quina＋－one．］ 1. Tho general namo applied to all benzeno de－ rivatives in which two hydrogen atoms are replaced by two oxygen atoms．－2．Specifi－ cally，a compound obtained by distilling kinic acid with diluted sulphuric acid and peroxid of manganese，or by the oxidation of aniline with chromic acid．It is in the form of 8 sublimate of fine golden－yeliow crystsls，slightly soluble in cold water and very volatile，and has s piercing irritating odor in the state of vapor．Also written kinone．
quinquagenarian（kwin＂kwą－je－nā’ri－an），a． and \％．$[=\mathrm{F}$ ．quinquagénaire $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．quincuage－ nario $=1$ It．quinquagenario，$\langle$ L．quinquagena－ rius，consisting of fifty，＜quinquageni，fitty each，〈quinquaginta，fifty，＜quinque＝E．five．］I．a． Being fifty years of age
II．n．A person aged fifty or between fifty and sixty．
Dancers of fity are a very different sort of quinquagena．
rians from sittera of fity．The Nevo Mirror（184）
quinquagesima（kwin－kwă－jes＇i－mạ̈），n．［L．， fem．of quinquagesimus，fiftieth，人 quinquaginta， fifty：see fifty．］A period of fifty days．－Quin－ quagesima Sunday，the Sunday mmediately preceding inclusive），snd the last Sunday before Lent；Shrove Sun－ dsy．
quinquangular（kwin－kwang＇gū－lärr），a．［＜LL」． quinquangulus，five－cornered，$\left\langle\mathrm{L}\right.$. quinque $^{2}=\mathrm{E}$ ． five，+ angulus，corner，angle：see angle ${ }^{3}$ ．］ Having five angles．
quinquarticular（kwin－kwär－tik＇${ }^{\prime}$－lär $)$ ，a．［s
L．quinque，$=\mathrm{E}$. five,+ articulus，joint，article．］ Consisting of or relating to five articles．－Quin－ Arminisns snd the Calvinists on the＂five points．＂See the Five Articles and the Five Point，under article．
You msy perhsps be sble to grspple with the difficul－ ties of the quinquarticular controversy without discredit
to yourselves．
Bp．Horsley，Charge，Aug．， 1806.
quinque－angled（kwin－kwệ－ang＇gld），a．［＜L．
quinque，$=$ E．five，+ E．angled．］Quinquan－ gular．
quinquecapsular（kwin－kwḕ－kap＇sū－lär），a．［＜ I．quinque，$=$ E．five，+ capsula，capsule．］In bot．and zoöl．，having five capsules．
quinquecostate（kwin－kwệ－kos＇tāt），$a$ ．［く L． quinque，＝E．five + costa，a rib．］In zoöl．and quinquedentate（kwin－kwē－den＇tāt），a．［＜L
quinque，$=\mathbf{E}$ ．five，+ den $(t-) s=\mathbf{E}$ ．，tooth：see dentate．］In bot．and zoöl．，having five teeth or serrations of any kind．
quinquedentated（kwin－kwē－den＇tã－ted），$a$ ． ［＜quinquedontate $+-e d^{2}$ ．］Same as quinque－ quin
quinquedigitate（kwin－kwë－dij＇i－tāt），a．［ $\quad$ L L ． quinque，＝E．fire，+ digitus，finger：see digi－ tate．］Having five fingers or toes；pentadac tyl．
quinquefarious（kwin－kwè－fā＇ri－us），a．［＜L． quinque，$=$ E．five，+- farius，as in bifarious，etc．］ 1．In bot．，disposed in five vertical ranks．Gray． －2．In zoöl．，disposed or arranged in five sets， rows，or series；quinqueserial ；pentastichous．
quinquefid（kwin＇kwë－fid），$a$ ．［＜L．quinque，$=$
E．five，+ findere（ $\sqrt{ }$ fid），cleave，split．］In bot．， cleft into five segments．See cleft $2,2$.
quinquefoliate（kwin－kwè̀－fö＇li－ạ̀t），$a . \quad[<L$ ． quinquefolius，five－leaved（＜quinque，$=\mathbf{F}$ ．five， + folium $=$ Gr．$\phi i \lambda \lambda o v$, leaf $),+$ aic ${ }^{1}$ ．］In bot．，
having five leaves，or，more cominuly but having five leaves，or，more commonly but less properly，five leaflets．
quinquefoliated（kwin－kwē－fō＇li－ā－ted），a．［
quinquefoliolate（kwin－kwē－fō＇li－ō－lāt），$a$ ．［s see foliolate．］In bot．，having five leaflets：said of compound leaves．
quinquegrade（kwin＇kwē－grād），$a$ ．［くL．quin－ $q u e,=$ Hive，$^{\text {．five gradus，degree：see grade }}{ }^{1}$ ．］In music，consisting of five tones．－Quinquegrade quale． quinque，$=$ E．five，+ littera，lîterä，Ictter：see literal．］Consisting of five letters．
quinquelobate（kwin－kwē－1ō $\left.{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{ba} \mathrm{t}\right), a . \quad[<\mathrm{L}$ ． quinque，$=$ E．five，+ NL．lobus，lobe：see lobate．］ In bot．and zooll，having five lobes．
quinquelobed（kwin＇kwē－lōbd），a．［＜I．quin－ $q u e,=\mathrm{E}$. five，+E. lobe $+\mathrm{ecl}^{2}$ ．］Same as quinquelobate．
quinquelocular（kwin－kwẹ－lok＇${ }^{\prime}$－lärr），$a$ ．［＜L L． quinque，$=$ E．five + locuhis，a cell：＂see locular．］ In zooll．and bot．，having five loculi，cavities，or cells．
quinquenerved（kwin＇kwệ－nèrrd），$a$ ．［＜L quinque，$=$ E．five，+ ncrius，nerve，+- ed $\left.^{2}.\right]$ Same as quintuplinerved．
quinquennalia（kwin－kwe－nā＇li－ï），n．pl．［L．， neut．pl．of quinquennalis，that takes place every fifth year：see quinquennial．］In Rom．antiq．， public games celelurated every fifth year．See quinquennial，n．， 2.
quinquenniad（kwin－kwen＇i－ad），$n$ ．［＜L．quin－ quennium，a period of five years（see quinquen－ mium $),+-a d^{\mathrm{I}}$ ．］A period of five years．

So sleeping，so arouscd from sleep
Thro＇sunny decads new snd strange，
Or gay quinquenniads，would we reap
The flower and quintessence of change． Tennyson，The Day－Dream，L＇Envol． quinquennial（kwin－kwen＇i－a］），$a$ ．and $n$ ．［For ＊quinquennal，＜L．quinquennalis，occurring once in five years，〈 quinquewnis，of five years，〈quin－ que，$=$ E．five，+ anmus，year．］I．a．1．Occur－ ring once in five years．－2．Recurring in the fifth year，reckoning botli years of occurrence； occurring every fourth year．See II．， 2.

With joyous banquets had he crown＇d
The great quinquennial festival of Jove．
Hest，tr．of Pindar＇s Nemesn Odes，xi．

## 3．Lasting five years．

II．n．1．A period of five years；a quinquen－ niad；hence，something characterized by such a period or interval，as an anniversary，or a college catalogne．－2．A festival or celebra－ tion occurring once in four years；an anuiver－ sary in the fifth year．In this sense both the first and last years of the cycle of occurrence were reckoned， as was the invariable system in antiquity．Thus，the Olympian，Pythian，and Isthmisn games，all celebrated quinquennially（kwin－kwqu＇
quinquennially（kwin－kwen＇i－al－i），$a d v$ ．Once in five years；during a period of five years． quinquennium（kwin－kwen＇i－um），$n$ ．［L．， quinquennis，of five years：see quinquenmial．］ A period of five years．
The lspse of a quinquennium． $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lowell，Among my Books，} 2 d \text { ser．，p．} 254 .\end{aligned}$ quinquepartite（kwin－kwè－pär＇tit），a．［＜L． quinquepartitus，divided into five parts，fivefold， ？quinque，$=\mathrm{E}$ ．five，+ partitus，pp．of partire， divide，distribnte：seo part，v．］Five－parted； divided into or consisting of five parts．
quinquepetaloid（kwin－kwệ－pet＇a－loid），$a$ ．［ L．quinque，$=$ E．five，+ E．petaloid．］Formed of five petaloid ambulacra：as，the quinqucpeta－ loid rosette of a spatangoid sea－urchin．
quinqueradiate（kwin－kwē－rā＇di－āt），$a$ ．［ $<L$ L quinque，＝E．five，＋radius，ray．］Having five rays；pentactinal，as a fish＇s fin，a starish，or a sponge－spicule．
quinquereme（kwin＇kwē－rēm），n．［＜L．quin－ queremis，＜quinque，$=$ E．five，+ remms，oar．］ An ancient galley having five banks of oars．
The grest triremes and quinqueremes rushed onward．
Kingsley，Hypatia，x
quinquesect（kwin＇kwẹ－sekt），v．t．［＜L．quin－
que，＝L．five，+ secare，pp．sectus，cut．］To cut into five equal parts．
quinquesection（kwin－kwẹ－sek＇shọn），$n$ ．［＜L L． $q u i n q u e,=\mathrm{E}$ ．five，$+\operatorname{scctio}(n-)$ ，a cutting：see
section．］Section into five equal parts．
quinqueseptate（kwin－kwè－sep＇tā̄），a．［＜L L． quinque，$=$ E．fue,+ septum，a partition：see septum，septate．］Having five scpta or parti－ tions．
quinqueserial（kwin－kwẹ－sé＇ri－ạl），a．［＜L． quimque，$=$ E．five，+ serics，row，series：see quinquesyllabic（kwin＂kwē－si－lab＇ik），a．［＜ll． quinque，$=\mathbf{E}$ ．fire，+ syllubia，syllable：sce syl－ lnbie．］Having five syllables，as a word．

## quinquesyllable

quinquesyllable（kwin－kwë－sil＇a－hl），u．［＜LL． quinque，$=\mathbf{E}$ ．firc，+ syllubia，syllable：sce syl－ lable．］$\Lambda$ word of five syllables．
Anything beyond a quinquesyllable is difficult to pro－
Buok＇s llandbovek of Med．Sciences，VIII． 516. quinquetactic（kwin－kwẹ－tak＇tik），a．［＜L． quinque，＝E．five，＋Gr．тактико́，tactic：see tac－ monl－Quinquetactic point．Sce tritactic point，under quinquetubercular（kwin／kwē－tụ－bėr＇kụillạ̈r）， Same as quinquetuberculute．
The crowns of the lower molars are quinquetubercular．
quinquetuberculate（kwin＂kwē－tū－bêr＇kū－lāt）， ＂．［＜L．quinque，$=$ E．five，+ tuberculum，tu－ tubercles：as，a quinquetuberculate molar quinquevalent（kwin－kwev＇a－lent），a．［＜L quinque，$=\mathbf{E}$ ．five，+E ．valent．］In chen．，ca－ pable of being combined with or exchanged for five hydrogen atoms；having an equiva－ lence of five．
quinquevalve（kwin＇kwē－valv），a．［＜L．quin－ que，＝E．five，＋NL．valva，door（valve）．］In bot．，having five valves，as a periearp． quinquevalvular（kwin－kwê－val＇vū－lär），$a$ ．［く L．quinque，$=$ E．five，+ NL．valvulit，dim．of ralva，valve：seo ralve．］Same as quinquevalec． quinquevir（kwin＇kwē－vèr），$n$ ；pl．quinqueriri （kwin－kwev＇i－rī）．［Li．，＜quinque，$=\mathbf{E}$. fiee，+ vir，a man．］In Rom．antiq．，one of five com－ missionors who were appointed from time to gistrates to carry any measure into effect，as to provide relief in time of publie distress，to di－ rect the establishment of a colony，or to pro－ vide for the repair of fortifications．
quinqui－．For words so erroneously spelled， see quinque－
quinquina（kin＇ki－nại），$n$ ．Same as quinaquina． quinquino（kin＇ki－nō），$n$ ．［S．Amer．］A tree， Myroxylon Pereiver，the sourec of the balsam of Peru．It is found on a strip along the coast of San 50 Sulvider called the Balsam Coast，It has a height of 50 feet，branching at 8 or 10 feet from the grourd；the leaves are pinnate， 6 or 8 inches long，the flowera numer－ ous in ere ct racemes the pods 3 or 4 inches long，narraw at the base，broadenlug and winged above，containlng one
seed．The balsam ls oltalned by the natives from the seed．The balsann is abtalned by the natives frem the
trunk by a process of beating end lneision．It was first exported hy the way of Peru，whence its name．The fruit also yields to eold pressure a valuable white balsam，sud di－ gested in rum furnishess medicine，balsanito，but neither of these is an srtlcle of commerce．See Myroxylom，and alsam of Peru（nnder balsam）．
quinsy（kwin＇zi），u．［Formerly also quinsey， quinzy，quincy（also quinetncy）；reduced from early squincy，＊squinsy，squinzic，a coutracted form of squinaney，くOF．squinancie，squinance， esquinance，F．esquinancic（ef．also OF．quina－ tique，quinatike $)=$ Sp．csquinancia $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．csqui－ neneiu $=\mathrm{It}$ ．schmanzia，quinsy，with prosthetic s，くLL．cynanche，〈Gr．кvvá $\chi \eta$ ，a kind of sore throat，also a dog－collar，lit．＇dlog－throttling，＇$\langle$ кíwv（кvv－），dog，+ à $\gamma \subset \varepsilon v$ ，choke，throttle．Cf． cynarche．］Tonsillitis；specifically，a deep sup－ purative tonsillitis．

In steps that lnsolent insulter，
The eruell Quincy，leaping like a Vulture
Sylvester，tr．of Du Bartas＇s Weeks，1i．，The Furies． Why don＇t you speak out？－not stand crosking like a quinsy－berry（kwin＇zi－ber＂i），$n$ ．The black cur－ rant，Ribes nigrum，of the northern Old World， often planted．Its berries are eaten，and a jelly of them is a long－known popular remedy for quinsy and sore throat．
quinsywort（kwin＇zi－wért），n．［Formerly also quinancy－wort，squinancy－2oort；＜quinsy＋ wort ${ }^{2}$ ．］A small trailing European herb，Aspe－ rula cynanchich，of the Rubiacez，having nar－ row loaves whorled in fours，and small，clus－ tered，nearly white flowers．It was onee reputed eff－ caclous as a gargle in quines and sore throat，whence the quint（kwint），$n_{0} \quad[\langle\mathrm{~F}$. quinte $(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．It quinta），f．，a fifth part，a fifth（in music，etc．）， also quint，m．，a fifth，＜quint $(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathbf{P g}$ ．It． quinto），fifth，く L．quintus，fifth，（quinque，five： see five．］1．A set or sequence of five，as in piquet．

For since the State has made a quint
of geverals，he＇s listed in＇t
S．Butler，IIudibras（1541），III．ii．
2．In music，same as fifth， 2.
As the nelody proceeded there resulted a succession of paralel quarts，quints，and oetaves，whieh wonld be in The Academy，Jan．1s，1890，1．51．quintent，$n$ ．An obsolete form of quintain．

3．In orgun－building，a stop giving tones a fift
above the normal piteh of the digitals used． 4．The smallest of the threo varieties of viols da bracehilest viol－5．The E string or chanterelle of a violin：probably so called from the highest string of the lute．－6．In foneing，the fifth of the eight parries in sword－ play．It is taught in the schools，but rarely used in practice
quint－．［L．quintus，fifth：sce quint．］A prefix of the names of musical instruments and of or gan－stops，denoting a variety whose pitch is a fifth above or below that of the usual variety quinta（kwin＇tä），n．［Sp，Pg．quinta，a coun try house．］A country honse in Madeira．

A Pasco del Molivo is the best part of the town，where all the rlch merchants reslde in quintas anrrounded by
pretty gardens．Lady Erassey，Voyage of Sunbeam，I，v． quintad（kwin＇tad），$n$ ．［＜L．quintus，fifth（see $\left.q u i n t),+-a d^{1}.\right]$ Same as pertad．
quintadena（kwin－tạ－dō＇nệ̣），n．［［ L．quintus， fifth，+ －ad－cma，an ärbitrary termination．］In organ－building，a stop having small stopped pipes of metal in the tones of which the second harmonic or twelfth is decidedly prominent．
quintain（kwin＇tạn），n．［Fornerly also quinten， quintin；く ME．quyntayme，quaintan，く OF．quin－ taine，cuintaine，etc．f．，a quintain，F．quintaine $=\operatorname{Pr}$ ．It．quintana，＜ML．quintana，a quintain， also a part of a street where carriages could pass， L L．quintana，a street in a camp，between the fifth and sixth maniples，where were the marke and forum of the camp，and，it is supposed，the place of martial exercises，etc．，whence the ML． use；fom．（se．via）of quintanus，fifth：see quin－ tan．］1．A figure or other object to be tilted at． England consleted of an upright post，on the top of whiel


Tion Strutts Movable Quintain， ， 4 th century
bls a harizontal bar turning on a plvot；to one end of nd it was ag was attached，to the other a broad board with a lance，sud pass on betore the bag of sand could whirl round and strike the tilter on the back．
My better parts

Are all thrown down，and that which here stands un Is hut a quintain，a mere lifeless block．

Shak．，As you L．lke it，i．2． 263
The quintain In its original state was not confined to the exercise of young warriors on horseback；lt was an object of practice for them on foot， $1 n$ order to sequir strength sud skill in assaulting an enemy with
swords，spears，and battle－axes．

Strutt，Sports snd Pastines，p． 183.
2．The game or exereise of tilting at the quin－
tain．
Somur qwenes，and quaintans，\＆other qwaint gaume
as firat，d yet ben forthe haunted．
Destruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．）1． 1627.
quintal（kwin＇tal），$n$ ．［Also kintal，and for－ merly kental，kinitle，early inod．E．kyntayl；＜F． quintal $=$ It．quintale，$\langle\mathbf{S p}$. Pg．quintal，$\langle$ Ar qintār，a weight of one hundred pounds，く L． centum，a hundred：see cent and cantar，cantu－ ra．］A weight of 100 pounds．The old Freneh quintal was equal to 100 livres，or nearly 108 pounds avoir－ dupols．The quintal métrique，or modern quintal，is 100 kilograms，or about 220 pounds avoirdupols．

I give this jewel to thee，rlchly worth
A quintal or an hundred－weight of gold
Chapman，Blind Beggar of Alexandria．
quintan（kwin＇tan），a．and n．［くL．quintanus， pertaining to the fifth，Squintus，fifth，くquin－ que $=\mathbf{E}$ ．five：see five．Cf．quintain．］I．a． Oceurring or recurring every fifth day，both days being counted，as on Sunday and Thurs－ day：as，a quintan fever．
II．$n$ ．An intermittent fever the paroxysms of which recur every fifth day．
quintet，a．A Middle English form of quaint uintefoil（kwint＇foil），$n$ ．［A corrupt form of cinquefoil，as if＜OF．quint，fifth，+ foil，leaf．］ In her，same as cinquefoil．
quintell $\dagger$（kwin＇tel），n．An crroncous form of quintain．

Of wassaite now None crowns the cup
Herrick，A Pastorall sung to the king．

人 quintic
quinternet，$\pi_{\text {．［OF．quinterne，a eorrupt form }}$ of guinterne，guiterne，a gittern，guitar：see git－ tern，fuitar．］A musical instrument of the lute family，which was one of the early forms of the modern guitar．
quinteron（kwin＇te－ron），$n$ ．Same as quintroon． quintessence（kwiin－tes＇ens，formerly kwin＇te－ sens），$n$ ．［く ME．quintëssence，く OF．（and F．） quintessence $=\mathrm{It}$ ．quintessenzu $=\mathrm{ML}$ ．quinta es－ sentia，fifth essence：L．quinta，fem．of quintus， fifth；cssentiu，being or essence：seo quint and essence．］1．The fifth essenee，or fifth body，not composed of earth，water，fire，or air； the substance of the heavenly bodies，accord－ ing to Aristotle，who seems in this matter to follow Pythagorean doctrine．The qulntessence was situated shove the four terrestrisl elemente，and was naturally bright and incorruptlble，and endowed with a circular motion．
Forsolhe plillosophoris clepen the purest eubstance of manye corruptible thingis elementld quinta e8sencia．

Book of Quinte Lssence（ed．Finrnivall），p． 2.
Paracelsus ．．tells us ．．the lungs consume part of the air，and proseribe the rest．So that iitie soems we may suppose that there is in the air s little vital quin－
tesence if I may so call It），which serves to the refresh－ tesence（1） 1 may so call 1 ），which serves to the retresh－ ment ana restauration of our vital spirits，for which use the grosser and incomparably greater pirt of the sir belng stands in need of almost incessantly drawing in fresh alr． Boyle，New Experiments touchlog the Spring of the Air， ［Exp．xII．1．
Hence－2．Anextract from anything，contain－ ing its virtues or most essential part in a small quantity；pure and concentrated essence；the best and purest part of a thing；in old chem．， an alcoholic tincture or essence often made by digestion at common temperatures or in the sun＇s heat，and always at a gentle heat．
To comforte the herte，putte yu oure 5 essense，the 5 es－ of lof venomi）and be hool．

Book of Quinte Essence（ed．Furnivall），p． 23. More preclous 1 do holde
Maltes pure quintes
（C T S．）p，61．
The quintessence of every sprite
Shak．，As you Like It，ili． 2147.
The large bcarlet anemone outshonc even the poppy， whose color here is the quintessence of flame．

B．Taylor，Lands of the Saracen，p． 116. liure quintessences of preelous oils In hollew＇d moons of gems．

Tennyson，Palace of Art．
quintessence（kwin－tes＇ens，formerly kwin＇te－ sens），v．t．；pret．and pp．quintessenced，ppr． quintessencing．［＜quintessence，$n$ ．］To extraet as a quintessenee；reduce to a quintessence． ［Rare．］
If the whole world were quintessenced into one perfume， it could not yield so fragrant a smeli．

Rev．T．Adame，Works，II． 434.
It is truth quintessenced and ralsed to the highest power．
quintessential（kwin－te－sen＇shal），a．［＜quin－ tessence（ML．quinte cssentiu）+ －al．］Consist－ ing of quintessence；of the nature of quintes－ sence

Here first are born the splrits animal，
Whose matter，almost tmmaterial，
Whose matter，almost immaterisl，
Resembles heavec＇s matter quintesential．
P．Fletcher，Purple Island，v．
Our states，I have always contended，our various phases， have to be passed through，and there is no disgrate in it splritual element．
$G$ ．Merediths The Egoist；
quintessentialize（kwin－te－sen＇shal－iz），$v . t$. ；
pret．and pp．quintessentialized，ppr．quintessen－ tializing．［＜quintessential $+-i z e$.$] To reduce$ to a quintessence；exhibit in the highest or quintessential form．［Rare．］
Thelr［the Jews＇］national egotism，quintessentialized in the prophets，was especially sympathetie with the per－ sonal egotism of Milton．

Lovell，Among my Books，2d ser．，p． 273.
quintet，quintette（kwin－tet ${ }^{\prime}$ ），$n$ ；$\quad\left[=\mathrm{F}\right.$. quin－$^{\text {quin }}$ tette，＜It．quintetto，a quintet，く quinto，$<$ L． quivtus，fifth：sce quint．］In music：（（t）A move－ ment for five solo parts，either vocal or instru－ mental．Instrumental quintets are esseutially similar to quartets．（b）A company of five sing－ ers or players who perform quintets．
quintetto（kwin－tet＇ō），$\mu_{\text {．} \quad \text {［It．］Same as quin－}}$ tet．
quintfoil（kwint＇foil），n．See quintefoil．
quintic（kwin＇tik），a．and $n$ ．［ $<$ L．quintus，fifth
（see quint），$+-i c$.$] I． a$ ．Of the fifth degree． Quintic equation See equation．－Ouintic symmo－ II the form $a x^{3}+y^{2}$ ． II．$n$ ．An algebraic function of the fifth de－

## quintile

quintile（kwin＇til），n．［＜L．quintus，fifth，＜ quiuque，five，+ －lle．］Thie aspreet of phanets when they are distant from each other the fifth part of the zorliae，or $72^{\circ}$ ．
 Roman female name（see def．），fom．of Quintil－ lus，dim．of quintus，fifth：see quintan．］One of a body of Montanists，said to have been so called from a prophetess Quintilla．
quintillion（kwin－til＇you），n．［＜L．quintus， fifth，＋E．（ $m$ ）illion．］In the English notation， the fifth power of a million，a unit followed by thirty ciphers；in the French notation，used generally in the United States，the sixth，power of one thousund，a unit followed by eighteen eiphers．
quintint，$n$ ．An obsolete form of quintain．
quintine（kwin＇tin），$n$ ．［＜L．quintus，fifth，+ $-i n e^{2}$ ．］In bot．，an alleged fifth coat of an ovule， counting from the ontermost．Compare quar－ tine．
quintisternal（kwin－ti－stèr＇nal），$n$ ．［＜L．quin－ tus，fifth，＋NL．sternum，sternmm．］In anat．， the fifth sterneber，succeeding the quadrister－ nal，aud corresponding to the fifth intercostal space．［Rare．］
quintole（kwin＇tōl），n．［＜It．quinto，〈 L．quin－ tus，fifth，+ －ole．］1．Same as quintuplet， 3 ． Compare decimole，quartole，etc．－2．A five－ stringed variety of viol mnch used in France in the eighteenth century．See riol．
quintroon（kwin－trön＇），$n$ ．［Also quinterm； Sp．quinteron，a quintroon，く L．quintus，fifth： see quint．Cf．quarteroon，quadroon．］In the West Indies，the child of a white person by one who has one sixteenth part of negro blood．
quintuple（kwin＇tū－pl），a．$\quad[=\mathrm{F}$. quintuple $=$ Sp．quantuplo $=$ Pg．It．quintuplo，く ML．＂quintu－ plus，fivefold，く L．quintus，fifth（＜quinque，five） + －plus，－fold．Cf．L．quintuplex，fivefold， quintus，fifth，+ plicare，fold．$]$ 1．Fivefold； eontaining five times the number or anount． Owing this name not only unto the quintuple number of trees，but the figure deciaring that number．

Sir T．Browne，Garden of Cyrus，i．
2．In bot．，divided or arranged by a rule of five； fivefold．－Quintuple riythm or time，in music， rhythm or timie characterized by five beats or pulkes to the quintuple（kwin＇tū
tupled tupled，ppr．quintupling．
trans．To make fivefola．
II，intrans．To increase fivefold．
The value of land in that district has quintupled within tine iast thirty or forty years．

Fortnightly Rev．，N．S．，XLII． 226.
quintuple－nerved（kwin＇tū－pl－nèrvd），a．Same
quintuple－ribbed（kwin＇tū－pl－ribd），a．Same as quintuplincrved．
quintuplet（kwin＇tū－plet），n．$\quad[<$ quintuple + －et．］1．A set of five，as of car－springs，etc． －2．pl．Five children born at a birth．

Five years subsequently she gave birth to quintuplets．
3．In music，a group of five notes to be per－ formed in the time of three，four，or six．Also quintole．Compare nonuplet，triplet，etc．
quintuplicate（kwin－tū＇pli－kāt），v．t．；pret．and pp．quintuplicated，ppr．quintuplicating．［＜I． quintuplicatus，pp．of quintuplicare，＜quintus， fifth，+ plicare，fold：see plicate．］To make fivefold；increase or repeat to the number of five．
quintuplicate（kwin－t̄̄＇pli－kāt），a．and n．$\quad$ L＜ L．quintuplicatus，pp．of quintuplicare：see quin－ tuplicate，$\left.r_{\cdot}\right]$ I．a．Consisting of or relating to a set of five，or to five corresponding parts．
II．n．One of five things corresponding in every respect to one another．
A great many duplicates，not to speak of triplicates，or even euch a quintuplicate as that which I adduced．

$$
\text { Trench, Study of Words, p. } 181
$$

quintuplication（kwin－t̄̄－pli－ka＇shon），n．［＜ quintuplicatc + －ion．］The act or process of re－ peating five times，or ine． The perceptible are evolved out of the imperceptible
elementa hy the pracess of quintuplication． quintuplinerved（kwin＇thi－pli－－nèrvd），$a$ ．$\quad$ ML．$<$ ML．＊quintuplus，fivefold，+ L．nervus，nerve，
+- －d $d^{2}$ ．In bot．，having a midrib with two lateral ribs or primary nerves on each side： said of palmately nerved leaves，or those ap－ proaching the palmate nervation．Sce norva－ tion．Also quintuonerved．
quintus（kwin＇tns），n．［ML．，＜I \＆quintus，fifth： see quint．］In merlicrat music，the fifth voire or part．It either corresponded In compass to one of the other four，thougin independent，or strengthened the quinzain quinzaine（kwin＇zän；Fr pron kni zãn＇），$n_{*} \quad\left[\left\langle\mathrm{ME} .^{*}\right.\right.$＊qinzaine，quynsynne，$\left\langle\mathrm{OF}^{*}\right.$ ． （and $F$ ．）quinzainc，the number of fifteen，a fortnight，$\langle$ quinze，fiftecn：seo quinze．］1．In chron．，the fourteenth day after a feast－day，or the fifteenth if the day of the feast is included． And the quynsynne after that Meriyn come to courte， and grete was the ioye the kynge made to hym．
Merlin（E．E．T．S．），1． 57.
2．A stanza consisting of fifteen lines．
quinze（kwinz； F ．pron．kañz），$n$ ．［Also quince； ＜F．quinze，fifteen，く L．quindccim，fifteen：see quindecim．］A garne of cards somewhat similar to vingt－un，in which the object is to count fif－ teen，or as near as possible to that number with－ out exceeding it．
Oambling the whole morning in the Alley，and sitting down at night to quinze and hazard at st．James＇s．

Colman，Man of Businesa，iv．
quingyt，$n$ Se arying
quip（kwip），$n$ ．［＜W．clwip，a quick turn or flirt，＜chuipio，whip，move briskly．Cf．whip． Hence quib，quibble．］A smart sarcastic turn； a sharp or cutting jest；a severe retort；a gilbe． Psyi．Why，what＇s a quip？
Manes．Wee great glrders call It a short saylng of a
sharpe wit，with s bitter genge in a sharpe wit，with s bitter genae in a aweet word．

Lyly，Aiexander and Campaspe，lii． 2.
II I gent him word again it was not well cut，he would send ine word he cut It to please himsell．This Is ealled
the Quip Iodest．
Shak．，As you Like it，v，4． 79. Haste thee，nymph，and bring with thee
Jeat，and youthinl joility， Jeat，and youthen joility，
Quips，and cranks，snd wanton wlles．
Milton，L＇Allegro，1． 72
quip（kwip），$v . ;$ pret．and pp．quipped，ppr． quipping．［＜quip，n．］I．intrans．Touse quips or＇sarcasms；gibe；scoff．
Are you pleasant or peevish，that you quip with suche
briefe girdes？ briefe girdes？

Ye malitlous have Ye malitlous haue more minde to quip then might to
cut．
II．trans．To utter quips or sarcasms on；
taunt；treat with a sarcastic retort；sneer at．
The more he laughea，and does her ciosely quip，
To see her sore isment and bite her tender lip．
Spenser，F．Q．，VI．vil
auipo，h．See quim．
ne who jests or quips．
quippert（kwip＇ér），$n$ ．One who jests or quips．
And here，peraduenture，some desperate quipper wlii And here，peraduenture，some desperate quipper wlil
canuaze my proposed comparison．
Nashe．Introd to Greene＇s Menaphon， Nashe，Introd．to Greene＇s Menaphon，p．14．（Davies．）
quippian（kwip＇i－an），n．［So called because denoted by $Q$ ．］A curve of the third class， the left－hand momber of whose equation is the quintic contravariant of a cubic．
quippish（kwip＇ish），a．［＜quip＋－ishl．$]$
Abounding in quips；epigrammatic．［Rare．］
I prefer Fuller＇a［verslon］，as more quippish and adagy．
N．and Q．，7th ser．，VI． 501.
quipu（képö or kwip＇ö），n．［Also quippu，quipo， quippo；＜Peruv．quipu，a knot．］A cord about 2 feet in length，tightly spun from variously eol－ ored threads，and having a number of smaller threads attached to it in the form of a fringe： used among the ancient Peruvians and else－ where for recording events，ete．The iringe－like threads were also of different coiors and were knotted．
The colors denoted sensible objects as white for sliver The colors denoted sensible objects，as white for sliver
and yellow for gold，and sometimes also abstract idcas，as and yellow for gold，and sometimes also abstract idcas，as
whlte for pesce and red for war．They constitnted a rude register of certain importsnt facts or events，as of births， deaths，and marriages，the number of the population fit magazlnes，etc．
The mysterlous science of the quipus ．supplied
the Peruvians with the means of communicating their the Peruvians with the means of communicating their Ideas to one another，and of transmitting them to future
generatlons．$\quad$ Prescott，Conquest of Peru，1． 4. Wampum and quippus are mnemonic records of the most elementary kind．Isaac Taylor，The Alphabet，I． 18. quiquihatch（kwé＇kwē－hach），n．［Amer．Ind．］ The quickhateh or wolverene，Gulo luscus．
quiracet，$n$ ．An obsolete form of cuirass．
For all their bucklers，Morions，and Quiraces
Mudsom，tr．of Du Bartas＇s Judith，$v$ ．
quirboillet，quirboillyt，$n$ ．Obsolete forms of
cuir－bouilli．
quircal（kwèr＇kal），n．A kind of marmoset．
quirel（kwir），n．［Early mod．E．also quier， queer：＜ME．quecr，quere，quer，queor，$<\mathrm{OF}$,
cuer，chev，$=\mathrm{Pr}$. cor $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．It．coro $=\mathrm{D}$. crer， F. cheur $=\mathrm{Pr} . \operatorname{cor}=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. It．coro $=\mathrm{D}$.
hoor $=\mathrm{G}$. chor $=\mathrm{Sw} . \mathrm{Korr}=\mathrm{Dan}, \mathrm{kor}=\mathrm{AS}$. chor

## Quirinus

（rare），くL．chorus，＜Gr．xopis，a dance，chorns： see chorus．Cf．eltorir，a mod．spelling simulat－ ing，like the mod． $\mathrm{F}_{\text {．}}$ cheeur，the I．spelling，but with proll．of quirc．］1．A body of singers；a chorus．
They rise at mid－night to pray vnto their Idols，which Purchas，Pigrimage，p． 459. Angelick quires
Sung heaveniy anthems of－ifition，Pictory．R．，iv． 083
When the flrst low matin－ciirp hath grown
Ful quare．Tennyson，Love and Duty．
2．The part of a church allotted to the choris－ ters；the choir．
Besyde the Queer of the Chirche，at the right syde，as Lord was lorn．

The fox obscene to gaping tombs retires，
And gavage howlinga fll the sacred quires． Pope，Windsor Forest，1． 72.

## 3t．A company ol assembly．

And then the whole quire hold their htps and laugh． Shak．，M．N．D．，ii．1． 55.
quirel（kwir），v．i．；pret．and pp．quired，ppr． quiring．［＜quire $\left.{ }^{1}, n.\right]$ 1．To sing in eoncert or chorus；chant or sing harmoniously．

There＇s not the smalleat orb which thou behoid＇st，
But in his motion ifke an angel gings，
Still quiring to the young－eyed cherubins
Stili quiring to the young－eyed cherubins．
Shak．，Bi．of V．，V．1． 62.
2．To harmonize．
Iy throat of war be turn＇d，
Which quired with my drum，Into a pipe
That babies iulla aaleep！Shak．，Cor．，iii．2．113．
quire ${ }^{2}$（kwir），n．［Early mod．E．also quier，queer， quere；ऽМЕ．quayer，quaier，quair，quayre，quaer， ewaer（＝Icel．lver，a quire，a book），＜OF＇ quaier，quayer，caier，cayer，coyer，a quire（also a square lamp），F．cahier，a quire（six sheets）， a copy－book，writing－book，written lectures，a inemorial，＝Pr．cazcrn＝It．quaderno，a quire， memorial，$=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．cancrn $=$ It．quackerno，a quire， at diee，く MI．quatermum，a set of fouir sheets of parcliment or paper，neut．of quaternus（ $>\mathbf{O F}$ ． quaicr，caicr，etc．，＝OIt．quaderno，four－square）， pl．quaterni，four at a time ：see quatern．For OF．quaer，quaier，$\left\langle\mathrm{L}\right.$ ．quatermum，ef．enfer，$\left\langle\mathrm{L}_{4}\right.$ ． infernum．］It．A set of four sheets of parch－ ment or paper folded so as to make eight leaves ： the ordinary unit of construction for early manuscripts and books．
The quires or gatherings of which the book was formed generally consisted，In the earliest exampiea，of four Encyc．Brit．，XVLII． 144.
2．A set of one of each of the sheets of a book laid in conseeutive order，ready for folding．$E$ ． H．Knight．－－3†．A book．

Go，litel quayre，go unto my lyves quene．
Lydgate，Biack Knlght，1．©́74．
4．Twenty－four shcets of paper＇；the twentietl part of a leam．－In quires，In aheeta，not folded or
The Imprinter to aell this Booke in Queres for two shil
linges and sixe pence，and not allove linges and sixe pence，and not alove．
Inside quires，the eighteen perfect quite of 1549 paper，which were protected by outer qulres of imperfect paper，one on each aide of the package．This diatinction between outside and inside quires is notlceable now only in hand－made
quire ${ }^{2}$（kwir），v．$t$ ．；pret．and pp．quired，ppr． quiring．［＜quire $\left.2, n_{0}\right]$ To fold in quires，or
with marks between quires．
quire ${ }^{3}$ ，$a$ ．An obsolete form of quecr
quirewise（kwir＇wiz），adv．In printing
quirewise（kwir＇wiz），alv．In printing，in sin－ gle forms on double leaves of paper，so that the leaves can be quired and sewed in seetions： in distinction from on single leaves，which have to be side－stitched．
Quirinalia（kwir－i－nā＇li－ä．），n．pl．［L．，neut．pl． of quirinalis，pertaining to Quirinus or Romn－ lns，or to the Quirinal Hill at Rome，$<$ Quirinus， a name of Romulus deified：see Quiriuus．］In ancient Rome，a festival in honor of Quirinus， celebrated on February 17th，on which day Romulus was said to have been translated to leaven．
quirinca－pods（kwi－ring＇kä－podz），n．pl．［＜S． Acacia Cavenia，the espanillo of the Argeutino Republic．Thoy contain about 33 per cent，of tannin．
Quirinus（kwi－rínus），n．［L．，＜Cures，a Sabine
 ity，identified with Romulns and assimilated to ity，ide
Mars．

## quirister

quiristerł（kwir＇is－tèr），＂．［Also quirvister，quer－ ister，querester；＜quircl，n．，＋－ister．Cf．chor－ ister．］Same as chorister．

The clear quiristers of the wooda，the birds．
The coy quiristers thst lodge witiinn
Thomson，Spring．
quiritarian（kwir－i－tā＇ri－gn），（u．$[<$ quiritary + －an．］In Row．luw，legal：noting a certain class or form of rights，as distinguished from boni－ tarian．The use is equivalent to tlat of leyal in modern law，in contradistinction to equitable．
They［the Roman lawyera］could conceive land as held ing to one peraon in Quiritarian and to another in Boni－ tarlan ownership，a gplitting of ownership which，sfter fendalisin had falien into decay，revived In our country in the distinction bet $w$ een the legai and the equitable estate． Maine，Early Law and Custom，p．343．
quiritary（kwir＇i－tāa－ri），u．［＜MLL．quiritarius， ＜L．Quirites，the Roman citizens：sce Quirites．］ Same as quiritarian．Encyc．Brit．，XX．682． quiritation（kwir－i－tā＇shon），n．［＜I．quirita－ tio（n－），a cry，a shriek，く quqiritare，wail，shriek； commonly explained（first by Varro）as orig． ＇call upon the Quirites or Reman citizens for aid，＇ Quirites，Quirites；preb．freq．of queri， complain：see querent ${ }^{1}$ ，and cf．cry，ult．く quiri－ tare．］A crying for help．
How is it then with thee，o Saviour，that thon thus astonishest men and sngels with so wofnll q quiritation： My God，my God，why hast thon forsaken mer！？

Bp．Il ail，The Crucifxion．
Quirite（kwir＇it），u．［＜L．Quiris（Quirit－）：see Quiritcs．］One of the Quirites．
Quirites（kwi－rí＇tēz），n．pl．［L．，pl．of Quiris （Quirit－），orig．an inhabitant of the Sabine town Cures，later a Roman citizen（see def．）；くCurcs， a Sabine town．］The citizens of ancient Rome considered in their civil capacity．The name Qui． rites pertained to them in addition to that oi Romani，the latter designation having application in their politicul and
mllitary capacity military capacity．
quirk ${ }^{1}$（kwèrk），$n$ ．［Formerly also querk；per－ haps a var．of＊quirt（cf．jerk ${ }^{11}$ ，jert），＜W．chwived， craft，quirk（＜choiori，turn hriskly），$=$ Gael． cuireid，a turn，wile，trick（cf．car，turn）．］ 1 ． A sharp turn or angle；a sudden twist．
Then have they neyther－stockes to there gay hosen， curiously knit，with open seame down the legue，with （Murlie）interlacedl with golde or ailver threds．
Stubbes，Anat．of Alunes，p．31．（Nares，under nether－8tocks．）
Hence－2．An artful turn for evasion or sub－ terfuge；a shift；a quibble：as，the quirks of a pettifogger．
As one zaid of a lawyer that，resolving not to be for gotten，he made his wili so full of intricate quirks that his executors，if for nothing else，yet for very vexation of law，might have cause to remember him．
3t．A fit or turn；a shert paroxysm．
I have felt so many quirks of joy nad grief．
4．A smart tannt or retort ；a slight conceit or quibble；a quip；a flight of fancy．
I may chance have aome odd quirks and remnants of wit Shak．，Much Allo，ii．3．245． Twisted quirks and happy hits，
The tavern－hourg of nighty wita，
Temingon，Will Waterproof．
5．Inclination ；tnrn ；pecnliarity ；humor；ca－ price．
I have heard of aome kind of men that put quarrels pur－ posely on othera，to taste their valour：belike this is a man
of that quitk．
Shak．，T．N．，ifi．4．．6s
6．A sudden turn or flourish in a musical air； a fantastic phrase．

Light quirks of muslck，broken and uneven，
Hake the soul dance upon a jig to hesven．
Pope，Moral Easays，iv． 143.
The quirks of the melody are not nnlike those of very 7．In building，a piece taken out of any regular ground－plet or floor，as to make a court or yard，etc．：thus，if the ground－plan were square or oblong，and a piece were taken out of the corner，such piece is called a quirk：－8．In arch．，an acute angle or recess；a deep inden－ tation；the incision under the abacus．－9．A pane of glass cut at the sides and tep in the 10．In a rhomb．Hallirell．［Prev．Eng．］－ 10．In a grooving－plane，a projecting fillet on the sole or side，arranged to serve as a fence or gage for depth or distance．－Bead and quirk， bead and double quirk．See beadd，, ，－Quirk bead，al
molding the round part of which forms more than a semi－ circle，and which has s sinking on the face termed the quirk．－Quirk molding．Same ns quirked molding．


II．trans．I．To twist or turn ；form inte quirks．－2．Te form or furnish with a quirk or channel．
In Grecian architecture，ovolos and ogees are usually quirked at the top．
Quirked molding，a molding charncterized by a sharp


and audden return from its extreme projection to a reën trant angle．Also called quirk molding．Greil．
quirk ${ }^{2}$（kwèrk），v．i．［Cf．qucri．］．］1．To emit the breath forcibly after retaining it in vio－ lent exertion．Hallivell．［Prov．Eng．］－2．To grunt；complain．Hallivoll．［Prov．Eng．］ quirk－float（kwérk＇flōt），$n$ ．See float， 9 （c）． quirking－plane（kwèr＇king－plān），$n$ ．A mold－ ing－plane for working on convex surfaces．F． H．Inight．
quirkish（kwér＇kish），a．［＜quirk² + －ish1．］ Having the character of a quirk；consisting of quirks，quibbles，or artful evasions．［kare．］
 in a smart anawer，in a quirkish reason．

Barrove，Works，I．xiv．
quirky（kwėr＇ki），a．［＜quirkl ${ }^{1}+$ l $^{1}$ ．］1． Abounding in quirks or twists；irregular；zig－ zag；quirkish．［Rare．］
Bordered by quirky lines．
Philadelphia Times，June 1， 1885. 2．Fnll of quirks or subterfuges ；shifty；quib－ bling；characterized by petty tricks：as，a quirky attorney；a quirky question．－3．Mor－ ry；；portive．Halliwell．［Prov．Eng．］
quirl（kwerl），$r$ ．and $n$ ．See querl．
quirlewindt，$u$ ．An obsolete dialectal form of velivluind．
quirpele，$n$ ．［Tamil．］A name for the mon－ goos：used in India．Fule anel Burnell．
quirt（kwêrt），n．［Perhaps＜Sp．cuerda，a cord， rope：gee corll．］A kind of riding－whip much used in the western parts of the United States and in Spanish－American countries．It usnully consista of a short stont stock，a few inches long，of wood， or of leather braided so tightily as to be rigld，and of \＆ braided leather lash，abont two feet long，flexible and very a bull－whip in miniature．It is sometlmes entircly braid－ edo of leather，like a smand black－snake，hat ao as then to make is shot rigid hande snd long flexille lash．The quirt is often ornamented fancifully，and generally hung on the right wrist by a leather loop．
quirt（kwèrt），$x . t$ ．［＜quirt，$n$ ．］To strike or flog with a quirt．［Western U．S．］

A first－class rider will sit thronghont it all without moving from the sadale，quirting his horse ali the time， ont of its aheath．T．Rosevelt，The Century，XXXY． 854 ．
Quiscalinæ（kwis－kn－lī＇nē），n．pl．［NL．，く Quiscalus＋－iure．］A subfamily of Ictoridse， typified by the genns Quiscalus，nsually laving a lengthened and more or less boat－shaped tail， somewhat crow－like or thrush－like bill，stout leet，and in the male the color entirely irides－ cent－black；the American grackles or crow－ blackbirds．The species are mostly terrestrial and gregarious．See Quiscalus and Scolccopha－ gus．
Quiscalus（kwis＇ka－lus），n．［NL．（Vicillot，18I6）； appar．«ML．quiscula，quisquila，quisquilla，etc．， a quail：see quail3．］The typical genus of Quis－ calinæ，having the bill elongated and crow－like， the tail long，graduated or rounded，and more or less keeled or boat－8haped．Several specles in－ habit the United States and warmer parts of Amerlea． The common crow－blackbird，or parple grackle，is $Q$ ．pur－ pureus（see cut under cronb－baekbird）；the boat－tailed cut nnder boat－－ghaped）；the fan－tailed blackbird is Q．na－ crurus，iuhabiting Texas and Mexico．
quisht，$n$ ．An obsolete form of cuisse．
quishint $\%$ ．An obsolete form of cushion．
Quisqualis（kwis－kwālis），$n$ ．［NL．（Rumphius， 1747），named in allusion to ita polymerphous leaves and changing colors of flowers，or from an uncertainty at first as to its classification； ＜L．quis，whe，＋qualis，of what kind．］A ge－ tus of polypetalous plants of the order Combre－

## quit

hy a calyx with a small deciduous border and a slender
tube below，far prolonged heyoud the one－celled by its five petals ond ten atraight atamens；and by the large，hard，dry frnit with five wings，contalning a gingle tive－furrowed oblong zeed and zometimes three cotyle－ dons matead of the usial two．The 3 or 4 apecies are matives of tropical Asia snd Africa．They are shrubby chmbers with slender branchlets，opposite leaves，and passing from white or orange to red．Several speciea are in cultivation ander glass，especially the Rangoon creeper， Q．Indica，used by the Chincese as a vermifnge． quistle，$n$ ．An obsolete or dialectal form of whistle．
quistront，$n$ ．［ME．quystron，questcroun，$\langle$ OF． coistron，cocstron，quistron，questron，coistcron，a scullion；cf．F．cuistre，a college servant，a vul－ gar pedant．］A acullion．

## Was lyke no knave ne puystron

Rom．of the Rase，1． 886.
quit1（kwit），a．［＜ME．quit，quyt，quite，quyte， Lwite $=$ OFries．quit $=$ D．lewijt $=$ MLG．quit， LG．quit，quiet $=$ MHG．quìt，queit，G．quitt $=$ cuite， F ．quitte $=$ Sw．quitt $=$ Dan．Lvit，$\langle$ OF．quitc， cuite， F. quitte $=$ Pr．quiti $=\mathrm{Sp}$. quito $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ． quite，discharged，released，freed，$\langle$ ML．quietus， discharged，released，freed，a particular use of L．quictus，at rest，quiet：see quict，a．，of which quit is a doublet．Cf．quictus．］Discharged or relcased from a debt，penalty，or obligation； on evea terms；absolved；free；clear．
Yef ye will，leve me，and yef ye ne will，leve me nought；
SHertin（E．E．T．S．），ii． 168.
Tho that ben ahryuen \＆verry contryte，
Of alle here aynnes he maketh hemn
Political Poems，ctc．（ed．Furnivali），p． 118. I promise you that when I sm quit of these（pnblic af－ fairs）I will engage in no other． Double or quita，in gambling，sald when the stake dne to be reduced to nothing，according to the favorabie or ni－ favorable issue of a certain chance．－To ba quit or quita （with one），to have made mutnel satisfaction of claima or demsuds（with him）；be on even terme（with him）；hence， as an exclamation，quits！＇we are even．＇［In these phrases the adjective is naed as a quast－noun in a plural form．］
I hope to be shortly quit with yon for all Conrtesles．
Howell，Lettera，1．Iv． 28.
I＇ll be quit with him for discovering me． Sheridan，School for Scandal，Iv． 3. To get quit of．See get1．
quitl（kwit），v．t．；pret．and pp．quit or quitted， ppr．quitting．［Early mod．E．alse quite（a form atill used in requite），and erroneously quight； ＜ME．quiten，quyten $(=\mathrm{D}$. kuijten $=$ MLG．qui－ ten，LG．quitten $=$ MHG．quīten，quiten，quitten， G．quitten $=$ Icel．kritta $=$ Sw．quitta $=$ Dan． kvitte），〈OF．quiter，cuiter，quitter，F．quittcr＝ Pr．Sp．Pg．quitur＝It．quitare，chitare（ML．re－ flex quitarc，quittare），＜ML．quietare，pay，dis－ charge，quit，leave，abandon，particular usea of L．quictare，make quiet：see quiet，$v$ ．，and cf．quit1，a．Cf．a cquit，requite．］1．To satisfy， as a claim or debt；discharge，as an obligation orduty；make payment for or of ；pay；repay； requite．
sut more，to make pees and quyte menne dettes，
a Crist himaelf comsundeth to alle Criatene peuple
Piers Plowman（C）xiv． 76
I am endetted go therby，
Of gold that $I$ have borwed trewely，
That whyl 1 lyve， 1 ahal it ouyte never
Chaucer，Prol．to Canon＇s Yeoman＇s Tate，1． 183 I＇ll quite his cost or else myself will die． Gelf will die－
Greene，Alphonsus， 1. Alitle mony from the law will quite thee， Fee but the Sumner，\＆he shall not cite thee
Like doth quit like，and measure atill for measure．
First，all our debts are paid－
Actions，decrees，judgmenta againat us，quitted．
B．Jonsom，Catiline，1．1．
Each looks aa if he came to beg，
Concer，The Yearly Distreas．
2．To set free；release ；absolve；acquit；ex－ onerate．
God quit you in his mercy！Shak．，Hen．V．，1i．2． 166. Until they that were accured to be the murtherers were
quitted or condemned． I muat quit
Young Florio；Lorenzo and myself
Are only guilty of the princes death．
Shirley，Traitor，v． 3.
3．To free，as from something harmfnl or op－ pressing；relieve；clear；liberate：with of．
If quit you not presently，nad for ever，of thia cumber，
you ahail have power instantly． ．to revoke your act．


## quit

Their judtctous king
Begins at home；quits first hiaroyal palace of liatlering aycopliants．
obster，Duchess of Malif，i． 1 4．To meet the elaims upon，or expectations entertained of conduct；acquit：used reflex－ ively．

Be atrong，and quit yourselves like men． 1 Sam．iv． 8 Samson hath quit himself

Milton，S．A．，1． 1700
5 t．To complete；spend：said of time． Never a worthy prince a day did quit
With greater hazard，and with more

6．To depart from；go away from；leave
Avaunt！and quit my slght！Shak．，Macbeth，iii．4． 93. She ought to play her part in haste，when she considera that she is suddenly to quit the stage，and make roon for
7．To resign；givo up；let go．
The other he held in his sight
And said，＂Fulse carl，quit thy staff．＂
Robin IIood and the Beggar＇（C＇hlld＇a Ballsde，Y．197）．
I had never quitted the lady＇a hand all this time．
Sterne，Sentimental Journey，p． 23.
8．To forsake；abandon．

## Quit thy fear ：

All danger is blown over．
Fletcher（and another），Love＇a Cure，i． 3.
Episcopacy he bids the Queen be confldent he will never
9．In archery，to discharge；shoot．
Quit or discharge the arrow by allowing the string to paas amoothly over the finger－points witbout jerking．

10．To extract；get rid of．Sportsman＇s Gazet teer．－11．To remove by force．Halliwell． ［Obsolete or prov．Eng．］

He alrove his combred clubbe to quight
Out of the earth．Spenser，F．Q．，I．viil． 10.
12．To cease；stop；give over．［Now chiefly colloq．］

Quit！quit for shame！this will not move，
This cannot take her．
Suckling（Arber＇s Eng．Garner；I．24）．
Notice to quit，in law，notice to a tenant of real property that he must surrender possession．Where notice to quit ance，it ahould be in writing，snd shouid state sccurately the time for leaving，which，however，varies according to the nature of the tenancy and the relation of the parties． －To quit cost，to pay expenses；be remunerative．

Who ssy I care not，those 1 give for lost：
And to instruct them，＇twill not quit the cost
G．IIerbert，The Temple，the Church－Porch．
To quit scores，to make even；balance accounta．
Are you sure you do nothing to quit scores with them？
Day，I．I
$=$ Syn． 6 and 8．Desert，Abandon，ctc．See forsake．
quit＇2，$n$ ．Same as queet ${ }^{2}$ ．
quit ${ }^{\prime}$（kwit），$n$ ．［Prob．imitative．］The popular name of numerous small birds of Jamaica，be－ longing to different genera and families．Ba－
 otivacea；the blue quit is a tanager．Euphonia jamaica； the orange quit la another tanager，Tianagrella ruficollisi． quii tam（kwī tam）．［L．：qui，who；tam，as well， as much as，equally．］In law，an action on a penal statute，brought partly at the suit of the people or state and partly at that of an inform－ er：so called from the words of the old com－ mon－law writ，＂Qui tam pro domino rege quam pro se ipso，＂，etc．
quitasolt（kē＇ta－sol），n．$\quad[\mathrm{Sp} .,<q u i t a r, q u i t,+$ sol，sun．Cf．parasol．］A parasol．
Then did he fincask hls pste in his hat，which was 8 Shelfon，tr，of Don Quixote excellently for a quitasol． heion，tr．of Don Quixote，1．i．13．（Riehardson，unde
quitch ${ }^{1}+$（kwich），v．［Also quich，queach，queatch （also quinch，simulating winch），more prop． quctch；＜ME．quicchen，quycehen，quytchen，quec chen，く AS．cweccan（pret．cweahte，cwehte），shake causative of cuacian，shake，quake：see quakc． I．trans．To shake；stir；move．Layamon． II．intrans．1．To stir；move．Prompt．Parv． p． 421 ；Pulsgracc．

An huge great Lyon lay，．．like captived thrall Fith a atrong yron chaine and coller bound，
To flinch；shrink
He lald him down npon the wood－atack，covered his face， nor never stirred liand nor foote nor quitched when the fire took him．
quitch ${ }^{2}$（kwich），$n$ ．［Alse quickens；an assibi－ lated form of quick（＝Norw．hivika，kriku， kvihre，hukiu，quiteh－grass），＜quick；$a$ ．Cf． quitch－yrass．］Same as quitch－grass．

Full seldom doea a man repent，or use
Both grace and wili to pick the vicious quitch of blood and custom wholly out of him， And make all clean，snd plant himself afresh． Tennyson，Gcralut．
Black quitch，mostly the slender foxtsill grass，Alope－
curus agrestis，a weedy grass with dark－prrple
Also black bent，btack couch．grass，black squilch．
quitch－grass（kwich＇gras），‥［Also couch－ grass，cooch－grass；assibi－ see quick－grass，quitch3．］A weed－grass somewhat re－ sembling wheat，though smaller，formerly regarded as belonging to the wheat genus，Triticum，but now known as Agropyrum re－ pens．Also quick－，quack－， cutch－，and couch－grass．See especially couch－grass．
The thoroughtares were overrun －with weed
－Docka，quilchgrass，loathy mal－ lows no man plants

Brouning，sordello，iv．
quitclaim（kwit＇klảm），$n$ ． ［く ME．quiteclayme，＜OF． quitcclame，a giving up， abandonment，release， quiter，quit，＋clame，claim： see claim of release；an instru－ ment by which some claim right，or title to an estate is relinquished to another． （b）A conveyance without any covenaut or warranty，expressed or implied． Sin ye wyll do so，
Of va shal he have a quite－clayme fully
Rom．of Partenay（E．E．T．S．），1． 1885.
quitclaim（kwit＇klām），v．t．［Early mod．E．also quiteclain；＜ME．quitclaymen，quiteclaymen， quytccleymen，＜OF．quiteclamer，quiteclaimer， give up，release，＜quiteclame，a quitclaim：see quitclaim，$n$ ．］1．To quit or give up claim to； relinquish；release；acquit，as of an obligation．
The quene quyte cleymed the x knyghtea that were pris． oners that hir knyghtea hadde her sent．

Merlin（E．Е．T．S．），iii． 502.

## Fram henne to Ynde that cite．

Gy of Warvike，p．si0．（Halliwell．）
Wee hane quite claimed，and for vs and our heires re－ leased，onr welbeloued the Citizens of Colen and their mar－ chandise from the payment of those two shillings which
they were wont to pay．
Hakluyl＇s Voyoges， 1.131 ．
2．In law，to quit or abandon a claim or title to by deed；convey without covenants of warranty against adverse titles or claims：as，to quitclaim a certain parcel of ground．

If sny freke be so felle to fonde that I telle，
Lepe lyztly me to，\＆lach this weppen
I guit clayme hit for ener，kepe hit as his auen．
Sir Gavayne and the Green Knight（E．En T．S．），1． 293. quitclaimance（kwit＂klā＂mans），n．［＜ME． quitc－clamance，$\langle$ OF．quitcclañance（ML．quieta clamantia），（ quiteclamer，quitclaim：see quit－ claim．］Same as quitclaim．
Of that Philip，for he suld haf grantise，
Msd Richard＇a quite clamance fro him \＆alle hise
\＆neuer thorgh no distresse suld Clayme ther of no right． Rob．of Drunne，tr．of Langtoft＇s Chron．（ed．Hearne），p． 186. quite ${ }^{1} \mathrm{t}, a$ ．An obsolete form of quit ${ }^{1}$ ．
quitel（kwit），adv．［Early mod．E．also，errone－ ously，quight；＜ME．quitc，quyte，adv．，くquite ${ }^{\text {I }}$ a．］1．Completely；wholly；entirely；totally； fully；perfectly．

Generydes hym sette so vppon the hede
That his helme flew quyle in to the feld
Generydes（E．E．T．S．），1． 2636.
No gate so atrong，no locke ao firme and fast，
Spenser，F．F．Q．，1．viil． 4.
Shut me nightly in a charnel－house，
O＇er－covered quite with dead men＇a rattling bones．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Shak., R. and J., iv } \\
& \text { ore to our concern, }
\end{aligned}
$$

something nat not to learn
And quite a scandaine，Imit．of Horsce，II．vi． 146.
Books quite worthless are quite harmless．
Macaulay，Machisvelli．
2．To a considerable extent or degree；notice－ ably：as，quite warm；quite pretty；quite clever； quite an artist：in this sense now chicfly collo－ quial and American．
Billings．．．was but three months old，but，as the Americans say，was quite a town． IV ．Shepherd，Prairle Experiences，p． 76.
The lithographer has done his work quite，though hard－
Science，VII． 403.

Quite a few．See fev：－Quite a little，considerable：as，
quite a little busineas；；quite a litlle curiosly．［Colloq． 1 － quite a little business；quite a litlue curioslty．［Colloq．］
quite ${ }^{1}+, v, t$ ．An obsolete form of quit ${ }^{1}$ ．
quite ${ }^{2} t, a$ ．An obsolete dialectal form of white
Ther cam on in a quyte surplisse，
And pryvely toke lim be the slefe．（Ir allizell．）
quitelyt，adv．［ME．，also quitly；〈quitc ${ }^{1}$ ，quit ${ }^{1}$ ， a．，$+-l y^{2}$ ．］1．Completely；entirely；quite． zour ancestrea conquered all France quitely． Rob．of Brunne，p． 115.
2．Freely；unconditionally．
Ther－fore，zif godea wille were i wold haue al the payne，
To mede ze were fro thia quarrere quitly a－schaped．
Qui tollis（kwi tol＇is）．［So called from the first words：L．qui，who；tollis，2d pers．sing．pres． ind．act．of tollerc，raise，take away．］In the Rom．Cath．and Anglican liturgy：（a）A part of the Gloria in Excelsis．（b）A musical setting of the words of the above．
Quito orange．See orange ${ }^{1}$
Qui transtulit sustinet（kwī tráns＇tū－lit sus＇－ ti－net）．［L．：qui，who；transtulit，3d pers．sing． perf．ind．of transferre，transfer；sustinet，3d pers． sing．pres．ind．of sustinere，sustain．］He who transplanted still sustains：the motto of the State of Connecticut．
quit－rent（kwit＇rent），n．［＜ME．quitereut；＜ $q^{2} i^{1}+$ rent $^{2}$ ．］Rent paid by the freeholders and copyholders of a manor in discharge or ac－ quittance of other scrvices．Also called chief－ rent．

Consydre what seruyce longyth ther－to，
And the quyterent that there－of owte ahalle goo．
Potitical Poems，etc．（ed．Furnivsli），p． 24.
There was nothing before him but contests for quirents with settlera resolved on governing themselves．

Bancroft，Hiat．U．S．，11． 355.
quits（kwits）．See quit，a．
quit－shillingt（kwit＇shil＂ing），$n$ ．A gratuity given by a prisoner on his acquittal．
Were any one lucky enough to be acquitted，he had to
spend a Quat Shulling for their dellight．
J．Ashton，Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne，11． 245. quittable（kwit＇a－bl），a．［＜quit $\left.{ }^{1}+-a b l e.\right]$ Capable of being quitted or vacated．
quittal（kwit＇al），n．［＜quit1＋－al．Cf．acquit－ tal，requital．］Requital；return；repayment． Aa in revenge or quittal of such strite．
Let him unblid thee that is bound to death， To make a quital for thy discontent．

Kyd，Spanish Tragedy，iii．
quittance（kwit＇ans），n．［＜ME．quytance，＜ F．quittance（ $=$ Sp．quitanza $=$ Pg．quitança $=$ It．quitanza），a release，receipt，$\langle$ quitter，quit， release：see quit ${ }^{1}, v$. ．］1．Acquittance；dis－ charge from a debt or obligation；a receipt．
Haning paid the cnstome，it behoueth to haue a quit． tance or cocket sealed snd firmed．

Hokluyt＇s Voyages，II． 272.
Who writes himself＂Armigero＂in any bill，warrant， quittance，or obligatlon．Shak．，3F．W．of W．，i．1．10 Gurth ．．．folded the quittance，and put it under his
2．Recompense；requital；return；repayment． But theae mine eyes ssw him in bloody state， Renderng fanmputh wearied and outbreathed
，I．1． 108
In quittance of your loving，honest conusel
would not have you buid hin airy caste．
To cry quittance，to get even．
Cry quittance，madam，then，and love not him．
Marlowe，Edward II．，i． 4.
Agalnat whom［ceriain ladies of the bed－chamber］，at
their firat being appointed，the French shot the doora，
Court and Times of Charles I．，I． 122.
quittancet（kwit＇ans），$r$ ．$t$ ．［ $<$ quittance，$n$ ．］
To repay；make requital or returu for．
Hate calla on me to quittance all my llla
Greene，Orisndo Furioso．
We dread not death to quittance injuries．
Tourneur，Revenger＇a Tragedy，iii． 5.
quitter ${ }^{1}$（kwit＇èr），$n$ ．［＜quit $\left.{ }^{1}+-e r^{1}.\right]$ 1．One who quits．－2 $\dagger$ ．A deliverer．
quitter ${ }^{2}$（kwit＇èr），$n_{\text {．}}$［Also quittor，and for－ merly quitture；＜ME．quiter，quitere，quitoure， quiture，quytur，whitour；©f．LG．kwater，kwa－ der，rottenness．］1 t．Matter flowing from a sore or wound．
Quytur or rolunnea，putredo．
Sominale MS．（IIalliwell．）
Still drink thou wine，and eat，
To cleanse the quitture from thy wound．
（Daries．）
2．In farriery，a fistulous wound upon the quar－ ters or the hecl of the coronet，caused by treade，

## quitter

pricks in shoeing, corns, or other injuries which
ation the coronet or within the foot. - $3+$. Scoria of tin. quitter ${ }^{2}$ (kwit'er ), v. i. [<ME. quiteren, whitouren; from the noun.] To sumpurate.
quittor, n. See quitters. quittor, $n$. See quitter ${ }^{2}$
quitturet, $n$. An obsolete variant of quitter ${ }^{2}$. quiver ${ }^{1} \dagger$ (kwiv'êr), a. [Also dial. quever; 〈ME. "quiver, quever, eviver, < AS. "cwifer, in comp. cwiferlice, eagerly; cf. quiver $\left.{ }^{1}, r.\right]^{3}$ Nimble; active; spry.
There was a ifttie quiver feliow, and a' would manage yon his piece thus; snd a' would sbout and ahont.
shak, 2 Hen. IV iii. 2301
quiver ${ }^{1}$ (kwiv'èr), v. i. [Cf. MD. kuyveren, tromble, quiver, freq. form, associated with kuyven, tremble, quiver, and with the E. adj. quiverl: see quiver¹, a. Cf. quaver.] 1. l'o quake; tremble; shake tremulously; shudder; shiver.

## In glaunces bright she gifitered from the ground, <br> Holding in hand her targe and quiuering spere.

Surrey, Ėneid, ii.
Thsit jewel 's mine thst quivers in his ear,
Hocking his master's chilness and vain fear.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, i.
Her pale inp quiverea, snd the ilgh
Glesmed in her moistentug eyes.
O. W. Holnes, Illustration of a Picture.
2. To flutter or be agitated with a tremulous motion.

Quivering beams, which daz'd the wondering eye.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso.
Wiilows whiten, sspens quiver.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.
$=$ Syn Quake, etc. See shiver2.
quiver ${ }^{1}$ (kwiv'ér), $n$. [<quirer ${ }^{1}, v_{0}$ ] The act or state of quiveriug; a tremulous metion; a tremor; a flutter; a shudder; a shiver.
But Figs, all whose jimbs were in a quiver, snd whose nostrils were bresihing rage, put hls iftije bottle-hoider Thackeray, Vanity Fsir, v.
quiver ${ }^{2}$ (kwiv'èr), n. [< ME. quiver, quyeer, quywere, quequer, < OF . quitre, cuivre, querre. cuevre, coive, couvrc (ML. cucurum $=$ MGr. ко́ккороข), 〈OHG. chohhar, chochar, chohhāri, MHG. Rocher, Rochzre, also koger, heger, G. hocher, also
MHG. hoger, keger $=\mathrm{LG}$. hoker, kaker $=\mathrm{D}$. koker $=$ OS. cocar $=$ OFries. koker $=$ AS koker = AS. cocur, cocer, ME.
hoker = Sw. koger = Dan. kogger", a quiver.] A case for holding arrows or crossbowbolts. Quivers were ormerly nearly as long as only the feathers projected, these brojected, these covered by a plece of leather or cloth when not likejy to be re. quired. Medieval archera in war
generally nsed the generally nsed the
quiver on the march only, and in battle carried their arrows se-
 cured by s strap, usuaily with the addition of
socket in which the pointa only were covered.
But Mosco did vs more service then we expected, for having shot away his quiver of Arrowes, he ran to the Boai for more. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 186.

Now in her hand s siender spear she bore, Now a light quiver on her shoulders wore,
quivered (kwiv'érd), $a$. [< quiver2, $n .,+-e d^{2}$ ] 1. Furnished with a quiver; wearing a quiver. The guiver'd Arabs' vagrant clan, that wsits
Insidious some rich carsvan. J. Plutips, C Insidions some rich carsven. J. Plulips, Ceresila. Him, thus retresting, Artemis upbraids,
The quiver'd huntress of the sylvan shsdes.

Pope, 1 iliad, xxi. 546.
2. Held or covered in or as if in a quiver: said of a feathered arrow, or, as in the quotation, of a quill.

From him whose quills stand quiver'd at his ear To him who notches sticks ai Westminster.

Pope, Imit. of llorace, I. i. 83.
quivering (kwiv'er-ing), n. [Verbal n. of quiver $1, v$.] The act of trembling, wavering,

The quivering of objects seen through uir rising over s heated surface is due to irregular refraction, which incessanily shifts the directions of the rays of light.
Tyndall, Light and
quiveringly (kwiv'er-ing-li), adr. Iu a quivering manner; with quivering.
quiverish (kwiv'èr-ish), a. [< quiver ${ }^{1}+$-is $h^{1}$.] Tremuleus; trembling.

## Then furth with a quiverish horror. Stanihurst, Enetd, jii. 30 .

quiver-tree (kwiv'èr-trē), n. A species of aloe, Aloë dichotoma.
qui vive (kē vēv). [F., lit. who lives ${ }^{\text {i }}$ i. $\theta$. who goes there as a noun in the phrase étre sur le qui vive, be ou the alert: qui ( $\langle$ L. qui), who; vive, 3 , pers. sing. pres. subj. of vivrc, $\langle\mathrm{L}$. vivere, live: sce vivid.] Whe goes there?-the challenge of French sentries addressed to those who approach their pests. - To be on the qui vive, to be on the alert; be watchful, as a scntinel.
Our new King Log we cannot compisin of as too young, or too much on the evi-vive.

Mise Edgeworth, Pstronage, viii. (Davies.)
quixote (kwik'sot), $x$. i. [< Quixote (see def. of quixotic) (Sp. Quixote, now spelled Quijotc, proneunced kē-hō'te).] To act like Den Quixote; play the Quixote: with indefinite it.
When you have got the devil in your body, snd are upon your rantipole sdventures, you shali Quizote it by
yourself for Lopez. Vanbruyh, False Mriend, 8 . 1.
quixotic (kwik-sot'ik), a. [<Quixote (sce def.) $+-i c$.] Pertaiuing to or resembling Don Quixote, the hero of Cervantes's celebrated romance of that name; hence, extravagantly or absurdly romantic; striving for an unattainable or impracticable ideal; characterized by futile self-devetion; visionary.
The project seemed rash and quixotic, and one that he
couid not countenance. couid not countenance. Everelt, Orations, I. 464.
This family training, too, combined with their turn for
combstlveness, makes them eminently can't fet anything alone which they think going wrong, T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rughy, $\mathrm{i}_{0} 1$.
quixotically (kwik-sot'i-kal-i), adv. [< quixotic $\left.+-a l+-l y^{2}.\right]$ After the manner of Don Quixete; in an absurdly romantic manner.
quixotism (kwik'sọt-izm), n. [< Quixote (see quixotic) + -ism.] Quixetic extravagance in notions, actions, or undertakings; pursuit of absurdly romantic enterprises; uncalled-for or uscless chivalry or magnanimity.
Since his [Cervantes's] time, the purest impulses and the nothest purposes have perhaps been oftener stayed hy the
devil under the name of Ouixotionn than any other base devil under the narne of Quixotism than any other base name or false allegation.
quixotry (kwik'sot-ri), n. [< Quixote (see quixotic) + -ry.] Quixotism; visionary motions or undertakings.
Many persons wili . . consider it 88 a piece of Quixotry in H'Intyre to give yon s meeting in a duell whlle your charscter sind circumsiances are invoived in such
obscurity.
Scott, Antiquary, xx.
quiz ${ }^{1}$ (kwiz), n.; pl. quizzes (kwiz'ez). [Orig. slang; perhaps a made word, based on question (with which it is vaguely associated), or (as a schoel term) on the L. quseso, I ask: see quese, quest 1 . No reliance is to be placed on the various anecdotes which purport to give the origin of the word.] 1. A puzzling question; something designed to puzzle one or make one ridiculous; banter; raillery.-2. One who quizzes.-3. One who or that which is obnoxious to ridicule or quizzing; a queer er ridiculous person or thing.
Where did you get thst quiz of a hat? it makes you jook like an old witch. Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, p. 33.
'Twas the Queen dressed her; you know what a figure she used to make of herseli with her odd manner of dressing herselt; but mamma ssid, "Now really. Princess Roymake such a quiz of yourself,". . The word guiz you msy depend, wBs never the Queen's.

Mine. D'Arblay, Diary (1797), V1. 138. (Davies.)
4. An oral questioning of a student or class by a teacher, conducted with the object of communjeating instruction and preparing for some examination: as, the surgery quiz; the practice quiz. [Colloq.]-5. A cellection of notes made by a student from a professor's lectures, especially when printed for the use of other students. [Colloq.]-6. A monocular eye-glass, with or without a handle; a quizzing-glass.
quiz ${ }^{1}$ (kwiz), $v . ;$ pret. and pp. quizzce, ppr.
quizaing. [< quiz1, n.] I. trans. 1. To puzzling questions, hiuts, and the like; chaff.

The zeal for quizzing him grew less and less
As he grew richeck, Fanny.

11 is [Sydney Smiti's] constant quizzing of the nathonal
loibies gnt peculiaritics.
Eneye. Brit., XX11, 177. 1 hate to be quizzed and I think most people do par. theulariy those who indulge in the habit of puizziny ot pars. . To look at through or as tlurong Auri, iass peer at sergh or as through a quizzingglass; peer at; scrutinize suspiciously.
To inquirc the name of an individual who was using
an eye-glase, in order that he miglit complain. . . that
the person in question was gurizing him
the person in question was quizzing him. Dickene, Sketches.
3. In med., to examine ( $n$ student) orally or informally, as in a quiz- or question-class. [Colloq.]
II. intrans. 1. To practise bantering or claffing; be addicted to teasing.-2. In med., to attend oral or informal examinations, as in a quiz-class. [Colloq.]
quiz ${ }^{2}$ (kwiz), $u$. [Perhaps a var. of whiz.] A tey, formerly popular, consisting of a small cylinder or wheel grooved to receive a string, by which the whecl is made to wind and unwind itself. Also called bandatore.
Moore says that his earllest verses were composed on the use of the toy "called in French a bandalore, sud in quiz-class (kwiz'klas), n. In med., a number of medical students enrolled in a class for the purpose of being orally questioned, either by their teacher or by one anotber. [Colloq.] quiz-master (kwiz'más"tèr), $n$. The teacher or leader of a quiz-class. Compare quiz1, n., 4. quizzer (kwiz'èr), $n$. One who quizzes others, or makes them the object of banter or raillery. quizzery (kwiz'ê-i), n.; pl, quizzeries (-iz). [< quiz ${ }^{1}+$-ery. $]$ The act or practice of quizzing; a quizzical observation or comment.
Of Mrs. Cariyle's quizzeries, he [Sterling] thinks whe puts thens forth as such evident ficitions that they cannot mislead with reference to the character of others.

Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 133.
quizzical (kwiz'i - kạl), a. [< quiz1 + -ic-al. $]$ Characteristic of a quiz; bantering; teasing; shy; queer: as, a quizzical look or remark.
I beileve you have taken such a fancy to the old quizzical feliow that you can't live without him.

Belinds, ix. (Davies.) quizzicality (kwiz-i-kal'i-ti), n. [< quizzical + -ity.] The quality of being quizzical; a quizzical look or remark.
The poor Duke, . . . with the old quizricality in his ijtquizzically (kwiz'i-kal-i), adv. In a quizzical or bantering manner; with playful slyness.
"Look here," ssid one of them, quizzically, "Ogden, have you lived slif your life in every houzse in Crofeid sand in 3lertonville and everywhere?" St. Nicholas, XVII. 611. quizzification (kwiz"i-fi-kā'shọn), n. [< quizzify + -ation.] A joke; a quiz.
After ali, my dear, the whole may be a quizzification of Sir Philip's - and yet he cave me such a minute descrip tion of her person! Miss Edgeworth, Beiinda, xi. (Davies.)
quizzify (kwiz'i-fi), v. t.; pret. and pp. quizzificd, ppr. quizzifying. [< quiz1 $+-i$-fy.] To turn into a quiz; make odd or ridiculons.
The caxon quizzifies the figure, and thereby mars the effect of what wonid otherwise have been a plessing as well as appropriate design.
uizziness (kwiz'i ricityess (kwiz'i-nes), n. Oddness; eccentricity.
His singularities and affectation of affectation alwsys struck me; but both these sid his spirit of sstire arc mere
Quiziness. Mme. D'A rhlay, Diary, V1. 187. (Davies.) quizzing (kwiz'ing), n. [Verbal n. of quizi, v.] Banter; raillery; teasing.
quizzing-glass (kwiz'ing-glás), $n$. A single eyeglass, or monocle; especially, oue that is held to the eye by the muscles of the face.
quot, pron. An obsolete form of who.
quo'. A clipped form of quoth.
quoad hoc (kwō'ad hok). [L.: quoad, so far as ( ( quod, what, as, $+a d$, to); hoc, neut. of hir, this: see he $\left.{ }^{1}.\right]$ To this extent; as far as this.
quoad omnia (kwō'ad om'ni-ä). [ [1.: quoad, so far as; ommia, neut. pl. of omnis, all.] As regards or in respect of all things: as, a quocid ommia parish. See parish.
quoad sacra (kwō'ad sā'krä̀). [L.: quoad, so far as; sacra, nent. pl. of sacer, sacred, consecrated.] In respect of or as far as concerns sacred matters: as, a quoad sucra parish. See parish.
quob, $r$. and $n$. See quabl.
quod ${ }^{1}$. An obsolete form of quoth.
quod ${ }^{2}$ (kwod), 1 . and $v$. See quat ${ }^{2}, 2$.
quoddle ${ }^{1}, r . t$. An obsolete or dialectal form of
quoddle
It scemes it is the fachion with you to sugar your papers
 quoddle? ${ }^{(k w o l l}{ }^{1}$ ), $e$. . i.; pret. and pp, quotdled, ppr. quoddling. [Cf. waddle (?).] To paddle.
You will presently gee the young eagle monuting into
the alr, the duck quoddinn in in poot. By. Stillingjteet, Origines Sscree, iil. 1, \& 16. quoddy (kwod'i), n.; pl. quoddies (-iz). [Abbr. of I'ussamaquodry.s A kind of largo herring found in Passamaquoddy Bay.
quodlibet (kwod'li-bet), ,. joke, pun; < ML. quodllibetum, a quodibet, < L. you please, anything at all (neut. of quilibet, any one you please, any one at all), < quod, what, nent. of $q u i$, who, which, + libet, impers,, it pleases. Cf. quillet ${ }^{2}$.] 1. A scholastic argumentation upou a subject chosen at will, but almost al ways the ological. These are generally the mest elaborate and subtle of the works of the schorastic libets, all written between 1250 snd 1350 .
These are your quodlibets, but no learning, brother. Fleicher (and another), Elder Brother, ii. 1. He who, reading on the Heart (When ail his Quodlibets of Art Could not expound its Pulae and IIeat) Swore he had never felt it beat Prior, Alma, iil.
2. In music: (a) A fantasia or potpourri. (b) A fanciful or humorous harmonic combination of two or more well-known melodies: sometimes equivalent to a Dutch concert.
quodlibetal (kwod'li-bet-al), a. [< ML. quodlibetalis; as quodlibet + al..] Consisting of quod-libets.-Quodlibetal question. Same as quodlibet. quodlibetarian (kwod"li -be-tà'ri-an), n. [ ML. guodlibetarius (< quodlibetum, a quodlibet:
see quodlibet) + an.] One given to quodlibets see quodlibet) + -an.] One g
or argnmentative subtleties.
quodlibetic (kwod-li-bet'jk), a. [<ML. quodlibeticus, < quodlibetum, a quodlibet: see quorllibet.] 1. Not restrained to a particular subject; moved or discussed at pleasure for curi osity or entertainment; pertaining to quodlibets.
To speak with the achools, it is of quodlibetic application, ranging from least to greateat. Sir $W$. Hamilton. 2. Given to niceties and subtle points.
quodlibetical (kwod-li-bet'i-kal), a. [< quodlibetic + -al.] Same as quodlibëtal. W. Watson, A Decachordon of Ten Quodlibetical Questions. quodlibetically (kwod-li-bet'i-kal-i), adv. In a quodlibetical manner; at pleasure; for curiosity; so as to be debated for entertainment.
Many positions seem quodlibetically constituted, snd, like a Delphian blade, will cut on both aides.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. § 3.
quodlingt, quodlint, n. See codling ${ }^{1}, 2$.
Dol. A fine young quodling.
My lawye
'a clerk, I lighted on last night.
B. Jonsom, Alchemist, 1. 1.
quod permittat (kwod pér-mit'at). [So called from these words in the writ: L. quod, which, neut. of $q u i$, who; permittat, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of permittere, permit: see permit 1 .] In Eng. law, a writ (requiring defendaut to permit plaintiff to, etc.) used to prevent interference with the exercise of a right, such as the enjoyment of common of pasture, or the abatement of a nuisance
quod vide (kwod vi'dē). [L.: quod, which, neut. of qui, who; vicle, impv. sing. of vidcre, see.] Which see: common, in the abbreviated form q. $v_{1}$, after a dictionary-word, book-title and page, or the like, to which the reader is tlius referred for further information.
quog (kwog), n. Same as quahog.
quohog, n. Same as quahog.
quoich, n. Same as quaigh.
quoift, $n$. An obsolete spelling of coif.
quoiffíret, $n$. An obsolete spelling of coiffurc. quoilt, $n$. An obsolete spelling of coill.
quoin (koin), $n . \quad$ [< F. coin, an angle, a corner, a wedge: see coim ${ }^{\text {I }}$.] 1. An external solid angle; specifically, in arch. and masonry, the exterual angle of a building. The word is gener ally applied to the sepsate stones or blocks of which the angle ig formed; when these project bcyoud the general
gurface of the walls, and have their cornera chamfered off, surface of the walls, and have their corn
they are called rustic quoins or bossage.
2. A wedge-like piece of stone, wood, metal or other material, used for various purposes (a) In masonry, s wedge to support and ateady a stone. secure the types in a chase or on a galley. Mcchanical quoins are made of iron in many forms, presaure being
applied by means of the screw or by combined wedgea.

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Small wedges, calied quoins, are inserted and driven gradually exert increasing pressire upon the type.

Encyc. Brit., XXII1. 700
(c) In gevn-culting, my one of the four facets on the crow of a brilliant; also, any onc of the four facets on the pavil on or base. Thesefaceta divide eacti pertion of the brii er brilliant. (d) Naut., a wedge placed beneath a cas When stowed on shipboard, to prevent it from rolling. (e) elevation.-Cantick-quoin. Same as canting-coin.
quoin (koin), $v . t . \quad[<q u o i n, n$.$] To wedge,$ steady, or raise with quoins, as a stone in building a wall, the types in a chase, ete.: generally with up. See quoin, n., 2.
"They [flat atones] are exactly what I want for my wail - Just the thing for quoining up." What Mr. Grey meant tones when they did not fit exactly to those below them and thus wedging them up to their proper level.
$J a c o b$ Abbott, Wallace, vii.
quoin-post (koin'pōst), $n$. In hydraul. cngin., the heel-post of a lock-gate. E. H. Knight.
quoit (kwoit), v. [Also coit; < ME. coiten, coytcn, OF. coiter, coitier, quoitier, cuiter, press, push hasten, incite, prob. < L. coactare, force, freq. of cogere, compe]: see cogent. Cf. quats; cf. also quail2, nlt. < L. coagulare.] I. trans. To throw as a quoit; throw.

Quoit him down, Bardolph. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 206.
Hundreds of tarred and burning hoops were skilfull woited sround the necks of the soldiers, who struggled in vain to extricate themael ves from these flery ruffs

Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 468
II. intrans. To throw quoits; play at quoits.

Fer Python slain, he Pythian gamea decreed,
To ouoit, to run, and steeda and chariota drive
To quoit, to run, snd ateeda and chariota drive.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamerph., i. 600 quoit (kwoit), n. [Also coit, also dial. quait; <ME. coite, coyte; cf. quoit, $\left.v_{.}\right]$1. A flattish ring of iron, used in playing a kind of game. It is generally from $8 \frac{1}{4}$ to 91 inches in ex
ternsl diameter, and between 1 snd 2 inches in breadth, cenvex on the upper slde and slightly concave on the under gide, so that the outer edge curvea downward, and ia sharp enough to cut into noft ground.
IIe willed vs also himselfe to sit downe before him the distance of a quoit's cat from hig tent.

> Irom hig tent. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 355.

## Tis net thine to hnil the distant dart,

The quoit to toss, the pond rous mace to wield,
Or urge the race, or wreatle on the field.


Pope, Iliad, xxili. 713.
Formerly in the country the rustics, not having the round perforated quoits to play with, used horae-shoes, and in many places the quont itgeli, $\quad$ Strut, Sports and Pastimea, p. I42. 2. $p l$. The game played with such rings. Two pins, called hobs, are driven part of their length into the ground some distance spart; and the players, who are
divided into two aides, stand beside one hob, and in regular guccession throw their queits (of which each player has two) as near the other hob as they can. The side which has the queit nearest the hob counts a point toward game, or, if the quoit is thrown ge as to gurround the hob, it connts twe. The gsme only slightly resembles the at cient exerclise of throwing the digcus, which has, however,
been often translated by this English word.

A' plays at quoits well.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i1. 4. 260.
The game of quoits, or coita, . . . is more moderate, because this exerclae does not depend so much upon auperior strength as upon superior skiii.
3. A quoit shaped implement of war. a pelished, a discus. Those used by the sikhs are of pellished ateel with sharp edges, snd are sometimes richly
quoivest, $n$. Plıral of quoif, an old form of coif.
quo jure (kwō jörē). [So called from these words in the writ: L. quo, by what, abl. sing. neut. of quis, who, which, what; jure, abl. sing. of jus, law, right.] In law, a writ which formerly lay for him who had land wherein another challonged common of pasture time out of mind: it was to compel him to show by what title he challenged it. Wharton.
quokt, quoket. Obsolete strong preterits of quake.
quoll (kwol), $n$. [Australian.] An Anstralian marsupial mammal, Dasyurus macrurus.
quo minus (kwob mímus). [So called from these words in the writ: L. quo, by which, abl. sing. of quod, which, neut. of qui, who; minus, less: seeminus.] An old English writ, used in a suit complaining of a grievance which consisted in diminishing plaintiff's resources, as for instance, waste committed by defendant on land

## quota

from which plaintifi had a right to take wood or hay. The Court of Exchequur, whosc eriginal juristiction related to the Treasury, acquit red its jurishlietion between private autitors by allowing a plaintiff by the use of this Writ to alicge thas, by reasen of the defendant'a not paying
the debt sued for, the plalntiff was tess shtic (que mirus) the debt sued for, the phalntiff was tess a
to discharge his obligationg to the crown.
quondam (kwon'dam), $\ell_{0}$. and $n$. [L., formerly, < quom, cum, when, + -lum, a demonstr. particle.] I. a. Having been formerly; former: as, one's quondam friend; a quondam schoolmaster.

This is the quendam king. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iif. I. 23. Farewell, my hepes! my anchor now is broken :
Fareweli, my mundam joys, of which no token
Farewell, my quondam joys, of which no token
is now remaining.
is now remaining.
Beau. and Fl., Womsn-Hater, iii. 2
II. $n$. A person formerly in an office; a person ejected from an office or a position.
Make them quondams, out with them, cast them out of
their oftice. As yet there was never learned man, or any scholar or other, that visited us aince we came into bocardo, which now in oxiord may be called a college er quondams. 8 . 84. quondamshipt (kwon'dam-ship), n. [< quondam + ship.] The state of being a quoudam. As for my quondamship, I thank God that he gave me the grace to come by it by so henest a means.
Latimer, 4 th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.
Quoniam (kwo'ni-am), n. [So called from the initial word in the L. version: L. quoniam, since
now, although, $\langle$ quom, cum, when since + now, although, Squom, cum, when, since, + jam, now.] 1. In the Rom. Cuth. liturgy: (a) the words of the above.-2t. [l.c.] A sort of drinking-cup.

Out of can, queniam, or jourdan.
Heaty, Disc. of New World, p. 60. (Nares.) quont, $n$. See quant.
quookt, quooket. Obsolete preterits and past participles of quake.
quorlt, $v$. A Middle English form of whirl.
quorum (kwō'rum), n. [Formerly also corwm;
< L. quorum, ' of whom, gen. pl. of qui. who see who. In commissions, etc., written in Latin, it was common, after mentioning certain persons gencrally, to specify one or more as always to be included, in such phrases as quorum umum A. B. esse volumus (of whom we will that A. B. be one); such persons as were to be in all cases necessary therefore constituted a quorum.] 1. In England, those justices of the peace whose presence is necessary to constitute a bench. Among the juatices of the peace it was formerly customary to name some eminent for knowledge sud prudence to be of the quorum; but the diatinction is now practically He that will net cry "amen" to this, let him live neber eem wise, and die $\theta^{\prime}$ the corum.

Beau. and Fl., Scorn[u] Lady, i. 2. I must not omit that Sir Roger is juatice of the quorum.
Addison, Spectator, No. 2.
2. The number of members of any constitnted body of persons whose presence at or partici pation in a mecting is required to render its proceedings valid, or to enable it to transact business legally. If no special rule exiata, a majority of the members is a quorum; but in a body of consider able size the quorum may by rule be nuch leas than a msjority, or in a amaller one much more. Forty member Commers.

In auch cases, two thirds of the whele number of Sens. tors are necessary to form a quorum. Calhoun, Works, I. 175. Others [regulationa] preacribe rules for the removal of unwividuals by fixing s quorum. Siubbe, Conat. Hist., \& 367 . 3†. Requisite materials.
Here the Dutchmen found fullcrs' earth, preeious all Crintan rum to the making of good cloath.

Fuller, Ch. IIiat., III. ix. 12 (Davies.)
Quorum of Twelve, or Quorum, s name given cellectively to the
Mormon'.
quostt, $n$. An olosolete spelling of coast.
quota (kwō'tịi), n. [< It. quota, a share, < L. quota (so. purrs), fem. of quotus, of what nnmber, how many, < quot, how many, as many as, akin to qui.] A proportional part or share; share or proportion assigned to each; any required or proportionate single contribution to a total sum, number, or quantity.
They never once furnished their quota either of ghips or
nen. men.

The power of raising armies, by the most obvious congtruction of the articles of the confederation, is merely powe

## quotability

quotability（kwó－ta－bil＇i－ti），n．$\quad[<$ quotablc + －ity（see－bility）．］Capability of or fitnoss for being quoted；quotable quality．
It is the prossicism of these two writers（Cowper and Howre］to which is owing their especial quotability．
Poe，Marginalia，xxvill．
（Davies．）
quotable（kwō＇ta－bl）a．［ $<$ quote + －ablc．］ Capable of or suitable for being quoted or cited．
Mere vividness of expression，such as makes quotable passages，comes of the complete surrender of self to the Lowell，Among my Books，1st ser．，p． 176.
quotableness（kwō＇ta－bl－nes），$n$ ．Quotability． A thenæum，Nov．24，18888，p． 693.
quotably（kwō＇tạ－bli），ade．So as to be quoted； in a quotable manner．
All qualitles of round coal prices are weak，though not
quotation（kwō－tā＇shon），n．［＜quotc＋－ation．］
1．The act of quoting or citing．
Classical quotation is the paroie of literary men alf over
the world．
Emerson ．．．believed in quotation，and borrowed from everybody，．．．not in sny stealthy or shame－faced way， but proudly．＂O．W．Holmes，Emerson，xif．
2．That which is quoted；an expression，a statement，or a passage cited or repeated as the utterance of some other speaker or writer； a citation．
When the guotation is not only apt，but has in it a term of wit or satire，it is still the better qualified for medal， as it has a double capacity of pleasing．

Addison，Ancient Medals， $1 i 1$. 3．In com．，the current price of commodities or stocks，published in prices－current，etc．
A quotation of price such as sppears in a dsily price ifst is，if there has been much fluctustion，oniy a very rough guide to the sctual rates of exchange that have been the basis of tha successive bargsins mskhg up the day＇s busi－
ness．
Encyc．Brit．，XXII，465． ness，
4．［Abbr．of quotation－quadrat．］In printing， a large hollow quadrat，usually of the size $3 \times 4$ picas，made for the larger blanks in printed matter．［U．S．］＝Syn．2．Extract．See quote．
quotational（kwō－tā＇shon－al），a．［＜quotation ＋－al．］Of or pertaining to quotations；as a quotation．
quotationist（kwō－tā＇shon－ist），n．［＜quotation + －ist．］One who makës quotations．
Considered not altogether by the narrow inteliectuals of quotationists and common places， quotation－mark（kwō－tā＇shon－märk），n．One of the marks used to note the beginning and the end of a quotation．In English，quotation－marks generally consist of two hiverted commas at the beginning and two apostrophes at the end of a quotation；but a single comma and a single spostrophe are also used，es－ pecially in Great britain．In the former case the mark－ lag of a quotation within a quotation is singla；in the latter，properly double．Single quotation－marks are often used，ss in this work，to mark s transiation．Quotation－ marksiliy cut and cast for this use；and in some fonts for printing in English characters have been made for the beginning of quotations corresponding in reverse to the spostrophes at the end．
quote（kwōt），$v . ;$ pret．and pp．quoted，ppr． quoting．［Formerly also cote；＜OW．quoter， coter，F．coter，letter，number，quote（in com－ mercial use），＜ML．quotore，mark off into chapters and verses，give a reference，＜$L$ ． quotus，of what number，how many，＜quot，as many as．］I．trans．1＋．To note down；set down in writing；hence，in general，to note； mark；obscrve．

A fellow by the hand of nature mark＇d，
Quoted sud sign＇d to do a deed of shame
Shak．，K．John，iv．2．222．
I am sorry that with better heed and judgement
I hsd not quoted him．Shak．，Hamlet，ii．1． 112 Wherfore I was desirous to see it again，and to read it time，it was thus quoted in the margent as ye see．

Foxe，margent as ye see．

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2．To adduce from some author or speaker； cite，as a passage from some author or a saying of some speaker；name，repeat，or arlduce as the utterance of some other person，or by way of anthority or illustration；also，to cite the words of：as，to quotc a passage from Homer ； to quote Shakspere or ono of his plays；to quote chapter and verse．
He quoted texts right npon our Saviour，thongh he ex－ people guole Engiish standards they dwarf their own proportlons．Emersan，Conduct of Life． 3．In writing or printing，to inclose within quo－ tation－marks；distinguish as a quotation or as quoted matter by marking：as，the dialogue in old books is not quotcl．－4．In com．，to name， as the price of stocks，produce，cte．；name the current price of，－Quoted matter，in printing，com posed types that are inciosed by quotstion－marks：thus， ＂＂$=$ Syy．2．Quote，Cite，Adduce，Recite．When we quete or recite，we repeat the exact words；when we cite or $a d$ ． duce，we bay only refer to the passage without quoting it， or we may give the substanca or the passage．We may guote s thing for the pleasure that we take in it or for suy other reason：as，to quote s saying of Tzaak Wsiton＇s．We cte or adduee a thing in proo or some asserion or doc－
trine：as，to cite sa suthority in court；to adduce conflr－ matory exanpies．Adduce，besides being brosder in it use is stronger than cile，as to urge in proof．Recite in this conuection，applies to the quoting of a passage of some length ：sa，torecite a 1 sw ：torecite the conversation of La renzo and Jessics at Beimont．It generally tmplies that the passage is glven orally from memory，but not necessa－ rily，as s pention recies，etc．；the othery msy be freety used of that which is read alond or oniy written．
II．intrans．To cite the words of another； make a quotation．
quote（kwōt），$n$ ．［In def．1，く OF．quotc；in other senses＜quotc，r．］1t．A note upon an author．

O were thy margents cilfes of jtching just，
Or quotes to chalke out men the way to sin，
Then were there hope that multitudes wold thrust
To buy thee．C．Tourneur，Transformed Metamorpho－
2．A quotation，or the marking of a quotation． This column of＂Local Notes and Queries＂．．．hss been gucceeded by s colnmn entitled＂Notes and Quotes．

N．and Q．，7th ser．，VII．505．
3．A quotation－mark：usually in the plural． ［Colloq．］－4ヶ．A quotient．［Rare．］
quoteless（kwōt＇les），a．［＜quote＋－less．］Not capable or worthy of being quoted；unquotable． Wright．
quoter（kwōtèr），n．One who quotes or cites the words of an author or a speaker．
Next to the origlnator of a good sentence is the first
quoteworthy（kwōt＇wẻr＂جHi），a．Desorving of

## quotation．［Rare．］

In Horne＂s＂Spirit of the Age＂are soms quoleworthy re marks．The New Mirror（N．Y．，1843），III． quoth（kwōth）．Preterit of quethe．［Obsolete or archaic．］
＂Good morrow，fooi，＂quoth $\mathbf{I}$ ．＂No，sir，＂quoth he，
＂Cali me not fool till heaven hsth sent me fortune．＂
Shak．，As youl Like it，It．7． 18 Quoth the raven，＂Nevermore．＂Poe，The Raven． quotha（kwo＇thä），interj．［For quoth a，and that for quoth he，a being a corruption of he：sce $a^{6}$ ． Forsooth！indeed！originally a parenthetical phrase used in repeating the words of another with more or less contempt or disdain．
Here are ye clavering about the Duke of Argyle，and this mano Martingale gaun to break on our hands，and lose us gude slxty pounds－I wonder what duke will pay that， quotha．Scott，Heart of Mid－Lothlan，xxiv． quotidian（kwọ－tid＇i－an），a．and n．［＜ME．co－ tidien，く OF．quotidien，cotidien，F．quotidien $=$ Pr．cotidian，cotedian $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．cotidiano $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．It． quotidiano，＜L quotidianus，cottidianus，daily， （quotidie，cottidie，cotidie，daily，〈 quot，as many ring or returning daily：as，a quotidian fever． Common and quotidian infirmities that so necessarily at－ tend me $\quad$ Sir T．Bronene，Reiligio Medici，fii． 7 ．
qy．
Like the human body，with a quotidicth life，a periodical ceurrence of ebbling and flowing tides． Gladstone，Might of Right，p．173．

## Double quotidian fever．See fever ${ }^{1}$

II．n．1．Something that returns or is ex－ pected every day；specifically，in merl．，a fever whose paroxysms return every day．

He seems to have the quotidian of love upon him．
A disposition which to his he finds wiil never cement，a quotidian of sorrow and discontent in hls house． Millon，Divorce，ii． 16.
$2+$ ．A cleric or church officer who does daily duty．－3t．Paymeut given for such duty．
quotient（kwö＇shent），n．［＝F．quoticnt；with accom．term．－enit，＜L．quoties，quotiens，how often，how many times，\＆qupt，how many，as many as．］In math．，the result of the process of division；the number of times one quantity or number is contained in another．Sce divi－ sion， 2 －Differential quotient．Same as differential coeficie
quotiety（kwō－tí＇e－ti），n．［＜L．quotics，how often（see quotient）+ －e－ty．］The proportion－ ate frequency of an event．
quotity（kwot＇i－ti），n．［＜L．quot，how many，＋ －i－ty．］1．The number of individuals in a col－ lection．－2．A collection considered as contain－ ing a number of individuals．Carlyle，French Rev．，I．ii．
quotqueant，$n$ ．A corruption of cotquean．
Don Quot－quean．Don Spinster I wear a petticoast still，and put on your smock s Monday．

Fletcher（and another），Love＇s Cure，ii． 2.
quotum（kwō＇tum），n．［L．，neut．of quotus，of what number，how many，＜quot，how many，as many as．］A quota；a share；a proportion． ［Rare．］
The number of names which are reaily formed ly an miml．
tation of sound dwindles down to a very small quotum if tation of sound dwindles down to a very small quotum if cross－examined by the comparative philologist．
quo warranto（kwō wo－ran＇tō）．［So called from these words in the writ： $\mathrm{I}_{\text {．}}$ quo，by what （abl．sing．neut．of quis，who，which，what）； ML，varranto，abl．of warrantum，warrant：see warrant．］In law，a writ ealling upon a person or body of persons to show by what warrant they exercise a public office，privilege，fran－ chise，or liberty．It is the remedy for usurpa－ tion of office or of corporate franchises，etc．－ Information or action in the nature of a quo war－ ranto，s ststement of complaint by a pubic prosecutor or complainsant to the courl，now used in many jurisdictions in lfen of the ancient writ of quo uarranto．
Quran，$n$ ．Same as Koran．
quyt，$n$ ．Same as quey．Halliwell．
quyrboillet，quyrboillyt．Obsolete forms of cuir－bouilli．
Tha Gentyles han schorte Speres snd large，and fuile trenchan on hat syde d and made of Quyrboylle，and hire Hore covertoures of the His jambeux were of guyrboilly．

Chaucer，Sir Thopas，1． 164.
quyssewest，n．A Middle English form of cuishes．
quysshent，$n$ ．An obsolete form of cushion．
And doun she sette hire by hym on a stone
Of jssper，on a quysshen［var．（16th century）quishin］gold ybette．Chaucer，Troiils，il． 1229.
q． $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ ．An abbreviation（a）of the Latin phrase quantum vis，＇as much as you will＇；（b）of quod vide，＇which see．＇
qw．See qu．
qwelet，$n$ ．An obsolete form of wheel．
qweseynt，$n$ ．An obsolete form of cushion．
qwethert，$a d v$ ．An obsolete dialectal variant of whether．
qwh－．See wh－．
qwhatt，pron．A Middle English dialectal form
of what．
wichet，pron．An obsolete dialectal form of hich．
y．An abbreviation of query．



1. The eighteenth letter and fourteentl consonaut in the English alphabet, representing a character having a like position and value in tho alphabets from which the English is derived-the Latin, Greek, and Phenician. Specimens of its early forms (as in the case of the other letters: see eapecially 4) are given below:


The tag below the curve by which the English (and the Latin) in differa from the later Greek form P was added to the latter in order to diatinguish it from the $p$-aign after made on Greek ground, but was sbandoned there when the diatinction of the $p$ - and $r$-aigna had become estab ished in another way. The value of the character has always been essentially the aame; it repreaenta a continuoua sonant utterance made between the tip of the tongue and the roof of the mouth, at a point more or less removed ack ward from the upper front teeth. The sound is 80 reso nd it ia in fact ned as a nearly akin with the vowels Sanskrit and some of the Slavic dialects : in normal as lish pronunciation, however, it never has that vslue. By its noode of production it is nearly akin with $l$, and $r$ and $l$ are to a large extent interchangealile with one another in linguistic history. It is often classed as a "liquid," siong with $l, m, n$; less often, but more accurately, as a semivowel, with $l, y, v$. It also, on no small acale, answers as correaponding sonant (in languagea that have no z) to 8 as aurd, and comes from 8 under aonantizing influences: ao in Sanskrit, in Latin (as ar from ara), and in the initial r of nany words was sspirated (thgit is pro nounced with an $h$ before it), as hring (our rina); but the aspiration was long ago abaedoned, both in pronuncistion and in apelling. In Greek initial $r$ was always thus aspirated, and the combination was transliterated in Latin by $r h$ instead of $h r$ : hence the frequency of $r h$ in our words of Greek derivation. Moreover, such an re, when by inflection or composition made medial, became rrh, that speliing in many of our words (for example, diarrhea, hemorrhage, catarrh, etc.): in recent acientific words and names taken from Greek, the Greek rule and Latin practice as regards the doubiing and appiratinn of the $r$ are often neglected. The mode of production of the r-zound itself varies greatiy in different languages and dialecta. Normally its utterance is combined with a distinct trilling or vibration of the tip of the tongue, in various degrees (the sound is thence often called the "dog's letter," littera canina). Bnt in ordinary English pronuncommonly, altogether wanting: in fact, the tip of the tongue is drawn too far back into the dome of the palate to admit of vibration; the English $r$ is a smooth $r$. But further, in many localities, even among the most cultivated apeakers, no T is ever really pronounced at all un. less followed (in the same word, or, il final, in the word following) by a vowel (for example, in are, farther, pronounced $a h$, father); it either simply disappears, or, as arter most long vowela, is replaced by a bit of neuif it comea to be pronounced by the addition of vowel, it retains the same nentral-vowel sound as transition-sound (for example, in faring, fearing, pouring, during, firing, souring: the pronunciation is indicated in this work by retaining the $r$ in the aanse ayllable with the long vow el : thus, fär'ing, fër'ing, etc.). An r bas a stronger and more frequent influence upon the chsracter of the preceding vowel than any other conaonant; hence the reduction to similarity of the vowel. all our $r$ 's that are written are pronounced, the sound is more common than any other in English utterance (over seven per cent.); the inatances of occurrence before a vowel, and so of universal pronunciation, aro only hali as irequent. There are iocalitica where the normal vibra tion of the tip of the tongue is replaced by one of the uvala, making a guttural trill, which is atill more en : such are nansid of dog a letter chan is the ordinary the aound appears to occur only sporadically in English pronunciation.
2. As a medieval Roman numeral, 80 , and with a line over it ( $\overline{\mathrm{R}}), 80,000-3$. As an abbreviation: (a) Of Rex or Regina, as in George R., Victoria R. (b) Of Royal, as in R. N. for Royal Naty, R. A. for Royal Academy or Acalemician, or for Royal Arch (in freemasonry). (c) Pre-
fixed to a medical prescription ( R ), of recipe, take. (d) [l.c.] Naut.: (1) In a ship's log-book, of rain. (2) When placed against a man's name in the paymaster's book, of run aucay. (e) Of right (right-hand), as in $R$. A. for right ascension, R.II. E. for right second entrance (on the stage of a theater). ( $f$ ) In math., $r$ is generally a radius vector of coorrdinates, $R$ the radius of a circle, $\rho$ a radius of curvature. - The three R's, reading, writh ing, and srithmetic : a humorous term. Tt originated with sir Witiam Curtis ( $1752-1829$ ), an eminent but iliterate alderman and lord mayor of London, who, on being Riting, Reading, and Rithmetic.'
Parochial education in Scotland had never been conflned
rat, $n$. An obsolete form of roe ${ }^{1}$. Chaucer.
Ra (rä), n. [Egypt.] In Egypt. mythol., the sovereign sun-god of the Memphite system, the chief Egyptian personification of the Supreme Bcing. He was often confounded to some extent with the Theban Amen. In art he was typically represented as a hawk-headed man bearing on his head the solar disk R. A royal uræua.
. A. An abbreviation of (a) Royal Academy, (b) Royal Academician; (c) Royal Arch; (d) right ascension.
ra-. [See re-.] A prefix in some words of French origin, ultimately from re-and ad-. See rabatc, rabbet, rapport, etc.
raad, n. [< Ar. ra'd, thunder.] A nematognathous fish, Malapterurus electricus, inhabiting the Nile; the electric catfish. It reaches a length of 3 to 4 feet, and gives a sharp galvanic shock on being touched
rabl (rab), $n$. [Origin obscure.] A kind of loam; a coarse hard substance for mending roads. Halliwell. [Cornwall, Eng.]
$\mathrm{rab}^{2}+$ (rab), $n$. [An abbr. of rabbit ${ }^{2}$.] Same as rabbit ${ }^{2}, 1$.
$\mathrm{rab}^{3}$ (rab), n. [Heb.: see rabbi.] A title of respect given to Jewish doctors or expounders of the law. See rabbi.
rabanna (ra-ban'ä), n. [Native name.] Cloth or matting made from the raffia and perhaps other fibers: an article of export from Madagascar to Mauritius. See raffia.
rabat (ra-bat'; F. pron. ra-bä'), n. [F., < ra bat, a turned-down collar, a band or ruff, OF also a plasterers' beater, a penthouse, eaves, also a beating down, suppression, < rabattre, beat down, bring down: see rabate. Cf. rabato.] 1. A kind of linen collar worn by some ecelesiastics, falling down upon the chest and leaving the neck exposed.-2. A polishing-material made from unglazed pottery which has failed in baking, used by marble-workers, etc.
rabate (ra-bāt'), v. t.; pret. and pp. rabated, ppr. rabating. [Early mod. E. also rabbate; < F. rabattre, OF , rabatre, beat down, bring down, <rc-, back, + abattre, beat down: see abate. Cf. rebate.] 1t. To beat down; rebate.
This alteration is sometimes by sddiag, sometimes by abatting, of a aillable or letter to or from a worde either in the beginning, middle, or ending.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 134.
2. In falconry, to bring down or recover (the hawk) to the fist.
rabatet (ra-bāt'), $n_{\text {. }}$ [<rabate, $\left.v_{.}\right]$Abatement. And your figures of rabbate be as many.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesic, p. 135.
rabatinet (rab'a-tin), n. [<F. *rabatine (9), dim. of rabat, a neck-band: see rabat, rabato.] Same as rabato.
Reform me, Janet, that precise ruff of thine for an open rabatine of lace and cut work, that will let men sce thol rabatot (ra-ba'tō), $n$. [Also rebato; with altered terınination (as if of Sp. or It. origin), $\langle\mathrm{OF}$. (and F.) rabat, a turnerl-down collar, a band or ruff: seo rabat.] 1. A falling band; a collar turned over upon the shoulders, or supported in a horizontal position like a ruff.

Where is your gowne of silke, your periwigs
Heywood, 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 168).
Your atiffnecked rabatos, that have more arches ior pride orow under than cun stand under five London bridges. book
2. A wire or other stiffener used to hold this band in place.
I pray you, sir, what ssy you to these great ruffes, which are borne up with supporters and rebatoes, as it were with
poste and raile?
Dent'd Pathway, p. 42 . (Hallivell.) rabattement (ra-bat'ment), n. [< F. rabattement, (rabattrc, beat döwn: see rabate.] Au operation of descriptive geometry consisting in representing a plane as rotated about one of its traces until it is brought into a plano of proection, with a view of performing other operations more easily performed in such a situation, after which the plane is to be rotated back to its proper position.
rabban (rab'an), n. [Heb. rabban, lord; cf. Ar. rabbani (>Përs. rabbani), belonging to a lord or the Lord, divine; as a noun, a rabbi; rabbana (Pers.), O our Lord! etc.: see rabbi, and cf. rabbomi.] A title of honor (of greater dignity than rabbi) given by the Jews to the patriarchs or presidents of the Sanhedrim - Gamaliel I., who was patriarch in Palestine about A.D $30-50$, being the first to whom it was applied. rabbanist (rab'an-ist), n. Same as rabbinist. rabbatet, v. $t$. Àn obsolete form of rabate.
abbet (rab'et), v. t. [Early mod. E. also rabbot, rabot; <ME. rabeten, rabbet, <OF. (and F.) raboter, plane, level, lay even; cf.F. rabot, a joiners' plane (also a plasterers' beater, cf. OF. rabat, a plasterers' beater': see rabat); cf. F. raboteux, rugged, knotty, rongh; < OF. rabouter, thrust back ( $=$ Pr. rebotar $=$ It. ributtare, pusl back), ( re-, again, + aboter, abouler, thrust against: see re-and abut. Cf. rebut.] To cut the edge of (a board) so that it will overlap that of the next piece, which is similarly cut out, and will form a close joint with this adjoining board; cut or form a rabbet in (a board or piece of timber). See rabbet, $n$.-Rabbeted lock, a lock of which the face-plate is sunk in a rabbet in the edge of a door E. H. Knight
rabbet (rab'et), n. [< ME. rubet, < OF. (and F.) rabot, a joiners' plane, <raboter, plane: see rabbet, $v$.$] 1. A cut made on the edge of a board$ o that it may join by lapping with another board similar-
ly cut; also, a rectangular recess, channel, or groove cutalong the edge of a
 board or the like
to receive a corresponding projection eut on the edge of another board, etc., required to fit into it. Rabbets are common in paneling See also cut under match-joint.-2. Same as rabbet-plane.
rabbeting-machine (rab'et-ing-ma-shēn"), $n$ A machine for cutting rabbets: a form of matehing-, molding-, or planing-machine. E. H. Knight.
rabbet-joint (rab'et-joint), n. A joint formed by rabbeting, as the edges of two boards or pieces of timber.
rabbet-plane (rab'et-plān), n. A plane for plowing a groove along the edge of a board. Rabbet-planes are so shaped as to
adapt them to peadapt them to pework. In a squarework. In a squarecutting edge is square across the sole: in a skerojabbet planle the


Square Rabbet-plane.

## rabbet-plane

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acroas the sole; in a
side, not on the sole.
rabbet one (he rabbet-Saw (rab'et-sâ), n. A saw nsed for mak-
ing rabbets. Such suws commonly have an adjustable fence or gage to insure the proper placing of the groove.
rabbi ( $\mathrm{rab}^{\prime} \mathrm{i}$ or rab'í), n.; pl. rubbis (rab'iz or rab'siz $^{\prime 2}$. [Early mod. F. also rabbic, rabby; < ME. rabi, raby = OF . rabbi, rabi, raby, <LL. rabbi, < Gr. $\dot{\rho} a \beta \beta i,<\mathrm{Heb}$. (Aramaic) rabbī, master, lord (much used in the Targums for all degrees of authority, from king and high priest down to chief shepherd), lit. 'my master' or 'my lord' (= Ar. rabbi, 'my master'' or 'my lord') ; with pronominal suffix $-\bar{i},\langle$ rab, master, lord ( $=$ Ar. rabb, master, lord, the Lord, God, ef. rabba, mistress), く räbab, begreat. Cf. rab', rabbin, rabban, rabbomi.] Literally, 'my master': a title of respect or of office (of higher dignity than rab) given to Jewish doctors or expounders of the law. In modern Jewiah naage the term is atrictly applied only to thosa who are authorized
hy ordination to decidg legal and ritualistic queations hy ordination to deeidg legal and ritualistic queations, and to perform certain deasnated finetiona, as to receede proselytek, etc.; ingutished Jewish aciolars. By persona not IJebrewa it is often applied to any one ministering to a Jewiah congregation, to diatinguial him from a Christian clergyman.

Ood liketh nat that Raby men us calle.
Chaucer, summoner'a Tale, 1. 479.
They said unto him, Rabbi (whieh la to say, being inter-
preted, Master [i. e., Teacher]).
Thoas whoge heads with age are hoary prowen,
ADd thoae great Rabbies that do grauely git,
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas'a Weeks, ii., The Captaines. rabbin (rab'in), $u . \quad$ [ F. rabbin, <LL. rabbi, <Gr. jaßßi, rabbi: see rabbi.] Same as rabbi.
It is expressly againat the lawa of our own government When a miniater doth serve as a atipendiary curate, which kind of service nevertheless the greatest rabbins of that
part do altogether follow. Ilooker, Ecelea. Polity, v. 80 . Now he [Salmasius] betakes himself to the fabulous rab. bins again. Milton, Anz. to Salmasius, iii. 85. rabbinate (rab'in-āt), n. [< rabbin + -atc3.] The dignity or office of a rabbi.
Gradually the Talmud, which had been once the common pabulum of all education, passed out of the knowledge of the laity, and wasabandoned almust entirely to candidates
for the rablinate.
Encyc. Brit., X1I1. 681. rabbinic (ra-bin'ik), a, and $n$. [=F. rabbinique; as rabbin + -ic.] I. a. Same as rabbinical.
II. $n$. [cap.] The language or dialect of the rabbis; tho later Hebrew
rabbinical (ra-bin'i-kal), $a$. [<rabbinic + -al.] Pertaining to the rabbis, or to their opinions, learning, and language. The term rabbinical has been applicd to all tho Jewish exegetical writings composed after the Christiau era.
We will not buy your rabbinical fumes; we have One
that calls ua to buy of him pure gold tried in the fire. that calls ua to bny of himpure gold tried in the fire.
Miton, On Def. of Humb. Remonat.

> It is but a legend, I know, A fable, a phantom, a show, of the ancient rabbinical lore.

Longfellow, Sandalphon.
Rabbinical Hebrew. See Hebrew.
rabbinically (ra-bin'i-kal-i), adv. In a rabbinical manner; like a rabbi.
rabbinism (rab'in-izm), $n$. [ $\langle\mathrm{F}$, rabbinisme $=$ Sp. rabinismo; as rabbin + -ism.] 1. A rablanguage of the rabbis.-2. A system of religious belief prevailing among the Jews from the return from the Jewish captivity to the latter part of the eighteenth century, the distinguishing feature of which was that it declared the oral law to be of equal authority with the written law of God.
rabbinist (rab'in-ist), n. [Also rabbanist; $\langle\mathrm{F}$. rabbiniste $=$ Sp. rabinista; as rabbin + -ist.] Among the Jews, one who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the rabbins, in opposition to the Karaites, who rejected the traditions. See rabbinism.
Those who atood up for the Talmud and its traditiona wore chiefiy the rabbiaa and their followera; from whence the party had the name of rabbinists.
rabbinite (rab'in-it), n. $\quad\left[<\right.$ rabbin $\left.+-i t e^{2 .}\right]$ Same as rabbinist.
rabbit ${ }^{1}$ (rab'it), n. [Early mod. E. also rabbate, rabet; < ME. rabet, rabbit, appar. $\langle$ OF. *rabot, indicated in F. dial. rabotte, a rabbit; cf. OD. robbe, D. rob, a rabbit; LG. G. robbe, a sea-dog, seal; Gael. rabaid, rabait, a rabbit. Cf. F. rable, the back of a rabbit, Sp. Pg. rabo, tail, hind quarters, $S p$. rabel, hind quarters. An older E. name is cony. The native name for the rabbit is hare (including hares and rab-
bits).] 1. A rodent mammal, Lepus cuniculus, of the hare family, leporitlar; a kind of hare notable for burrowing in the ground. This antmal is indigenous to Europe, but hais been naturalized in many other countriea, and is the originai on an he he of Europe, L. timidus or variatilis, with ghorter ears


## Kalbbit (white lop-eared variety).

and limbs. The oatural color is brownish, but in domestication black, gray, white, and pied iodividuals are found. The eara aro naturally erect, but in some breeds they fall; auch rabbita are called lopped or top-eared, and degrees of lopping of the ears are named half-lops and
full tops. Rabbita breed in their burrows or warrens, and also freely in butchea: they are very prolffle, bringing forth geveral timea a year, uanaliy aix or eight at a litter and in some countries where they have been naturalized they multiply so rapidly as to become a peat, as in Australia for example. The fur is used in the manufacture of hata and for other purpoaea, and the fleah is eateemed for food.
Hence-2. Any hare; a leporid, or any member of the Leporidre. The common gray rabbit or wood-rab-
bit of the United statea is L. sylvaticus, also calied cottonbit of the United Statea is L. sylvaticus, also calied cotton-
tail and molly cottontail, a variety of which (or a eloaely related specieas) is the sage-rabhit of weatern North A merica, L. aremisia. The marsh- rabbit in $L$. palustris ; the awamp-
rabbit of the Southern States ia $L$. aquaticus Varions larga long-eared and long-limbed harea of weatern North America are called juck-rabbits or jackoss-rabbits. The
 See cuta under cottontail, jack-rabbit, and hare. - Native rabbit, in Australia, a long-eared kind of bandicoot, Maerotiz lagotiz- Snow-shoe rabbit, that variety of the
Amertean varying hare which is found in the Rocky Ameriean varying hare which if found in the Rocky the fur of the feet is very heavy. It has been deacribed as a distinct species, Lepus bairdi, but is better treated
as a loeal race of $Z$. americanus.- Welsh rabbit. as a loeal race of L. americanus.- Welsh rabbit. [A term of jocular origin, formed after tha fashion of Nor-
folk capon, a red herring, etc. (zee quotation). Owing to an abaurd notion that rabbit in this phraga is a corruption of $\tau$ arebit (as if 'a rare bit') the word fa often so written.] Cheese melted with a littie ale, and poured over alices of hot toast. Cream, mustard, or Worcestershire aauce are occasionally added - and the nama has been given to
cheese toasted but not entirely melted, and laid on toast cheese toasted but not entirely melted, and laid on toast.
IFelgh rabbit is a genuine al ang term, belonging to a large 1 Felsh rabbit is a genuine alang term, belonging to a large
group which descrilue in the amae humorous way the special dish or product or pecullarity of a particular dis-
triet. For exampiea: triet. For exampies: an ansex lion ia a call; a Field. or Nortolk capona are red herrings: Irish apricots or Miunater plumg are potatoes; Gravesend aweetneata are ahrimps. Macmillan's Mag. rabbit ${ }^{1}$ (rab'it), v.i. [< rabbit1, n.] To hunt or trap rabbits.
She liked keeping the acore at cricket, and coming to look at them fiahing or rabbiting in her walks. T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. vil. "I anppose," pursued Mr. Morley preaently, "that you
have been indulging in the Engliahnan's uaual recreation of alaughter," "I 've been rabbiting, if that's what you mean," anawered Sir Christopher hhortly.
I. E. Norris, Miss Shafto, xix.
rabbit ${ }^{2} \downarrow$ (rab ${ }^{\prime}$ ), $n$. [< OF. (and F.) rabot, a
plasterers' beater: see rabbet.] 1. A wooden plasterers' beater: see rabbet.] 1. A wooden -2. A wooden can used as a drinking-vessel.
Strong beer in rabits and cheating pemy cana,
Three pipes for two-pence, and anch like
trepans.
Praise of
of Yorkshire Als (1697), p. 1.
rabbit ${ }^{3}$ (rab'it), r. 1. [Appar. a corruption of rabate (cf. rabbet), used as a vague imprecation.] An interjectional imperative, equivalent to confound.
"Rabbit the fellow," criea he; "1 thought, by his talking ao much about
riches, that he had a hundred pound at leaat in his pocket."
Filding, Joseph Andrewa. (Latham.) Rabbit me, I am no soldier. Scott. rabbit-berry (rab'it-ber"i), n. The buffalo-berry, Shepherdia argentea.
rabbit-brush (rab'it-brush), $n$. A tall shrubby composite plant, Bigclovia graveolens, growing abundantly in alkaline soils of western North America, often, like the sage-brush (but at lower elevatious), monopolizing the

ground over large tracts. It furnizhes a safe retreat for the large Jack-rabbits of the plains. It is a disagreeare more or lesa whitened by a close tomentum, narrow leaves, and yeilow tlowers. There are 4 or 5 welli-marked varieties, differing chiefly in the width of the leaves, in rabbitear (rab'it-ēr), \%. A long slender oyster; a razorblade
rabbit-eared (rab'it-ērd), a. Having long or large ears, like those of a rabbit; lagotic: as, the rabbit-cared bandicoot or uative rabbit of Australia, Macrotis lagotis.
rabbiter (rab'i-tèr), $u$. One who hunts or traps rabbits.
The majority of the men engaged aa rabbiters [in Australia] were making a very high rate of wages Sci. Alner., N. S., LVI. 294.
rabbit-fish (rab'it-fish), n. 1. A holocephalous fish, Chimæra monstrosa. Also ealled king of the herrings. [Local, British.]-2. A plectognathous fish of the family Tetrodontidx and genus Lagocephalus. The name refers to the pectirabbit. The rabbit-flih of the eastern United States ia $L$. Levigatus, also called smooth puffer and tambor. It is niost. ly olive.green, but ailler-white below, and attaina a length of 2 feet or more. The name ia also extended to kindred piectognaths.
3. The streaked gumard, Trigla lineata. [Local, Eng.]
rabbit-foot clover. See clorer, 1 , and lare'sfoot, 1.
rabbit-hutch (rab'it-huch), $n$. A box or cage for the confinement aud rearing of tame rabbits. rabbit-moth (rab'it-moth), $n$. The bombycid moth Lagoa opercularis: so called from its soft furry appearance and rabbit-like coloration. See cut under stinging-caterpillar. [U. S.] rabbit-mouth (rab'it-mouth), $n$. A mouth liko tbat of a hare; nsed attributively, having a formation of the jaws which suggests harelip: as, the rabbit-mouth sucker, a catostomoid fish, otherwise called splitmouth, harelip, harelipped sucker, cutlips, and Lagochila or Quassilabia lacercu. This fial haa the form of an ordinary aucker, hut the lower lip is aplit into two aeparate lobea, and the upper lip is greatly enlarged and not protractile. $1 t$ ia moat comninon fin the atreama flowing from the ozark mountaio see eut under Quassilabia.
rabbit-rat (rab'it-rat), $n$. An Australian rodent of the genus IIapalotis, as H. albipes.
rabbit-root (rab'it-röt), $n$. The wild sarsaparilla, Aralia mudicaulis.
rabbitry (rab'it-ri), n; pl. rabbitries (-riz). [< rabbit ${ }^{1}+$-ry.] A collection of rabbits, or the place where they are kept; a rabbit-warren. rabbit-spont (rab'it-spout), $n$. The burrow of a rabbit. [Prov. Eng.]
Here they turn left-handed, and run him into a rabbitspout in the gorse
Field (Londod), Feb. 27, 1886. (Encyc. Dict.) rabbit-squirrel (rab'it-skwur'el), n. A South


American rodent of the family Chinchillitx and genus Lagidium, as L. crvieri. Coues.
rabbit-suckert (rab'it-suk"ér), n. 1. A sucking rabbit; a young rabbit.
1 preferre an olde cony before a rabbet-sucker, and an ancient henne beforg a young chieken peeper. Lyl $^{2}$, Endymion, v. 2. If thou dost it half so gravely, so majestically, both in sucker. Shak., 1 Hen. 1 V ., ii . 4. 480. 2. A gull; a dupe; a cony. See cony, 7.
rabbit-warren (rab'it-wor"en), n. A piece of ground appropriated to the perservation and breeding of rabbits.
rabble ${ }^{1}$ (rab'1), $x_{0}$; pret. and pp. rabbled, ppr. rabbling. [Also ravel; <ME. rublen, speak confusedly; cf. OD. rabbelen, chatter, trifle, toy, $=$ G. dial. rabbeln, robbeln, ehatter, prattle; cf.


## rabble

a noise， Ir ．rapal，noiso，rapaeh，noisy，Gael．ra－ pair，a noisy fellow．The word may have been in part confused or associated with ramble；cf． dial．rabbling，winding，rambling．］I．intrans． To speak confusedly；talk incoherently；utter nensense．
II．trans．To utter confusedly or incoler－ ently；gabblo or chatter out．

Let thy tunge serve thyo hert in akylle，
And rable
S．Cantab．Ft．ii．38，i．24．（Ilalliwell．）
Thus，father Traves，you may see my rashness to rauble out the Scriptures without purpose，time［in other editions rime），or reagon．Bradford，Lettera（Parker Soc．，1853），II． 23.
［Obsoleto or prov．Eng．and Scotch in both uses．］
rabble ${ }^{2}$（rab＇l），$n$ ．and $a$ ．［Early mod．E．rable；
$\left\langle M E\right.$. rabel；cf．rabble ${ }^{1}$ ，${ }^{2}$ ． ＜ME．rabel；cf．rabble1，v．］I．$n$ ．1．A tumul－ tuous crowd of vulgar，noisy people；a con－ fused，disorderly assemblage；a mob．
I aaw，I say，come out of Londen，eveo unto the pres－ Ascham，The sctaclemaster， 1.
Then the Nabob Vizier and his rabble made their appear－ ancmiea hastened to plnnder the camp of the valiant 2．Specifically，the mass of common people； the ignorant populace；the mob：with the defi－ nite article．

The rabble now such freedom did enjoy As winds at aea that nse it to destroy． Dryden，Aatreea Redux，1． 43.
3．Any confused crowd or assemblage；a hap－ hazard conglomeration or aggregate，especial ly of things trivial or ignoble．
This miscreant［Mahomet］．．instituted and published a sect，or rather a rabble，of abbonitable preceptea and deteatable counselies，thereby to chaunge the vertuous， and therewith to delight the victous and wicked

Guevara，Letters（tr．by Hellowea，1577），p． 327.
For the solace they may geae the readers，aiter such ： rable of scholastical precepts which be tedious，these re－ porta being of the nature of matters historicall，they are
to be embraced．Puttenham，Arte of Eng．Poesie，p． 221. Flies，Butterfiles，Gnats，Bees，and all the rabbles of other Insect

Sylvester，tr．of Du Bartas＇s Weeks，i．5．
$=$ Syn．1．Mob，etc．See populace． riotous；tumultuous；disorderly；vulgar；low． To gratify the barbarous party of my sudience，I gave them a short rabble－scene，because the meb（as they call
them）are represented by Dutarch and Polybius with the same character of baseness and cowardice．

Dryden，Cleomenes，Pref． How could any one of English education and prattique How conld any one of endew anch a low，rabble auggeation？

Roger North，Examen，p．300．（Davies．） The victory of Beaumont proved to MacMahon that his only resource left was to abandon the attempt to reach Bazaine，and to concentrate his rabole arnly aronnd the
frontier fortreas of Sedan．
Lowe，Bismarck，I． 548. rabble ${ }^{2}$（rab＇l），v．$t$ ．；pret．and pp．rabbled，ppr． rabbling．［＜rabble $\left.{ }^{2}, n.\right]$ To assault in a vio－ lent and disorderly manner；mob．［Scotch．］
Unhappily，throughout a large part of Scetland，the clergy of the e etablilihed church were，to use the phrase
then common，rabbled．Macaulay，Hiat．Eng．，xiti． The desolation of Ireland，the massacre of Glencee，the abandenment of the Darien colonista，the rabbling of about 300 Episcopal clergymen in Scotland

Lechy，Eng．in i8th Cent．，i．
It aeems but as yesterday aince in the streets of Edin－
urgh ladtes were insulted and rabbled on their way to a burgh ladtes were insulted and rabbled on their way to a medical lecture－room．
rabble ${ }^{3}\left(\mathrm{rab}^{\prime} 1\right)$ ，$n$ ．$[<\mathrm{OF}$ roable， F rable an implement for stirring or mixing，a poker，ete．， dial．redable，く L．rutabulum，ML．also rotabu－ lum，a poker or shovel．］An iron bar bent at right angles at one end，used in the operation of puddling for stirring the melted iron，so as to allow it to be more fully exposed to the ac－ tion of the air and the lining of the furnace．
rabble ${ }^{3}$（rab＇1），v．t．；pret．and pp．rabbled，ppr． rabbling．［＜rabbic $3, n$ ．］To stir and skim with a rabble or puddling－tool，as melted iron in a
rabble－fish（rab＇l－fish），n．Fish gencrally re jected for market，as the dogfishes，rays，gur－ hards，scad，and wrasses．［West of Eng．］
rabblement ${ }^{1}$（rab＇l－ment），$n$ ．［＜rabble ${ }^{1}+$ mont．］Idle，silly talk；babblement．Halliwell．
rabblement ${ }^{2}+$（rab＇l－ment），$n$ ．［Formerly also rablement ；〈rabble ${ }^{2}+$－ment．］1．A tumultu－ ous crowd or assemblage ；a disorderly rout ；a rabble．

The first troupe was a monatroua rablement
Spenser，F．Q．，II．xi． 8

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## raccourcy

The rabblement hooted，and clapped their chopped hanils．

## I saw ．．．giants and dwarfa， Clowna，conjurors，poature－masters，harlequius，

Anfd the uprear of the rabllement，
Perform their feats．Wordsicorth，Prelude，vil
2．Refuse；dregs．Halliwell．［Prov．Eng．］
rabbler（rab＇ler），$n$ ．One who works with uses a rabble，especially in the operation of puddling．
rabbling（rab＇ling），$a$ ．Same as rambling．See ramble．［Prov．Eng．］
rabboni（ra－bōni），n．［Heb．：sce rubbi．］Liter－ ally，＇my great master＇：a title of honor among the Jews；specifically，the highest title given to doctors or expounders of the law．It was publicly given to only seven persons of great eminence，all of the school of Hillel．
She turned heraclif，and aaith unto him，Rabboni；which is to aay，Master［i．e．，Teacher］．

John xx． 16 ．
rabd，rabdoid，etc．See rhabd，etc．
rabel，$n$ ．Same as rebee．
Rabelaisian（rab－e－lā＇zi－an），a．［＜F．rabelai－ sien，く Rabelais（sce def．）．］Of or pertaining to Francois Rabelais（about 1490－1553），a French priest，anthor of＂Gargantua and Pantagruel＂； rescmbling or suggestive of Rabelais and the characteristics of his thought and style．Com－ pare I＇antagruelism．
Giesms of the trueat poetical sensibility alternate in hint John Skclton with an almoat brutal coareeness．He wa ruly Rabelaisian before Rabclais．

Lowell，N．A．Rev．，CXX．340，
rabet ${ }^{1} \dagger, n$ ．An obsolete spelling of rabbit 1
rabet ${ }^{2}$ ，$n$ ．An obsolete spelling of rabbet．
rabil ${ }^{2}, \mu$ ．An obsolete spelling of rabbi．
rabi ${ }^{2}$（rab＇i），$n$ ．［Also written rubbee；＜Hind rebi，the spring，the crop then gathered．］The great grain－crop of Hindustan，consisting of wheat，barley，oats，and millet．It ia the last o tho thrce crops，being laid down in Augnat and September partly on land which has lain fallew and partly on lan Which haa been cleared of the bhadoee or earlieat crep．
rabiate（rābi－āt），a．［＜ML．rabiatus，pp．of rabiare，go mad，rave，rage，＜L．rabies，mad ness：see rabies．Cf．rage，ravel ${ }^{1}$ ．］Rabid；mad－ dened．

Ah！ys Jewea，worae than doggea rabiate．
Lamentation of Mary Magdalen．
rabiator（rā＇bi－ā－tor），$n$ ．［＜ML．rabiutor，a furious man，＜rabiare，rave，go mad：see rabi ate．The Sc．rubiature，a robber，bully，It．ru batore，a robber，〈 ML．＊rubator，does not seem to be connected．］A furions animal or person a violent，greedy person．［Scotch．］
rabic（rab＇ik），a．［＜rabi（es）＋－ic．］Of or per－ taining to rabies；affected or caused by rabies． Of eight unvaccinated doge，six auccambed to the in Travenous inoculation of rabic matter．
Tyndall，Int．to Lady C．Hamilton＇a tr．of Life of Pasteur，
In the interval it［a dog］manifests rabic symptoma．
Itedical News，XLVIII． 223
rabid（rab＇id），$a . \quad[=O F \cdot r a b i$ ，rabit $=\mathrm{Sp} . r a-$ bido $=$ Pg．It．rabido，८ L．rabidus，mad，furious， ＜rabere，be mad，rage：see rabies，and cf．rage n．］1．Furious；raging；mad．

With rabid hanger feed apon your kind．
Dryden，tr．of Ovid＇s Metamorph．，xv． 258.
Like rabid snakes that ating aeme gentle child
Whe bringa them foed．Shelley，Revelt of Ialam，v．7．
Sleep is the sure antidote of insanity，the cure of tidiocy
－whithout whose potent snodyes eyery creature wound
2．Specifically－（a）Affected with rabies or hy drophobia，as a dog，wolf，horse，or man；hy－ drophobic ；mad．（b）Pertaining to rabies：as rabid virus．－3．Excessively or foolishly in－ tense；rampant：as，a rubid Tory；a rabid tee－ totaler．
In the rabid desire to say something eaafly，I acarcely
now，Tales，I． 289 ．
abidity（rā－bid＇i－ti），n．［＜ML．rabidita $(t-) s$ ， rabidness，＜L．rabidus，rabid：see rabid．］The state of being rabid；rabidness；specifically，ra－ bies．［Rare．］
Although the term hydrophobia haa been generally applied to this terrible disease，I have preferred that of rabiea，or rabidity，as being mere characteriatic of the chief phenomena mantested by tt both in man and the lower
saimala．$\quad$ Copland，Dict．Tract．Med．，Rabiea， 82.
I fear that he［Macaulay］is one of those who，like the
individual whom he haa most atudied，will＂give np to
party what was meant for mankind．＂At any rate，he minst got rid of his rabidity．Ie writes now on all sulbjects as rabidly（rab＇id－li），udv．［＜rabid $\left.+-l y^{2}.\right]$ In
rabidness（rab＇id－nes），n．［＜rabid + －ness．］ T＇he state of being rabid；furiousness；mad， rabies（rā̀bi－ēz），$n$ ．［＜L．rabies，rage，marl－ ness，fury：see vage，$n$.$] An extremely fatal$ infcetious disease of man and many other ani－ mals，with predominant nervous symptoms． In man（where it is called hydrophobia）the period of in－ cubation lasts in a majority of cases from three to six montha or more．Casea where it is said to have lasted maleral yeara are in auatalned．The outbreak begina wal－ lowing，anorexia，headache，and aitht immormal symp． toma the atage of tonic apasma beglus，most marked at first in the pharyngeal muacles and in the attempt to awal－ low，eapectally tiquids，but proccedtng to involve the reapiratory musclea and othera of the trunk and hose of extreme anxicty and eppreasion，and may be elicited by any stimulua，but especially by attempts to drink or by the zound er sight of liquids．They may last from a tew min－ ntea to hall an hour．Ths puse－rate increases，the tem－ perature ia mere or leas raisel，and therc may be decided delirium．After from one to three days the period of paralysis succeeda，followed ahortily by death．The mor－ tality alter the dovelopment of the matad la pertion from a rabid animal usually by a dog－bite．The maximum number of inoculations occur in the early spring or winter，the minimum in late aunmer or fall．The na－ Itva of rabid doga aeems to be somewhat ralitgenic two or three daya before the animal alews any evident aigne of ill－health．Ot persons bitten by rabod animals ony a rrac－ thon develop rabies，eatimated at from 16 per cent．for light weunda tlirough the clothing ap to 80 per cent．for wounds of exposed parts．The recorda of Paateur＇s laboratories ahow a reduction to less than 1 per cent．when auch rabietic（rā－bi－et＇ik），a．［Irreg．＜rabies + et $+-i c$ ．］Pertaining or relating to rabies；of the nature of or resembling rabies．
To M．Grancher was moat juatly accorded the very agreeable task of expounding in a few atmple and un－ adorned sentencea the results of the anti－rabietic treat－ ment of M．l＇asteur．Nature，XXXIX． 73. rabific（rà－bif＇ik），a．［＜L．rabies，madness，＋ faecre，make（see－fic）．］Communicating ra－ bics or canine madness；capablo of causing hydrophobia．

Rabific vlrus is obtained from a rabbit which has died atter inoculation by trepanning．Encyc．Brit．，XX． 202. rabigenic（rab－i－jen＇ik），a．［＜L．rabies，mad－ ness，+ gignere，genere，produce， $\boldsymbol{V}^{\text {＊}}$ gen，bear， produce：see－gen．］Same as rabifie．
rabinet $+\left(\mathrm{rab}^{\prime} \mathrm{i}\right.$－net），$n$ ．［Origin obscure．］A small piece of ordnance formerly ill use，weigh ing a bout 300 pounds，and carrying a ball about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter．
rabioust（rā＇bi－us），a．［＜OF．rabieux $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． rabioso $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．raivoso $=1 \mathrm{It}$ ．rabbioso，く L．rabi－ osus，full of rage，raging，く rabies，rage，fury： see rabies and rage．］Wild；raging；fierce．
Ethelred langoishing in minde and body，Edmond his sonne，surnamed Ironside（to oppoae youth to yonth），was imployed against this rabious inuador．
anzel，Hist．Eng．，p．15．（Davies．）
rabitet，$n$ ．［ME．，also rabett，rabyghte，war－ horse，＇＜Icel．räbütr，an Arabian steed（cf．Icel． rābitar，Arabs），$=$ MHG．rāvīt，ravit，a war－ horse，＜OF．arabit，arrabi，an Arabian horse， Arabc，Arab：see Arab．］A war－horse．

Syr Gye bestrode a rabyghte，
MLS．Cantab．Fi．ii．38，I．121．（Hallivell．）
rabonet，$n . \quad[=\mathrm{Sp}$. rábano $=\mathrm{Pg}$. rabano，rabão， L．raphanus，a radish：see Raphanus．］A rad－ ish．Gerarde，Herball．
rabot（rab＇ot），n．［〈F．rabot：see rabbet．］A hard－wood rubber used in rubbing marble to prepare it for polishing．E．H．Fnight． raca（rä＇kä̉），a．［Formerly also racha；LL raca，＜Gr．paкá，＜Chal．rēkā，an insulting epithet of doubtful meaning，connected per－ haps with raq，spit，spit upon（Ar．riq），or with riqā，empty，valueless（Ar．raiq，vain， futile）．］Worthless；naught：a transliterated word occurring in Mat．v．22，common among the Jews in Christ＇s time as an expression of contempt．
raccahout（rak＇a－höt），n．［＜F．racahout，a cor－ ruption of Ar．räqaut，rāqoūt，or rāqaout，a nour－ ishing starch with analeptic properties．But this Ar．word may be the F．ragout，OF．ragoust， imported into the East during tho Crusades：see ragout．］A starch or meal prepared from the ragout．］A starch or meal prepared from the $t a$ ，sometimes recommended as a food for inva－ lids．Mixed with augar and aromatios，it is used by the Arabs as a sulbatitute for chocolate．（Encye．Dict．）The so－called racahout des Arabes，soldi in France，is a ouisture made from edible acorna，aslep，chocolate，potato－starch， rice－flonr，vanilla，and sugar．Larousse．
raccoon，$n$ ．See racoon．
raccourcy（ra－kör＇si），a．［＜OF．raecourei，pp．
of raccourcir，shorten，cut off，〈re－，again，+ ac－

## raccourcy

courcir，shorten，〈a－＋court，short：see curt．］ In her．，same as coupecl．
race ${ }^{1}$（rās），n．［Early mod．E．also rase；＜ME． rase，ras，commonly rees，rcs，a rush，running， etc．，〈 AS．r户्̄यs，a rush，swift course，onset（cf． $g \bar{a} r-r$ г̈̈s，＇spear－rush，＇fight with spears），$=$ Icel． räs，a race，ruuning，course，channel：see race ${ }^{1}$ ， $v$ ．，and cf．race ${ }^{2}$ ．The AS．form ress，ME．rees， res，would produce a med．E．＂recse；the form in noun and verb，race，prop．rase，is due to the scand．cognates，and perhaps also in part，in the verb，to confusion with race $\left.{ }^{5}, v_{0}\right]$ 1．A rush；running；swift course

Whenne thei were war of Mifses，
Thei fleyze away al in ar res，
Curgor Mundi．（Ifalliwell．）
That I ful ofte，in suche a res，
Gover，Cont．Amant．
The figitht of many birds is swifter than the race of any
beasts．
Bacon，Nat．Wist．\＆B8y．
2．A course which has to be run，passed ever， or gone through；onward movement or pro－ gression；career．

How aoon hath tiy prediction，Seer bleat，
Ieasured this tranaient wortd，the race of time
Eternity ！that houndiess Race
Which Tine himacif can never run．
Congrexe，Imit．of Horace，II．xiv． 1.
Succeeding Yesra their happy Race ahall run，
And Age unheeded by Delight come on
Prior，Henry and Emrna．
My Arthur，whom 1 shali not see
Till sll my widow＇d race be rum
Tennyson，In Memoriam，ix．
3．A contest of speed；a competitive trial of speed，especially in running，but also in riding， driving，sailing，rowing，walking，or any mode of progression．The plural，used absolntely，commonly means a aeries of horae－races run at a set time over a reg－ ular courge ：as，to go to the Taces；the Epsom races．
To the bischope in a ras he ran．
Old Eng．Metr．Homilies，1．141．
Part on thic plain，or in tie air sublime，
 The races were then calied bcll coursen，becanse ．．．the prize was a silver hell．Strutt，Sports and Pastimes，p．107． $4 \uparrow$ ．Course，as of events；progress．
The prosecution and race of the war carrieth the defen． rimony of the first aggressor．$\quad$ Bacon，War with Spain． 5 + ．Struggle；conflict；tumult；trouble．

Othes hue him sworen in atude ther he wes，
Execution of Sir Simon Fraser（Child \＆Ballads，Vi．276）．
Hem rued the res that thei ne rest had．
Aliscunder of Macedoine（E．E．T．S．），1． 389. Redeliche in that res the recuuerere that me falles，
Aa whan i haue aut hap to here of that barne．
6 ．Course；line of onward movement；way； route．
The souldier victourer is not woonte to apare any that
C．Eden，tr．of Peter Martyr（Firat Books on America， ［ed．Arber，p．122）．
Consolation race．See consolation．－Flat race，a horae－ race over level or clear ground，as opposed to a hurdle－race or ateeplechase．－Obstacle－race．See obstacle．
race ${ }^{1}$（rās），v．；pret．and pp．raced，ppr．racing． ［ $\langle\mathrm{ME}$. rasen，resen，rush，run，hasten，〈 AS．rī． san，rush，move violently，also rush on，attack， rush into $;=O D$ ．räsen，rage,$=$ MLG．rasen， MHG．G．rasen，rage $=$ Icel．räsa $=$ Sw．rasa $=$ Dan．rase，race，rush，hurry：see race ${ }^{1}, n ., 1$ ． The form race，prop．rase，is due to the Scand． cognates：see the noun．］I．intrans．1．Te rum swiftly；run in，or as if engaged in，a contest of speed．
Saladin began to rase for ire.

Richard Coer de Lion，1． 3633. The racing place，call＇d the Hippodromua，without the gate of Canopus，was probably in the plain towards the
canal．
Iococke，Description of the East，I．10． But I began
led mazes，wind
To thrid the mnsky－circled mazea，wind
And donble in and out the boles，and race
Ay all the fountaina：fleet I was of foot．
Tennyzon，Princess，iv．
2．To run with uncontrolled speed；go or re－ volve wildly or with improper acceleration： said of a steam－engine，a wheel，a ship＇s screw， or the like，when resistance is diminished with－ out corresponding diminution of power．
No centrifugal governor could have so instantaneonaly cut off the steam：it would not have scted till the engine began to race．

S．P．Thompson，Dynamo－Elect．Mach．，p． 98.
A big ateamer in a heavy seaway often reats npon two
waves，one nuder her hows and the other noder her atern，

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While the＇midship section haa practically no aupport from ter and her screw racing．Sci．Amer．，N．S．，LVIII．wa．
the 3．To practise horse－raeing as an occupation； be engaged in the business of running horsos． II．trans．1．To cause to run or move swift－ ly；push ordrive onward in，or as if in，a trial of speed：as，to race a horse；to race steamers．－ 2．To run，or cause horses，etc．，to run，in com－ petition with；contend against in a race．
Swore，boxed，fought cocks，and raced their neighbor＇a
Irving，Knickerbocker Irving，
［Colloquial in both uses．］
race ${ }^{2}$（räs），n．［A particular use of racc＇，as＇a swiftly running stream＇；but perhaps in part due to OF．rasc，raisc，a ditch，channel，$=\mathrm{Pr}$ ． rasa，a channel ；origin uncertain．］A strong or rapid current of water，or the clanuel or passage for such a current；a powerful current or heavy sea sometimes produced by the meet－ ing of two tides：as，the Race of Alderney； Portland Race．
This eveniog the Taibot weighed and went back to the Cowes，because her anchor would not hold here，the tide aet with so strong a race．

Winthrop，Hist．New England，I． 4.
Near the sides of channels and near the mouths of bays the changes of the curreats are very complex；and near the headianda aeparating two baya there is usually at cer－ tain times a very owift current，termed a race $\begin{aligned} & \text { Encyc．Brit．，}\end{aligned}$ （a）A canal or waterconrse from a dam to a water－wheel：
apeciflcally called the head－race．（b）The watcrcourae apeciffcally called the head－race．（b）The watcrcourae which leada away the water after it leaves the wheel：
race $^{3}$（râs），n．and a．［＜F．race（＞G．rasse， race $=$ Sw．ras $=$ Dan．race，brecd of horses， cte．），dial．raice $=$ Pr．Sp．raza $=$ Pg．raga $=$ It．razza，race，breed，lineage，＜OHG．rciz， riza，MHG．reiz（G．riss），line，scratel，stroke， mark，$=$ Icel．reitr，scratch，$\langle$ rita，scratch，$=$ AS， writan $=$ E．write：see write．No connection with race ${ }^{4}$ ，root，＜L．radix，though race ${ }^{3}$ may have been influenced by this word in some of its uses：see race ${ }^{4}$ ．］I．n．1．A genealogical line or stock；a class of persons allied by descent from a commen ancestry；lineage；family；kindred： as，the Levites were a racc of priests；to be of royal or of ignoble race．
She is a gentlewoman of very absolute behaviour，and
of a good race．
B．Jonson，Epiccene，ifi． 2.
He lives to build，not boast，a generous race
Savage，
2．An ethnical stock；a great division of man－ kind having in commen certain distinguishing physical peculiarities，and thus a comprelen－ sive class appearing to be derived from a dis－ tinct primitive source：as，the Caucasian race； the Mongolian race；the Negro racc．See man， 1 ．
I cannot with any accuracy apeak of the English race；
that would be claiming for ourselves too great a place that would be claiming for ourselves too great a place smong the nations of the earth．

E．A．Freeman，Amer．Lects．，p．14． 3．A tribal or national stock；a division or sub－ division of one of the great racial stocks of mankind，distinguished by minor peculiaritics： as，the Celtic race；the Finnic race is a branch of the Mongelian；the English，French，and Spaniards are mixed races．－4．The human family；human beings as a class；mankind： a shortened form of human race：as，the fu－ ture prospects of the race；the elevation of the race．

She had no companions of mortal race．
Shelley，Sensitive Plant，ii． 4
5．A breed，stock，or strain of domesticated animals or cultivated plants；an artificially propagated and perpetuated varicty．Such races differ from natural apecies or varieties in their tendency to revert to their original charactera，and lose those artifi－ cially acquired，when they are left to themaelvea．Many thousands of races have been produced and named．
There is a race of aheep in thia country with four horns， two of them tarning upwards，and two downwards．

Pococke，Description of the East，II．I．196．
The truth of the principle of prepotency comes out more clearly when distinct races are crossed．

Daruin，Var．of Animala and Plants，xiv． Speciflcally－（a）In zoob．，a geographical variety；a sub－ apecies，characteriatic of a given faunal area，intergrading With another form of the same speciea，（b）In bot：（1）A variety so fixed as to reproduce itself with considerable or the result of artificial selection．（2）In a broader nae， any variety，subapecies，species，or gronp of very aimilar sive generations，Bentham，Addresa to Linn So ancces－
6．Any fixed class of beings more or less broadly differentiated from all others；any general ag－ gregate of mankind or of animals considered as a class apart；a perpetuated or continuing line

## racemation

of like existences：as，the human race；the race of statesmen；the equine or the feline race． That provident care for the welfare of the offapring

7\％．A line or scries；a course or succession： used of things．

Shalif flow out of race of wicked acts
anger，and o＇erapread
The world＇s wide face．B．Jonson，sejanus，ii． 2.
81．A strong peculiarity by which the origin or species of anything may be recognized，as， especially，the flavor of wine．
Order．There came not six days since from Hull a pipe of rich canary．
Greedy．Is it the right race？

Massinger，New Way to Pay old Debte，i． 3.
9f．Intrinsic character；natural quality or dis－ position；hence，spirit；vigor；pith；raciness．

Now I give my senaual race the rein．
Shak．，M．for M．，ii．4． 160.
1 tilink the Epistles of Phalaria to have more race，more spirit，more force of Wit and genius than any othera I have
ever aeen．Sir $1 F$ Temple，Anc，and Jod．Learniug． $=$ Syn．Tribe，Clan，etc．See people．
II．$a$ ．Of or pertaining to a race．［Rare．］ The pyramids are race monumenta．

New Princeton Rev．，V． 285.
race ${ }^{1}$（rās），$n$ ．［Formerly also raze ；＜OF．rais， railz $=\mathrm{Sp}$. raiz $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．，raiz $=\mathrm{It}$ ．radice，a root，〈 L．radix，a root：see radix，radish．］A root． See race－gingcr，and hand， 13 （a）．
I have a gammon of lacon，and two razes of ginger，to be defivered aa far as Charing Croas．

Shak．，I Hen．IV．，ii．1． 27.
By my troth， 1 apent cleven pence，beside three races of ginger．
ace ${ }^{5}+$（räs）
ace ${ }^{+}+$（räs）， 2.1 ．［＜ME．ruccn，rasen，by apheresis from aracen，root up：see aracel，and ef．vash ${ }^{3}$ ．］ To tear up；snatch away hastily．
After he be－heilde towarde the fier，and sangh the feashe that the knaue hadde rosted that was tho 1 －nough，and raced it off with hla hondea madly，and rente it a－sonder in
pecea．
Merlin（E．E．T．S．），1ii． 424.
And raas it frome hia riche mene and ryste it in sondyre．
Morte Arthure（E．E．T．S．），1．3e2．
race ${ }^{6} t, r, t$ ．An obsolete form of rasel ${ }^{1}$, razc $^{1}$ ．
race $^{7}$（răs），$n$ ．［Origin obscure．］A calcarcous concretion in brick－earth．［Prov．Eng．］
What were at firat auppoaed to be pebbles in one of the samplca from Tantah prove on examination to be calcare－ ons concretiona（race or kunkur）．

Proc．Roy．Soc．，XXXIX． 213.
racé（ra－sā＇），a．In her．，same as indented．
race－card（rās＇kärd），$\mu$ ．A printed card con－ taining information about the races to be run at a mecting on a race－course．
1 remember it becauae I went to Epsom racea that year to hell race cards．

Mayher，London Labonr and London Poor，I． 431. race－cloth（rās $\left.{ }^{\prime} k l o ̂ t h\right), ~ \%$ A saddle－cloth used in horse－racing，having pockets for the weights that may be prescribed．
race－course（rās＇kōrs），n．1．A plot of ground laid out for horse－racing，having a track for the horses，usually clliptical，and accommodations for the participants and spectators．－2．The canal along which water is conveyed to or from a water－wheel．
race－cup（rās＇kup），$n$ ．A piece of plate forming a prize at a horse－race．Originally such a piece of plate had the ferm of a geblet or drinking－ cup，whence the name．
race－ginger（rās＇jin＂jèr），$n$ ．Ginger in the root， or not pulverized．
race－ground（rās＇ground），$n$ ．Greund appro－ priated to races．
race－horse（rās＇hôrs），n．1．A horse bred or kept for racing or running in contests；a horse that runs in competition．The modern race－horse， perhaps the flnest horse in the world for moderate heats such as those longer－bodied than the hunter，and the same power of leaping is not required．This animal is of Arabian，Ber－ ber，or Turkith extraction，improved and perfected by careful crossing and training．See racer， 2.
2．The steamer－duck
2．The steamer－duck．－3．A rear－
herse ；any mantis．
ace－knife（rās＇nīf），n．A tool with a bent－over lip for scribing，marking， numbering，and other purposes．$E$

## II．Kniqh？．

racemation（ras－ē－mā＇shon），$n$ ．［＜LL
racematio $(n-)$ ，the gleaning of grapes，Race－knise． ＜I．racemus，a cluster of grapes：see raceme．］ 1．The gathering or trimming of clusters of grapes．［Rare．］

## racemation

IIaving brought over some curious instruments out of a great master in the use of them．

Bp．Rurnet，Bp．Bedell，p．120．（Latham．）
2．A cluster，as of grapes；the state of being racemose，or having clustered follicles，as a gland．［Rare．］
The whole racemation or cluster of eggs．
Sir $T$ ．Browne，Vulg．Err．，iii． 28. raceme（ra－sēm＇），n．［ F F．raceme，a cluster， $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg．racimo $=\mathrm{It}$ ．racemo，$\langle\mathrm{L}$. racemus，a cluster of grapes；allied to Gr．$\rho a \xi$（gen．$\rho a \gamma o s)$ ， a berry，esp．a grape．Cf．raisin 1 ，from the same
source．］A cluster；specifically，in bot．，a sim－ ple inflorescence of the centripetal or indeter－ minate type，in which the several or many flow－ ers are borne on somewhat equal axillary pedi－ cels along a relatively lengthened axis or rachis． Exsinples sre furnished ly the currant，the lily－of－the－ when，the slngle flowere are replsced by racemes．See inforescence，compare spike，an
racemed（ra－sēmd＇），a．［＜raccme + －ed ${ }^{2}$ ．］In bot．，disposed in racemes：said of flowers or fruits，or of the branches of a racemosely com－ pound inflorescence．
race－meeting（rās＇mē ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ting），$n$ ．A meeting for the purpose of horse－racing．
How many more race－meetings are there now than there
were in 1850 ？
Quarterly Rev．，CXLV．70．
racemic（ra－sem＇ik），$a$ ．［＜racene＋－ic．］Per－ taining or relating to grapes in clusters，or to racemes－Racemic acid， $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}_{\rho}$ ，an acid isomeric with tsrtaric acid，found along with the latter in the tar－ tar obtsined from certain vineyardson the Rhine．It is a it in its physicul but not in its chemical propertieas Also called paratartaric acid．
racemiferous（ras－è－mif＇e－rus），a．［＜L．race－ mus，a cluster（see ${ }^{\text {racemé }}$ ），+ ferre $=\mathrm{E}$. bear ${ }^{1}$ ．］ Bearing racemes．
racemiform（ra－sé＇mi－fôrm），a．［＜L．racemus， a cluster，+ forma，form．］In bot．，having the form of a raceme．
racemocarbonic（ra－sē＂mō－kär－bon＇ik），a．［＜ racemic＋carbonie．］Formed from or consist－ ing of racemic and carbonic acids．－Racemocar－ bonic acid．Same as desoxalic acid（which see，under desoxalic）．
racemose（ras＇ē－mōs），a．［Also racemous；$=\mathrm{F}$ ． racemeux $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg．racimoso $=\mathrm{It}$ ．racemoso， ＜L．racemosus，full of grapes，＜raccmus，bunch of grapes：see raceme，raisin．］1．In bot．：（a） Having the character or appearance of a ra－ ceme：said of a flower－cluster．（b）Arranged
in racemes：said of the flowers．－2．In anat．， clustered or aggregate，as a gland；having ducts which divide and subdivide and end in bunches of follicles．It is a common type of glan－ and the pancreas．See cut under parotid－Racemose and the pancreas．See cut under parotid．－Racemose resembling closely the appearance and structure of a race－ mose gland：found in the bresst and in salivary and seba－ ceous glands．
racemosely（ras＇ẹ－mōs－li），adv．So as to form or resemble a raceme or racemes．
racemous（ras＇ệ－mus or ra－sē＇mus），a．Same as racemose．
racemule（ras＇ẹ－mūl），$n$ ．［＜NL．＊racemulus， dim．of L．racentus，a cluster：see raceme．］In bot．，a small raceme．
racemulose（ra－sem＇ $\mathrm{in}-10 \bar{s}$ ），$a . \quad[<$ NL．racemu－ losus，full of small racemes，＜＊racemulus，a small raceme：see racemule．］In bot．，resem race－plate（rās＇plāt），n．A wrought－iron or steel traversing－platform for heavy guns，upon which the gun is moved in a horizontal are and moves backward in recoil．
racer（rā＇sêr），n．［＝Icel．rūsari，a racer，race－ horse；as race ${ }^{1}+$－er ${ }^{1}$ ．］1．One who races；a runner or contestant in a race or in races of any kind．

Rearnear＇d with fllth，and blotted o＇er with clsy，
2．A race－horse．
Pope，1liad，xxiii． 912.
The racer is generally distinguiahed by his beautiful lengthened shoulders；well－bent hinder legs；his ample muscular quarters；his flst legs，rather short from the knee s；and his long and elsstic psstern．
Quoted in T．Bell＇s British Quadme
3．Hence，anything having great speed．
Coss will be transferred acrosa the Atlantic in cargo
bosta for the use of the ocean racers．Engineer，LXVI． 77.
4．In a braiding－machine，a traversing sup－ 5．A snake of the senus Scotophis（or Coluber） 5．A snake of the genus Scotophis（or Coluber）， S．olsoletus，also called pilot blach－snake or
pilot－snule．It is black，with a mottled black

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racially
and yellow belly，and has the median dorsal cales carinated．－6．A snake，Bascanion con－ strietor，the common black－snake of the eastern United States．It is blue or blue－black，with greenish－blue belly，and has smooth scales．－ 7．A poor，thin，or spent fish；a slink：applied to mackerel，shad，salmou，etc．－8．A sand－ crab．See Ocypoda．－Blue racer．See blue－racer． ace－track（ras＇trak），$n$ ．The track or
over which a race is ruu；a race－course．
raceway（rās＇wā），n．1．An artificial passage for water flowing from a fall or dam；a mill－ race．Compare mill－race．See race ${ }^{2},-2$ ．In fish－culture，a fishway．
rach $\dagger, n$ ．See rateli ${ }^{2}$ ．
rachamah，$n$ ．In ornith．See Neophron．
rache $^{1+}, n$ ．See ratch ${ }^{1}$
rache ${ }^{2+}, v$ ．An obsolete form of reach 1 ．
rache ${ }^{3} t, v . t$ ．An obsolete assibilated form of rachi．
rachial（rā＇ki－al），a．［＜rachis＋－al．］Pertain－ ing to a rachis；rachidial．Also rhachial．
rachialgia（rā－ki－al＇ji－ä̀），n．［NL．，prop．rhachi－ algia，＜Gr．pá $\chi \iota$ ，spine，+ àños，pain．］Pain in the spine，especially neuralgic pain．Also rhachialgia．
rachialgic（rā－ki－al＇jik），a．［＜rachialgia + －ic．］ Affected with rachialgia．Also rhachialgic．
Rachianectes（rā＂ki－a－nek＇tēz），n．［NL
（Cope），also Rhachianectes，〈 Gr．คaxia，a rocky （Cope），also Rhachanectes，く Gr．paxia，a rocky shore，$+\nu \eta \kappa \eta \xi$, a swimmer，$\nu^{2} \chi \chi \varepsilon v$, swim．
A genns of whalebone whales of the family Balxnopteridx and subfamily Agaphelinx，con taining the gray whale of the North Pacific， R．glaucus，combining the small head，slender form，and narrow flippers of a finner－whale with the lack of a dorsal fin and absence of folds of skin on the throat of a right whale． This whale attains great size，and its pursuit is an impor－ This whale attaing great size，and its pursuit is an impor－ tsint branch of the flsherics in the waters it is found aometimes sttended with apecial dsngers．The paraitus scammoni，snd a barnacle，Cryptolepas rachianecti．
Rachicallis（rã－ki－kal＇is），n．［NL．（A．P．de Candolle，1830），＜Gr．ja $\chi$ ia，a rocky shore，＋ кá $\lambda \lambda o s$, beauty． 7 A genus of rubiaceous shrubs belonging to the tribe Rondeletiex，differing from Rondeletia chiefly in its half－superior sep－ ticidal capsule．There is only one species，R．rupes Wris，called earwort，growing on the rocky coasta of the Weat Indies．It is a low shrub besring narrow decussate leaves with shesthing stipules，and small solitary yellow lowers sessile in the sxils．
rachides，$n$ ．Plural of rachis．
rachidial（ră－kid＇i－al），a．［Also rhachidial；
Gr．$\delta \dot{\alpha} \chi \iota s$（assumed stem＊$\rho \dot{\alpha} \chi \iota \delta-$ ），the spine， －al．］Of or pertaining to a rachis，in any sense rachial．
rachidian（ràa－kid＇i－ąn），a．［Also rhachidian；
 the spine，+ －ian．］Same as rachidial．
The teeth of the radula are divided by nesrly all students of that organ into rhachidian or medisn，lateral，and un－
cinal．
WV．H．Dall，Science，iv．No．81，Aug．22， 1884 ． Rachidian bulb．Same as medulla oblongata．－Rachid－ Ran canal，the spinal or neural canal
Rachiglossa（rā－ki－glos＇ä），n．pi．［Also Rhachi－ glossa；NL．，＜Gr．$\rho \dot{a} \chi<$ ç，the spine，$+\gamma \lambda \omega \bar{\omega} \sigma a$ ， tongue．］Those mollusks which are rachiglos－ sate；specifically，a division of gastropods so characterized，including the Buccinidx，Muri－ cidx，Volutidx，etc．See cut under ribbon．
rachiglossate（rā－ki－glos＇āt），a．［Also rha－
 tongue．］In Mollusca，having upon the lingual ribbon or radula only a single median tooth，or a median tooth with only an admedian one on each side of it，in any one of the many trans－ verse series or cross－rows of radular teeth．The formula is 0－I－0 or I－I－I，where the 0 is a cipher and I means one．
rachilla（rā－kil＇ạ̈），$n$ ．［Also rhachilla；NL．，＜Gr． páxıs，the spine，＋dim．－illa．］In bot．，a little rachis；a secondary rachis in a compound in－ florescence，as of a spikelet in a grass．
Rachiodon（rā－kīō－don），n．［NL．：see ra－ chiodont．］Thie typical genns of Rachiodonti－ dx，having a series of enamel－tipped vertebral processes projecting into the esophagus and serving as teeth：synonymous with Dasypeltis （which see）．The type is $R$ ．scaber，of Africa，a snake which ivea macu thes，and an then gacious serpent awallows the contents and spits out the shell．Also Rhachiodon．$\quad$ ． 1 ） rachiodont（rā＇ki－ō－dont），a．［Also rhachio－ dont；＜Gr．$\rho a x t s$ ，the spine，+ odours（odovt－）$=\mathrm{E}$ ．
tooth．］Having processes of the spinal column which function as teeth；belonging to the Ra－ chiodontidx．

Rachiodontidæ（rā／ki－ō－don＇ti－dē），u．pl．［NL．．， ［Rachiodon（odont－）＋－idx．］A family of colu－ briform ophidians，named from the genus Ra－ chiodon：same as the subfamily Dusypeltina． Also Rhachiodontidx．
Rachiopteris（rā－ki－op＇te－ris），n．［NL．，く Gr． paxts，the spine，＋$\pi \tau \varepsilon \rho i{ }^{2}$ ，fern：see Pteris．］A name under which Schimper has grouped vari－ ous fragments of the rachides or stems of fossil ferns．Specimens of this nature have been degcribed by Lesquereux as occurring in the cosi－messures of monnois， New York．
achipagus（rä－kip＇$\quad$ a－gus），$n . ; \mathrm{pl}$ ．rachipagi $(-j \bar{j})$ ． ［NL．，＜Gr．péx $\varsigma$ ，the spine，$+\pi a ́ \gamma o s$ ，that which is fixed or firmly set，＜$\pi \eta$ veiva $\ell$ ，make fast．］．In teratol．，a double monster united at the spine． rachis（rā＇kis），$n . ; \mathrm{pl} .1$ rachides（－ki－dēz）．［Also rthachis；NL．，〈 Gr．páxts，the spine， a ridge（of a mountain－chain），a rib （of a leaf）．］1．In bot．：（a）The axis of an inflorescence when somewhat elongated；the continuation of the peduncle along which the flowers are ranged，as in a spike or a raceme． （b）In a piunately compound leaf or frond，the prolongation of the petiole along which the leaflets or pinne are disposed，corresponding to the midrib of a pinnately veined simple leaf．See cut under com－
 pouna．－2．In zool．and anat．：（a） $\begin{aligned} & \text { itump Racrecrne）．} \\ & a,\end{aligned}$ The vertebral column．（b）The stem，shaft，or scape of a feather，as distinguished from the web，vane，or vexillum；especially，that part of the stem which bears the vexillum，as distin－ guished from the calamus or quill．See quill， 4.
The differentiation of the festher into rachis and vexil－ Gegenbaur，Comp．Anst．（trsns．），p． 419 （c）The median part of the radula of a mollusk， usually bearing teeth which differ from those on each side of it．－3．The axial skeleton of various polyp－colonies，as of Gorgonia；some axial part，or formation like a midrib，as in crinoids．－Generative rachis，in crinolds，a cellular rod or cord which lies in the genital csnsl in connection
with the visceral generstive tisuue，and the enlargements of which in the pinnules form the genital glands．
rachitic（rạ－kit＇ik），a．［Also rhachitic；＜F． rachitique；as rachitis＋－ic．］1．In anat．，of or pertaining to the spinal column；spinal；ver－ tebral．［Rare．］－2．Pertaining to or affected with rachitis；rickety．
rachitis（rā－kí＇tis），$n$ ．［NL．（Dr．Glisson，1650， in his work＂De Rachitide＂），as if lit．＇inflam－ mation of the spine＇（prop．rhachitis，＜Gr．paxts， the spine，+ －itis），but adopted as a Latinized form for E．riekets：see rickets．］1．A disease of very early life，characterized by a perversion of nutrition of the bones，by which uncaleified osteoid tissue is formed in place of bone，and the resorption of bone is quickened．Hence the hones are flexible，and distorliona occur，such as crooked lega，heart－shaped pelvib，or curvsture of spine．See rickets． 2．In bot．，a disease producing abortion of the fruit or seed．－Rachitis foetalis annularis，intra－ute－ rine formation of annular thickenings on the disphyses of the long bones．Also called rachitis intra－uterina annu－ laris－－Rachitis fotails micromellca，intrs－uterine stunting of the bones in their longitudinsi growth．Also
called rachitis uterina micromelica．
rachitome（rak＇i－tōm），$n_{\text {．}}$［Also rhachitome； F．rachitome,$\left\langle\right.$ Gr．$\dot{\rho}{ }^{\prime} \chi \iota s$ ，the spine，+ －тоноs，$\langle$ $\tau \varepsilon \mu \nu \varepsilon \iota v, \tau a \mu \varepsilon i \nu$, cut．］An anatomical instrument for opening the spinal canal，without injuring the medulla．
rachitomous（rā－kit＇ō－mus），$a$ ．［Also thaehito－ mous；＜Gr．$\beta \dot{\alpha} \chi \iota$ ，the spine，$+-\tau о \mu \circ \varsigma,\langle\tau \varepsilon \mu \nu \varepsilon \iota \nu$, т $\alpha \mu \varepsilon i v$, cut．］Segmented，as a vertebra of many of the lower vertebrates which consists of a neu－ ral arch resting on a separate piece on each side， the pleurocentrum，which in turn rests on a sin－ gle median piece below，the intercentrum；hav－ ing or characterized by such vertebre，as a fish or batrachian，or the backbone of such animals． See embolomerous．E．D．Cope．

Both kinds of vertebre（rachitomous snd embolomerous） can be found in the same animsl．Science，VI．98． racial（rā’siąl），a．［＜race ${ }^{3}+-i a l$. Cf．facial．］ Relating or pertaining to race or lineage，or to a race or races of living beings；characteristic of race or of a race．
Msn， 89 he lived on the earth during the time when the ffaracteristics were being developed．
racially（rā＇sial－i），adv．In a racial manner；in relation to or as influenced by race or lineage． The unifcation of the racially moat potent，people of
whom we have record．The Academy，Aug． $3,1889, \mathrm{p} .66$ ．

## Raciborskia

Raciborskia (ras-i-bôr'ski-ï), n. [NL. (Borlese), (Racyborski, a Polish botanist.] A genus of myxomycetons fungi, giving name to the family Raciborshiacere.
Raciborskiaceæ (ras-j-bôr-ski-ā'sē-ē), $n, p l$. of myxomycetous fungi, taking its name from the genus Raciborskia, and having the peridium naked and distinctly stipitate, and the capillitium violaceous
racily (rä'si-li), adv. [< racy + - $1 y^{2}$.] In a racy manner; piquantly; spicily.
racinet, $n$. [ME.; < OF. racine, rachine, $\mathrm{F}^{\mathrm{r}}$, racine $=$ Pr. racina, razina, root, $\langle M$. as if "radicina, dim. of L. radix (radic-), root: see radix, Cf. race ${ }^{4}$.] A root.

## Untefulle fust, though it be sote,

Rom. of the Rose, 1. 4881.
raciness (rā'si-ncs), $n$. [< racy + -ness.] The quality of being racy; peculiarly characteristic and piquant flavor or style; spiciness; pungency.
racing (rā'sing), $n$. [Verbal $n$. of race¹, v.] The running of races; the occupation or busicially between horses.
The Queen [Anne] wss fond of racing, and gave her 1000 Gold cups to be run for, as now: nsy more, she not ouly kept race horses, but ran them iu her own name.

Ashton, Socisl Lifs in Reign of Quecn Anne, I. 302. racing-bell (ra'sing-bel), $n$. A grelot or small bell given as a prize for a horse-race: such a prize was frequent in the sixteenth century. inches and $s$ hall 1 l dismeter, with inscriptions sind dstes. racing-bit (rā'sing-bit), $n$. A light jointedring bit, the loose rings of which range in size from 3 to 6 inches.
racing-calendar (rā'sing-kal"en-där), $n$. A detailed list of races run or to be run.
rack $^{1}$ (rak), v. t. [Early mod. E. also wrack (by confusion with wrack ${ }^{1}$ ) ; not found as a verb in ME. or AS., except the secondary forms AS. reccan, as below, and ME. raxch, く AS. raxan, *racsan, stretch oneself (see rax); prob. < MD. racken, stretch, reach out, torturo, rack, $=G$. racken, stretch, torture; a collateral form of AS. reccan (pret. reahte), stretch out, also correct, direct, rule, guide, tell, etc. (> ME. recchen, stretch, also tell: see retch ${ }^{1}$ and rack7, rcckon $),=$ OS. relkian, stretch, $=$ MD. reclien, D. reklien $=$ MLG. reken, stretch, $=\mathrm{OHG}$. recchan, MHG. recken, stretch, extend, = Icel. rek$j a$, stretch, trace (cf. rekkja, strain), $=$ Dan. $w_{\text {rekk }}=$ Sw. rücka, reach, hand, stretch, $=$ Goth. "rakjan, in comp. uf-rakjan, stretch out; prob. $=\mathrm{L}$. regere, rule, lit. 'stretch out,' 'make straight' (in por-vigere, stretch forth, e-rigere, straighten out, evect, ete.) (pp. rectus, straight, $=$ E. right $),=$ Gr. ó $\bar{\varepsilon} \gamma \varepsilon \varepsilon v$, stretch, $=$ Lith. razau, razyti, stretch, $=$ Skt. $\sqrt{ }$ arj, stretch. Akin to rake ${ }^{2}$, reach, extend, but prob. not to rake ${ }^{1}$, nor to reach ${ }^{1}$, with which, however, rack ${ }^{1}$ has been partly confused. The verb and esp. the noun rack show great confusion and mixture of senses, and complete separation is difficult. In some senses the verb is from the noun.] 1. To stretch; stretch out; strain by force or violence; extend by stretching or straining.
Which yet they rack hlgher to foure hundred threescore and ten thousand yesres.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 54.
I know your hesrts are iike two lutes rack'd up
To the same pitch. The Slighted Maid, p. 53. (Nares.)
ike suits ints in love should not,
Shirley, Hyde Park, i. 2.
2. To strain so as to rend; wrench by strain or jar; rend; disintegrate; disjoint: as, a racking cough; to rack a ship to pieces by slanting shot. The duke
Dare no more stretch this finger of mine then he
Dare rack his own.
Shakk., M. For ML, v. 1.
3. To torture by violent stretching; stretch on a frame by means of a windlass; subject to the punishment of the rack. See rack ${ }^{1}$, n., $2(b)$.
He was racked and misersbly tormented, to the intent he should either chaunge his opinion or confesse other of
An soswer was returned by Lord Klilultsgh to the effect An answer was returned by Lord Klilultsgh to the effect him if you found reason." Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 466

Noblemen were exempt, the vulgar thought,
From racking, but, since lsw thinks otherwise,
I hsve been put to the rack. Hence-4. To putin torment; affect with great pain or distress; torture in any way; disturb violently.

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My sonl is rack'd till you dissolve my fars. Lord, how my soul is rack'd betwixt the world sud thee! Quarles, Enhiems, v. 9.
1 wifl bot rack myself with the Thought.
Kinrald was racked with acony from his leg, and tis very led with agony from his dangling broken 5. To Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxviii. or the like. with anxiety, eagerness, curiosity, tonse feeling; worry; agitate: as, to rack one's invention or memory.
A bsrbarous phrase has often made me out of love with a good sense; and doubtful writing listh uracked me beyond my pstience.

It doth rack my brain why they should stay thus.
6. To stretch or draw out of normal condition or relation; strain beyond measure or propriety; wrest; warp; distort; exaggerate; overstrain: chiefly in figurative uses.
Albcit this is one of the plsces that hath heen racked, as I told you of racking Scriptures.

Sermon of the Plough.
For it so falls out
Thst what we have we prize not to the worth While we snjoy it, but, belng lack'd snd lost, Why, then we rack the value.

Shak., Minch Ado, iv. 1. 222.
Pray, rack not honesty. Fletcher, Ioyal Subject, IL. 6.
Hyperbole Is racked to find terms of adoring admiration
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 28.
7. To exact or obtain by rapacity; get or gain in excess or wrongfully. See rack-vent. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Esch place shounding with fowle injuries,
And fld with treasure
racht with
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, i. 1308.
Why, honest msster, here lles all my money,
The money I has rack'd by nsury.
'letcher (and another), Ses Voyage, i. 1.
Good for nought bat to persuade their lords
To rack their rents and glve o'er housekeeping.
Middleton, Anythlng for s Qulet Life, i.
8†. To subject to extortion; practise rapacity upon; oppress by exaction.

The commons hast thon rack'd; the clergy's bags Are lank and lesn with thy extortioos.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 131.
Here are no hard Landlords to racke vs with high rents, or extorting fines. Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 186. 9. In mining, to wash on the rack. See rack ${ }^{1}$, $n$., 5 (i).-10. To place on or in a rack or frame made for the purpose, either for storage or for temporary need, as for drainiug, drying, or the like.-11. To form into or as if into a rack or grating ; give the appearance of a rack to.12. Naut., to seize together with cross-turns, as two ropes.-Racking turns, turns taken asternstely over snd under ropes, to bind them together.- To rack a tackle, to seize two parts of s tackie together with ropeyarn or spun-yarn, so
rack $^{1}$ (rak), $n$. [< ME. racke, a rack (for torture), rakke, a straight bar, a rack for hay, a framework, rekke, a bar, a framework above a manger, a bar, a rack (for torture), later rak, rack (as a roost, a frame for dishes, weapons, etc.); 〈MD. racke, D. rak; a rack, $=$ LG. rakk, a shelf, $=$ G. rack, a bar, rail, recke, a frame, trestle, rack for supporting things, dial. reck, scaffold, wooden horse; the lit. sense being either ( $a$ ) active, 'that which stretches,' as an appliance for bending a bow, a frame forstretching the limbs in torture (rack in this sense also involving the sense of 'framework' merely), or (b) passive, 'that which is stretched,' hence a straight bar (cf. Icel. rakkr, rakr, straight, $=$ Sw. rah, straight), a frame of bars (such as the grating above a manger), a framework used in torture (involving also the orig. active notion of 'stretching'), a bar with teeth, a thing extorted, ete.; from the verb. Cf. G. reckbank; a rack (means of torture), < recken, stretch, + rack (means of torture),
bank, bench.] 1t. A bar.

Hevie rekkes binds to hirs fet.
Early Eng. Poems and Lives of Saints (ed. Furnivali), xv.
2. A frame or apparatus for stretching or straining. Spectically - (a) A windlass or winch for bending s bow; the part of the crossbow in which the gaffle moved.
The
These bows ... Were bent only by a man's immediste strength, without the help of sny hender or rack.
Bp. Willins, Msth. Magick. (Latham.) (b) An instrument of tortnre by means of which the limbs were pulled in different directions, so that the whole body was subjected to a grest tension, sufficient sometimes to
csuse the boues to lesve their sockets. The form of csuse the boues to lesve their sockets. The form of sp-
plication of the torture differed at different times. The rack consisted essentialiy of a platform on which the body

## rack

Was laid, having at one euds fixed har to which one pair of
limbs was fastened, sad at the other cnd a movable har

to which the other limbs werc fastened, and which could be forcibly pulled away from the fixed bar or rolled on its
under torture. Gslows snd racke.

Caxton, tr. of Reynard the Fox (cd. Arber), p. 24. Trke him hence; to the rack with him! We1I touse you Joint by joint, but we will know his purpose.

Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 313
3. Punishment by the rack, or by some similar means of torture.
Yoa have found a Person who would suffer Racks in Hour's Cause. Congreve, way of the Worla, iv. 13.
Hence-4. A state of torture or extreme suffering, physical or mental; great pain; rending anxiety; anguish. See on the rack, below.
A fit of the stone puts sing to the rack, snd makes him as miserable as it does the meanest subject.
5. A grating or open framework of bars or pegs on or in which articles are arranged or deposited: much used in composition, as in bottle-rack, card-rack, hat-rack, letter-rack, etc. Specifically- (a) A grating on which bscon is lisid. (b) An open wooden frame work pisced above a msnger or the like, in whlch fodder for horses or csttle is isld.

From their full racks the generous steeds retire.
Addison.
(c) An openwork siding, high and fisrlng outward, placed on a wagon for the conveysnce of hay or straw, grain in the shesf, or other light snd bulky material. (d) In printing, sn upright frsmework, with side-cleats or other supports, for the storing of cases, of boards or galleys of type, etc. : distinguished as case-rack galley-rack, etc. (e)
Naut., s fisir-lesder for a running rigging. $o f$ ) The cob. Naut., s sirir-lesder for a running rigging. Of The cob-
tron of a grate. Halliwell. $(g)$ A framework for s tabic sboard ship to hold dishes, etc., so as to kecp them from sliding or falling off: same ss fiddle, 2 ( $h$ ) A frams for hoiding round shot in holes; s shot-rack. (i) In metal., an inclined wooden table on which flne ore is washed on s mail scale. It is one of the various simpler forms of the buddle. ( $)$ In woolen-cloth manuf., a frame in a stove or room heated by stesm-pipes on which the choth $1 s$ stretched tlightly after wsshing with fullers' earth. (k) In organsupport the upper psrt of the feet of the pipes.
6. In mach., a straight or very slightly curved metallic bar, with teeth on one of its edges,

into a rectilinear motion, or vice versa. If the rack is curved, it is called s segment-rack. If the teeth are placed on the rack obliquely sad it is used with s in the cut, $a$ is the worm, $b$ the rack snd $a$ orm gcar wheel on which the beck of $b$ rolls, snd which holds $b$ in termeshed with $a$. See also cut under mutilated.
7. An anglers' creel or fish-basket.-8. A fish-weir.-9. A measure of lacework counting 240 meshes perpendicularly.-10. Reach: as, to work by rack of eye (that is, to be guided by the eye in working). -11 t . That which is extorted; exaction.
The grest rents snd racks would he insupportable,
Sir $E$. Sandys, State of Religion.
In a high rack, in a high position. Halliwell. [Prov. of a rack; hence, in a state of tension or of torturing pain or anxiety.
1 wou'd have him ever to continue upon the Rrek of My II ead snd Heart are on the Rack sbout my Son.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { on the Raok shout my Son. } \\
& \text { Steele, Conscious Iovers, iv. } 1 .
\end{aligned}
$$

Rack and pinion. See def. 6, above,-Rack-and-pin-
lon jack,
a
lifting-fack in which power is spplied by ion Jack, s lift ang.jack in whin wack-and-pinion press, s prcss in which force is trsnsmitted through a pinion to a rack connected with the follower. E. H. Knight.-Rack-cutting machine, a milling-msehine for cutting live eumptucks - $n$ recklessily without regard to pect nlary means; live on the best without reck of payment.
But while the Palatine was thus busily employ'd, and
sy with shi his sea-horses, unbridl'd, unsaddl'd, at rack
rack
and manger, seenre nnd careless of any thing else hit of carrying on the great work which he had begun "(iores.)
The Pagan Prince (1000). (Nor
A blustering, diasipated human figure.. tearlng out the and cellars in the most ruinous way by liring nat rack ly and manger there. Carlyle, Past and l'resent, il. I.
To put to the rack, to subject to the torture of the rack canze to be racked; hence, to torment with or about any
 urecery Sweet, Old Eng. Texts, p. 549).] The neck and spine of a fore quarter of veal or mutton, or the neck of mutton or pork. Hallivell.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A rack of mutton, air } \\
& \text { amb. Niddleton, } \\
& \text { Cha }
\end{aligned}
$$

And hall a lamb. Middleton, Chaste Mald, u. 2.
rack $^{3} \dagger$ (rak), 1. [Altered, to conform to rack ${ }^{3}$, n., from ME. relien (pret. rac), drive, move, tend, < Icel. reke, drive, drift, toss, $=$ Sw. tröka = Dan. vrage, reject, drift, $=$ AS . wrecan, drive, wreak, E. acreak: see wreak: Cf. rack ${ }^{3}$, n.] 1. To drive; move; go forward rapidly; stir.
His spere to his heorte rac. Layamon, 1.9320.
To her sone sehe gan to reke. Octovian, 1. 182.
Iehwule forthur reke. Ont and Nightingale, 1. 1000. 2. To drive, as flying clonds.

Three glorions suna, each one s perfect sum;
Not separated with the racking cloudz,
But severd in a pale elear-ahming aky
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., li. 1. 27.
The clouds rack elear before the sun.
B. Jomson. rack $^{3}$ (rak), n. [< ME. rac, rak, rakke, < Icel. rek, drift, a thing drifted ashore, jetsam; cf. reki, drift, jetsam; < rekia, drive, drift: see rack ${ }^{3}, v$. Ci. rach ${ }^{-4}=$ wrach $^{1}$, wreck.] Thin flying broken clonds; also, any mass of floating vapor in the sky.

There a tempeat hom toke on the torrea hegh:
A rak and a royde wynde rose in hor saile
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T.' S.), 1. 1954.
The great globe Itself,
Yea, sll which it Inherit, shall dissolve
And, like this ingubstant a rack behind.
Shok., Tempert, iv. 1. 150. itp-piled
The cloudy rack alow jonrneyling in the west. Keats, Endymion, ii.
As when scroas the aky the driving rack of the rain-cloud Grows for a moment thin, and betrays the sun by its
brightness.
Longellono, JIiles Standigh, ix brightness.
rack $^{4}$ (rak), n. [Another spelling of wrack: sec wrack ${ }^{1}$, $n$., and cf. rock ${ }^{3}$, from the same nlt. source.] Same as wrack: now used in the phrases to go to racl;, to go to rack and ruilu.
We lell to talk largely of the want of aome persons underatanding to look after the buainesa, but all goes to rack.
rack $^{5}$ (rak), $n$. [A var. of rake ${ }^{2}$, a path, track: see rake ${ }^{2}$.] 1. A rude narrow path, like the track of a small animal. Hallimell. [Prov. Fing.] -2. A rut in a road. Halliwoll. [Prov Eng.]
rack ${ }^{6}$ (rak), $v$. A dialectal form of reck.
rack ${ }^{7} \dagger$ (rak), v. $t$. [A dial. form for what would be reg. *retch, < ME. recehen, racchen, rechen (pret. ralite, rehte, rauzte), rule, く AS. reccan, dircet, extend, reach forth, explain, say: see raek 1 . and ef. reteh 1 and rechon.] To relate; tell. Halliwell.
rack ${ }^{8}$ (rak), v.i. [Perhaps a particular use of rack ${ }^{3}, v$. By some supposed to be a var. of rock ${ }^{2}$.] To move with tho gait called a rack.

His Raln-deer, racking with proud and atately pace, Giveth to his fock a right beautiful graec. An Eelogue
Berratto [It.], a bonlting cloth, a sieue; a racking of a horse. Borattare, to sift or bonlt meale. Also a racking between an amble and a trot. Florio. rack $^{8}$ (rak), $n$. [<rack $\left.{ }^{8}, r \cdot\right]$ A gait of the horse between a trot and a gallop (or canter), in which the fore feet move as in a slow gallop, while the hind feet move as in a trot (or pace). It is usnally an artificial gait, but is sometlimes hereditary or natural. There is mueh confusion of terms in reapect to this gait, due to the fact that the gait itself is somewhat varied, according as the racker carries the one or the other fore foot foremost in the galloping motion of the fore feet; that often being used ss synonymons; and that many have miataken the use of the words pace and amble. There ia abmindant evidence that the American "pace" of to-day is the "amble" of Europeans of the last century and earlier. The motion of the hind feet is the aame in the trot, the fore, and the rack. In the trot the diagonal hind and fore feet move nearly aimultaneousiy. In the pace or amble the hind and fore feet of the same alde move nearly simitateonsly. see cut in next colum.
with rack ${ }^{1}$. Cf. rack, a supposed var of rock ${ }^{2}$.] A distaff; a rock.

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racket
mentor.-2. One who wrests, twists, or distorts.

Such rackers of orthography. Shak, L. L. L., v. 1. 21.
3. One who harasses by exactions: as, a rueker of tenants. Suift.
racker ${ }^{2}$ (rak'ér), $n$. [<rach $8+$-erI.] A horse that moves with a racking gait.
racker $^{3}$ (rak'ér), u. [< rack $\left.{ }^{10}+-\infty r^{1}.\right]$ A device for racking liquor, or drawing it off from the lees; also, a person who racks liqnors.
The flling of easks is effected by Smith's rackers.
Eingineer, LXV1. 151
racket ${ }^{1}$ (rak'et), $n$. [< Gael. racaid, a noise, disturbance, < rac, make a noise like geese or ducks; Ir. raean, noise, riot. Cf. rackle.] 1. A disorderly, confusing noise, as of commingled play or strife and loud talk: any prolonged clatter; din; clamor; burly-burly.
Pray, what'a all that racket over our heads? . . . My brother and I can searce hear ourselvea apeak.

Slerne, Triatram shandy, Ii. 6.


The aisters turn the wheel, Empty the wooily rack, and fill the reel. Dryden, tr. of Virgil'a Georgles, iv. 423. rack ${ }^{10}$ (rak), r. t. [Appar. first in pp. racker, rackt; < OF. raquer, pp. raqué, in vinu raqué, "small or corse wine, squeezed from the dregs of the grapes, already drained of all their best moisture" (Cotgrave); origin nncertain; according to Wedgwood, < Languedoc araca, rack, <raco, husks or dregs of grapes; according to Skeat, for orig. *rasquer $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. Pr. rascar, scratch; cf. Sp. Pg. rasgar, tear apart: see rash.] To draw off from the lees; draw off, as pure liquor from its sedimevt: as, to rack cider or wine; to rack off liquor.
Rackt wines-that iz, wines clesnsed and so purged that rack $^{11}$ (rak), n. [Partly by apheresis from arrack; cf. Sp. raque, arrack, Turk. raqi, a spirituous drink, from the same ult. source: sec $a r^{\circ}$ rack.] 1. Same as arrack.
Thelr ordlnary drink is Tea: but they make themzelves merry with hot Rack, which sometimee also they mix with
Dampir Tea.
Doyagea, II. $.6 .5 \%$ their Tea.
2. A liquor made chiefly of brandy, sugar. lemons (or other fruit), and spices. Hallizell.
-Rack punch, a punch made with arrack
I don't love rack punch. Suift, To Stella, xxxv.
If allces of ripe plneapple he put into gooll arrack, and the apirit kept for a conaiderable time, 1 t mellows down and valued for making rack-punch. Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 220
rack ${ }^{12}$ (rak), n. [Origin obscure.] A young rabbit. See the quotation.
Recks, or young rabbits about two montha old, which have not loat their flrat coat.

Ure, Dict., IV. 380.
rackabones (rak'a-bōnz), n. [<rack ${ }^{1}, v .,+a$ (insignificant) +bones.] A very lean person or animal. [Colloq., U. S.]
He la a little airaid that this mettlesome eharger can no of the old going down hin; otherwiae he wond

New York Tribune, June 13, I8e2
rackapelt (rak'a-pelt), $\quad$. [Cf. rackabones.]
An idle rascal. "Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]
rackarock (rak'a-rok), $n$. [ rack $^{1}, \cdots,+a^{2}+$ rack. Cf. rendrock.] An explosive consisting of about three parts of potassium chlorate to one part of nitrobenzol.
rack-bar (rak'bär), n. Naut., a billet of wood used to twist the bight of a rope called a swifter, in order to bind a raft firmly together.
rack-block (rak'blok), n. Naut., a range of sheaves cut in one piece of wood for runningropes to lead through.
rack-calipers (rak'kal"i-pérz), n. p1. Calipers of which the legs are actuated by a rack-andpinion motion. E. H. Kniglit.
rack-car (rak'kär), n. A freight-car roofed over and with sides formed of slats with open spaces between.
rack-compass (rak'kum ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ pas), n. A joiners compass with a rack adjustment. E. H. Knight racker ${ }^{1}$ (rak'er), $n . \quad[=\mathrm{D}$. rakker $=\mathrm{MLG}$. rack er, racher. IG. rakker $=$ G. racker $=$ Sw. rack are $=$ Dan. rukiker; as rack $1, r .,+\operatorname{erI}$.] 1. One who puts to the rack; a torturer or tor-
2. A disturbance; a row; also, a noisy gathering; a scene of clamorous or eager neerriment. [Colloq.]
Chav. Adzfiesh, formooth, yonder haz been a moat hesvy racket; by the zide of the wood there is a curions hansom gentlewoman lies sa dead as a herring, and bleeds like any stuck plg. Umatural Mother (1698). (Nares.) 3. A clamorous outburst, as of indignation or other emotion; a noisy manifestation of feeling: as, to make a racket about a trifle; to raise a rachet abont one's ears. [Colloq.]-4. Something going on, whether noisily and openly or quietly; a special proceeding, scheme. project, or the like: a slang use of very wide application: as, what's the racket? (what is going on ${ }^{3}$ ); to go on a racket (to engage in a lark or go on a spree); to be on to a person's racket (to detect his secret aim or purpose) ; to work the rachet (to carry on a particular scheme or undertaking, especially one of a "shady" character) ; to stand the racket (to take the consequences, or abide the result).

He ia ready aa myself to stand the racket of anbaequent proceeding8.
Daily Telegraph (London), Sept. \&, $1888 \%$. (Encyc. Dict.) He lad been off on the racket, perhapa for a week at a Daily Telegraph (London), Nov. 16, 1885. (Encyc. Dict.) "Lucky I learned that aignal racket," zaid Jack, ss, still at a
To give the name of legialation to the proeeedings at Albany over the Fair Bull yeaterday would be an abuae of language. The proper name for then waa "tumbling to the racket." The Aazembly pazaed the bill without debill suthorizing a man to change his name. Jan. 29, 1890. New York Evening Posi, Jan. 29, 1890. 5. A smart stroke; a rap. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]
racket $^{1}$ (rak'et), r. [<racket¹, n.] I, intrans. 1. To make a rattling or clattering noise; raise a tumult; move noisily.
The wind blazed and racketed through the narrow zpaee between the house and the hill. S. Judd, Margaret, i. 17. 2. To engage or take part in a racket of any kind; frequent noisy or tumultuous scenes; carry on eager or energetic action of some special kind. [Colloq.]
Old Gineral Pierpont, hls gret-gret-grandfather, was gineral in the British army in Injy, an' he racketed ronnd mong them nsbobs out there, sn' got no end o' gold an'
preelous stones.
II. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 571 . 3. To be dissipated; indulge to excess in social pleasures. [Colloq.]
I have heen racketing lately, having dined twiee with Rogera and once with Grant.

Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 302.
II. trans. To utter noisily or tumnltuously; clamor out. [Rare.]
Then think, then apeak, then drink their aound again, And rachet round about this body's court These two aweet worda, 'Tla zafe.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iv. 4.
racket ${ }^{2}$ (rak'et), $n$. [Also racquet, raquet; < ME. raket $=\mathrm{D}$. raket $=$ MLG. $r$ ragget $=$ G. racket, raket, rakett $=$ Dan. Sw. raket, $\langle$ OF. assibilated rachete, rachette. rasquete, rasquette, a racket, battledore, also the palm of the hand, F. raquette, a racket, battledore, < Sp. raqueta = It. racchetta, also laechetta. a racket, battledore (cf. ML. racha), く Ar. rähat, palm of the hand, pl. rāh, the palms; cf. palm ${ }^{1,7 \text {, the game }}$ so called, tennis.] 1. The instrument with which players at tennis and like games strike the ball; a bat consisting usually of a thin strip of wood bent into a somewhat elliptical hoop,

$a_{3}, b$ racket and ball used in Italy in the 17 th
acress which a network of cord or catgut is stretched，and to which a handle is attached． But kanstow pleyen rakei to and iro？

Chaucer，Troilua，iv． 460. Th＇Hail，which the Wlnde full in his lace doth yerk， Smarter than Racquets in a Court re－jerk
sylvester，tr．of Du Bartss＇s Weeks，ii．The house．
＂Is buts ball bandled to and to and every captalnes． ＂Lis but s ball bandled to snd fro，and every man car－ the rest of the company．

Suifi，Tale of a Tub，Author＇s Prei． 2．$p l$ ．A modern variety of the old game of tennis．
He conld ahoot，play rackets，whist，and crlcket better than most people，and was s consumnste horsemsp on any animsl under any circumstances．

Hhyte Melville，White Rose，I．xili．
Some British officers，pisying rackets，had struck a ball
to where he was slttlug．Nincteenth Century，XXVI． 801.
3．A kind of net．Halliwchl．－4．A snow－shoe： an Anglicized form of the Freuch raquette． ［Rare．］
Thelr［the Canadian Jndians＇］Dogges are like Foxes， which spend not，nener glue oner，and lisue rackets tyed vnder their feet，the better to runne on the snow．

I＇urchas，Pligrimage，p． 753.
5．A bread wooden shoe or patten for a horse or othel draft－animal，to enable him to step on marshy or soft ground．－6．A bird＇s tail－fea－ thel shaped like a racket；a spatule．The racket may result from a gatulate enlargement of the webs at or neur the end of the feather；or Irom the lack，natu－ lal or artiftial，of webbing along a part of the feather，
beyond which the feather is webbed；or from colling of the end of the feather．These formationa are exhibited in the motmota， ln some hummalng－blrds and birda of para－ dise，and in various others，and are jllustrated in the fig－ mes under Momotus，Prionturus，and Cincinnurus．Some feathers springing from the head acquire a similar ahape． see cut under Parotia
7 ．A musieal
7 ．A musical instrument of the seventeenth century，consisting of a mouthpiece with a dou－ ble reed，and a wooden tube repeatedly bent upon itself，and pierced with several finger－ holes．Its compass was limlted，snd the tone weak and as of the bombard，which it reaembled．Early in the as of the bombard，which it resembled．Early in the 8．An organ－stop giving tones similar to those of the above instrument．
racket ${ }^{2}+\left(r^{\prime a k}{ }^{\prime} e t\right), v . t$ ．［＜racket $\left.{ }^{2}, n.\right]$ To strike with or as if with a racket；toss．
Thus，like a tcnnis－ball，Is poor man racketed from one
temptation to another，till st last he hazard eternal ruln． temptation to another，till st last he hazard eternal ruln． Heryy，NIne Sermons，p． 60.
racket－court（rak＇et－kō1＇t），„．A court or area in which the game of rackets is played；a ten－ nis－court
racketer（rak＇et－èr），$n$ ．［ $\left[\right.$ racket ${ }^{1}+-$ er $\left.{ }^{1}.\right]$ A person given to racketing or noisy frolicking； one who leads a gay or dissipated life．
At s private concert lasi night with my coushns snd M13s Clementa；and again to be st a play thls night；I shsll be a racketer，I doubt．

## Richardson，Sir Charles Grandison，1．letter xvi．

racket－ground（rak＇et－ground），n．Same as racket－court
The area，jt appesred from Mr．Roker＇s statement，was
the racket－ground．
Dickens，Pickwick，xll． rackettail（rak＇et－tāl），n．A humming－bird of the genus Discurus and related forms，having twe feathers of the tail shaped like rackets． racket－tailed（rak＇et－tāld），a．Having the tail formed iu part like a racket；having a racket on the tail，as the motmots（Momotidx）， certain humming－birds（Discurus，etc．），or a parrakeet of the genus Prioniturus．
rackety（rak＇et－i），$a . \quad\left[<\right.$ rucket $\left.11+{ }^{2} y^{1} \cdot\right]$
Making or characterized by a racket or noise； noisy：as，a rackety company or place．［Colloq．］ Thia strange metamorphosls In the racketty little Irish－五

Kingstey，Two Years Ago，vil．（Davies．） In the rackety bowling－slley．
rack－fish $\dagger$（rak＇fish），$n$ ，［Origin unknown；preb． either for＊wrackfish or for rockfish，q．v．］A fish，of what kind is not determined．S．Clarle， Four Plantations in America（1670），p． 5.
rack－hook（rak＇húk），$n$ ．In a repeating clock， a part of the striking－mechanism which on－ gages the teeth of the rack in succession wheu the hours are struck；the gathering－piece or pallet．E．H．Fnight．
racking ${ }^{1}$（rak＇ing），$n$ ．［Verbal 1 ，of rach ${ }^{1}, 1$ ．］ 1．The act of torturing on the rack．－2．Naut．， a piece of small stuff used to rack a tackle．－ 3．In metallurgical operations，same as rag－ ging， 2.
racking ${ }^{2}$（rak＇ing），$n$ ．［Verbal $n$ ．of rack $8, r^{\prime}$ ．］ In the manege，same as rack．
racking－can（rak＇ing－kan），$n$ ．A vessel from which wine can be drawn without disturbing the lees，which remain at the bottom．
racking－cock（rak＇ing－kok），$n$ ．A form of fancet used in racking off wine or ale from the cask or from the lees in the fermenting－vat．
racking－crook（rak＇ing－krûk），$n$ ．A hook hung in an epen chimney to support a pot or kettle． See trammel．Also called ratten－crook：
racking－faucet（rak＇ing－fâ＂set），$n$ ．Same as racking－cock．
racking－pump（rak＇ing－pump），n．A pump for the transfer of liquors frem vats te casks，ete． when the difference of level is such as to pre－ vent the use of a siphon or faucet．
racking－table（rak＇ing－tā＂$b l$ ），n．A wooden table or frame used iu Cornwall for washing tin ore，which is distributed over the surface of the table with a selid rake or hard brush， whence the name：sometimes corrupted into rugging－table．See framing－tablc．
rackle（rak＇l），$t . t$ ．and i．；pret．and pp．rachled， ppr．rackling．［Perhaps a var，of rattle ；but ef．jacket1．］Te rattle．［Prov．Eng．］
rackle（rak＇1），，n．［Ci．rackle，$\imath^{2}$ ，raclet t ．］Noisy talk．［Prov．Eng．］
rackoont，$n$ ．An obsolete spelling of rucoon． rack－pin（rak＇pin），\％．A sinall l＇ack－stick． rack－rail（rakrāl），n．A rail laid alongside the bearing－rails of a railway，having cogs into which works a cog－wheel on the locomotive： now used only in some forms of inclined－plane railway．
rack－railway（rak＇lā̄l／wā），n．A railway op－ crated with the aid of rack－rails．

The first rack－railuay in France was opened lately st Lsngres．Nature，XXXVII． 328. rack－rent（rak＇rent），$n_{\text {．}} \quad\left[\right.$ rack $1, ~ v . .,+r e n t{ }^{2}$ ， n．］A rent raised to the highest possible limit； a lent greater than any tenant can leasonably be expected to pay：used especially of land－ rents iu Ireland．

Some thousand Iamllies are ．．．．prepsring to go from whose beneficial bargains sre now become ．the farmers， hard to be borne，and thoae who have sny ready money or can purchase any by the sale of thelr gooda or leases， bccause they find their fortunes hourly decaying．

Svift，Ittelligencer，No． 19.
Rack－rent ．．．Is the highest snnnal rent that can be ob talned by the competition of thoae who deare to become tenants．It is not a atrictly legal term，though sometlmes used in Acts of Parliament；In legal documents it is rep－ resented by＂the best rent that can be obtalned wlthout s ine．＂
F．Pollock，Land Laws，p． 152. rack－rent（rak＇rent），$\imath^{\circ}$ ．［＜rack－rent，n．］I． trans．To subject to the payment of rack－rent． The land－lord rack－renting snd evicting hlm［the tenant］ With the help of the civil and military resources of the

II．intrans．To impose rack－rents．
Hence the chief gradually acquired the chsracteristics of whst naturallats have called＂synthetle＂and＂pro－ phetlc＂types，comblning the features of the modern gom－ been－man with those of the modern rack－renting landlord．

Huxley，Pop．Scl．Mo．，XXXVI． 783
rack－renter（rak＇ren＂ter），n．［＜rack－rent＋ －erI．］1．One who is subjected to the payment of rack－rent．
The yeariy rent of the land，whlch the rack－renter or un－ der tenant psys
2．One who rack－rents his tenants．
The entire Tory snd Unlonlst alliance went on Its kneea go to apesk，during the Autumn to Implore the rack－rent
ers to moderation．Contemporary Rev．，LI． 124
rack－saw（rak＇sá），n．A wide－tootlerl saw．

## racy

rack－stick（rak＇stik），$\mu$ ．A stick suitably pre－ pared for stretching or straining a rope or the like，as in fastening a load on a wagon．－Rack－ stict and lashing，a piece of two－Inch rope，abont ing s hole in Its head to receive the rope．Farrow，Mil． Encyc． bent ail（rak＇tāl），n．In a repeating clock，a nisu arm connected with the striking－mecha－ ism，having a pin at its end which drops upon the notched wheel that determines the number of strokes．
rackwork（rak＇wèrk），$n$ ．A piece of mecha－ nism in which a rack is used；a rack and pinion or tho like．See cut under rack ${ }^{1}$ ．
raconteur（ra－kôn－tér．），n．［F．，くraconter，re－ late：sec recount1．］A story－teller＇；a person given to or skilled in relating ancedotes，re－ counting adventures，or the like．
There never was，in my oplnion，s raconteur，from Charles Lamb or Theodore Ilook down to GIllbert à Beckett or H．J．Byron，．．．Who spoke and told anecdotca st a ing to be funi
ing to be funny
Lester Wallack，in Scribner＇s Msg．，IV． 721.
racoon，raccoon（ra－köu＇），u．［Formerly alse rackoon，rackcoon，by apheresis frem earlier arocoun，aroughcun，aroughcond，く Amer．Ind． arathcone，arrathkune，a racoen．Hence，by further apheresis，coon．The F．raton，raceon， is an accem．form，simulating $\mathrm{I}^{\prime}$ ，raton，a rat： see ratten．］A small plantigrade carnivereus quadruped of the arctoid series of the order Fcra，belonging to the family Procyonidæ and genus Procyon．The common racoon js $P$ ．Iotor，so called from ita hablt of djppling its lood in witer，sa if

washing it，belore eatjug．Thla anlmal la about 2 fect longe wlth a stout body，a bushy ringed tall，short limbs，pointed ears，broad face，and very sharpanout，of a general grayigh
coloration，with light and dark msrking on the fsce Is common in southerly parts of the UnJted Statea，and feeds on fruits and other vegetable as well as animal sub－ stances．Ita flesh is eatable，and the fur，much used for making caps，is called coonshin．The racoon is readily tamed，and inakea an amusing pet．Other members of the genus are P．psore of Californla（perhspa only a nominal eating racoon，of quite distinct $P$ ．cancriverus，he crab－ the agouara．
A heast they call Aroughcun，mucll like s badger，bnt vaeth to liue on trees as squirteis doe

Capt．John Smith，VIrgiula，I． 124.
Qull－dartling Porcuplnes and Rackcoones be
Castled in the hollow of an aged Tree．
S．Clarke，Four Plantations in Americs（1670），p． 32.
racoon－berry（ra－kën＇ber＂i），u．The May－ap－ ple，Podoplyllum peltatum．［U．S．］
racoon－dog（ra－kôn＇deg）．n．An Asiatic and Japanese animal of the family Canidæ，Nycte－ reutes procyonoides，a kind of dog haviug an as－ pect suggesting a racoon．See cut under Nyc－ tereutes．
acoon－oyster（ra－kőn＇ois＂tėr），$n$ ．An uncul－ tivated oyster growing on muddy banks ex－ posed at lew tide．［Senthern coast，U．S．］
racoon－perch（ra－kön＇perch），n．The common yellow perch，Perca americama，of the Missis－ sippi valley：se called from bands around the body something like those of a racoon＇s tail． See cut under perch 1 ．
Racovian（ra－kō＇vi－an），a．and n．［＜Racow （in Polaud）（NL．Racoria）+ －ian．］I．a．Per－ taining or relating to Rakow，a town of Po－ land，or te the Socinians，whe made it their chief seat in the first part of the seventeenth century：as，the Racorian Catechism（a pepu－ arexposition of Socinianism：see catechism，2）．
II．n．An inhabitant of Rakow，or an adhe－ rent of the Unitarian doctrines formerly taught there；specifically，a Pelish Socinian．
racquet，$n_{\text {．}}$ See racket ${ }^{2}$ ．
racy（rā̀si），a．［＜race3 $+-y^{1}$ ．］1．Having an agreeably peculiar flavor，of a kind that may be supposed to be imparted by the soil， as wine ；peculiarly palatable．
racy
The hospitable sage，in aign Pope，Odyskey，lii． 503.
2．Having a strong distinctive and agreeable quality of any kind；spirited；pungent；pi－ quant；spicy ：as，a racy style；a racy anecdote．

Brisk racy veraes，in whlich we
The soll from whence they came taste，smenl，and see．
His ballads are raciest when brimmed with the element that nost attracta the author． Book English has gone round the world，but at home R．L．Stevenson，The Forelgncr
3．Pertaining to race or kind；racially distinc－ tive or peculiar；of native origin or quality．
Yorkzhire has such famlites bere and there， Charlotte Dronté，Shifley，ix．
The eyes［of a Gordon setter］must be full of animation， of a rich color，between brown and gold；the neck must $=$ Syn． 1 and 2．Racy，Spicy．Theae worda agree in ex－ pressing a quality that is relished，physically or mentally． derive from the soil，and syicy to the flavor given to food breezea，etc．，by spice．Figuratively，that ia racy which is agreeabiy treah and distinctive in thought and expression； that is spricy which is agreeahly pungent to the mind，pro－ ducing a aensatioll comparable to that which zpice pro－
ducea in taste．Polntednesa la essential to spiciness，and ducea in tastg．l＇olntednesa in
likely to be found in Taciness．
$\operatorname{rad}^{1}$（rad），a．［＜ME．rad，＜Icel．hrxddr＝Sw． rädd＝Dan．red，afraid．］Afraid；frightened． ［Old Eng．and Scotch．］

We were so rad euerilkon，
We qwoke for put beayde the stone，
And sore we were abast． York Plays， p .418.
She seyd，＂Without consent of me，
That an Ontlaw suld come befor a King ；
I am right rad of treaaonrie．
Sang of the Outlaw Murray（Child＇a Ballads，V1．27）．
rad $^{2}+$ ，$a$ ．A Middle English form of rath ${ }^{1}$
rad $^{3}+$ ．A Middle English preterit of ride．
rad ${ }^{4} \dagger$ ．An obsolete preterit of read ${ }^{1}$ ．
$\mathrm{rad}^{5}$（rad），$n$ ．［Abbr．of radical．］A radical． ［Low．］
He＇s got what will buy him bread and cheeae when the
Rads shnt up the Church．
raddet．An obsolete preterit of readl
raddle ${ }^{1}$（rad 1 ），$n$ ．［Early mod．E．radel，redle； also（in verb）ruddle；perhaps a transposed form of hurdle；or formed from wreathe or urithe（cf． writhle，r．）and confused witin hurdle，or with riddles（ME．vedel，ete．），a curtain．］1．A hur－ dle．［Prov．Eng．］－2．pl．Small wood or sticks split like laths to bind a wall for the plastering it over with loam or mortar．Kemeit．（Halli－ well．）
In old time the honses of the Britons were slightlie aet vp with s few posta aod many radels，with stable and all Harrisoner one roofe
Harison，Der Britain，12．（IIolinshed＇s Chron．） 3．A piece of wood interwoven with others be－ tween stakes to form a fence．［Prov．Eng．］－ 4．A hedge formed by interwesving the shoots sind branches of trees or shrubs．［Prov．Eng．］ －5．A wooden bar with a row of upright pegs，employcd by domestic wesvers in some places to keep the warp of a proper width，and to prevent it troun becoming entangled when it is wound upon the beam．－6．In metal－tcorkiny， a rabble．
raddle ${ }^{I}$（rad＇l），$r$ ．$\ell$ ．；pret．and pp．radaled，ppr． raddling．［Formerly also redle，ruddle；＜rad－ dle $\left.{ }^{1}, n.\right]$ 1．To weave；interweave；wind to－ gether；wattle．

## Raddling or working it up like basket work．

2†．To＂baste＂；beat．
Robin Hood drew his aword so good，
The peddler drew his brand，
And he hath raddled him，bold Robin Hood，
so that he scarce can stand．
Ballad of Robin Hood．
raddle ${ }^{2}$（rad＇l），$n$ ．［Var．of reddle，ruddlel．］ 1 Same as reddle．－2．A layer of red pigment．

Some of na have more aerious things to hide than a yel－
ow cheek behind a raddle of rouge．
Thackeray，Roundabout Papers，
Thackeray，Roundabout Papers，A Medal of George the
［Fourth．
raddle ${ }^{2}$（rad＇l），v．$t$ ；prot．and pp．raddlecl，ppr． raddling．［＜raddle $\left.{ }^{2}, n.\right]$ 1．To paint with or as if with raddle；color coarsely，as with rouge． Can there be suy more drcary object than thoae whiten Thackeray，Newcomes
2．To get over（work）iu a careless，slovenly mannel：［Pror，Eng．］Imp．Dict．

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radiance
raddle－hedge（rad＇l－hej），$n$ ．Same as raddle ${ }^{1}, 4$ ．（d）The fonrth joint，counting from the base，of the pedi－ raddlemant，$n$ ．Samo as reddleman．Fuller， Worthies，llí． 38.
raddock（rad＇ok），n．A dialectal form of rucl－ dock．
raddourt，$n$ ．See redour．
rade ${ }^{1}+$（räd）．A dialectal（Old English and Scotch）preterit of ride．
rade $^{2}$（rād），$n$ ．A dialcetal（Scotch）or obsolete form of road．
radeau（＇a－dō＇），n．；pl．radcaux（－dōz＇）．［＜F． radeau＝Pr．radelh，〈 ML．＊ratellus（slso，after OF．，radellus，rasellus），dim．of L．ratis，raft， vessel．］A raft．
Three veaaels under snil，and one at anchor，above Split
Rock，and behind it the radcau thunderer．

## Irving．（Webster．）

Rademacher＇s plaster．See plaster
radevoret，$\mu_{\text {．}}$［ME．，prob．of OF origin ；per－ haps orig．OF．＊ras de Vore ：ras（Sp．It．raso）， \＆sort of smooth cloth（sce rash4）；de，of；＊Vore perhaps the town of Lavaur in Languedoc．Cf． F．ras de Chalons，rus de Gennes，similar cloth from the places named．］A sort of cloth or textile fabric usually explaincd as＇tapestry＇or ＇striped stuff tapestry．＇

This woful lady ylerned had in youthe
So that ahe werken and enalirowden kouthe，
And weven in atole the erader
And weven in atole the jadevore，
Aa hyt of wymmen hath be woved yore．
radget（raj）$n$ ．Same as rodge．
radial（rā＇di－al），a．and n．［［ F．radial $=$ It． radiale，＜NL．radialis，＜L．radius，ray，radius： see radius，rayl．］I．a．Of or pertaining to a ray or a radius（or radii）；having the character or appearance of a ray or a radius；grouped or appearing like radii or rays；shooting out as from a center；being or moving in the direction of the radius．
At a littie distance from the center the wind is probably
nearly radial． nearly radial．
Specifically－（a）In anat．，of or pertaining in any way to
the radiua（see radius， 2 ）：as，the radial artery vetn；radial articulations or movements；the rodial side or aspect of the arm，wriat，or hand；the radial group of muscies；the radial pronator or supinator．（b）In zooil．， rayed，radiate，or radiating；of or pertaining to the rays， arma，or radisting proceaees of so suimal．relating to the radially disposed or actinomeric parts of the Radiota and similar animala，See cut nnder medusiform，（c）In ichth．，
of or pertaining to the radialia See radiale
The-actinatmun

The cartilaginoua，or ossified，bakal and radial supporta
of the flnt．
IUuley，Anat．Vert．，p． 38.
（d）In bot．：（1）Belonging to a ray as of an nmbel or of a flower－hesd in the Compositz．（2）Developing uniformly on all aldes of the axia：opposed to bifacial or dorsiventral． Goebel．－Radial ambulacral vessels．See ambulueral． －Radial artery，the smaller of the branches resulting from the bifurcation of the brachlal artery at the ellow，
extending in a straight line on the outer aide of the of the forearm to the wriat，where it turna around the radi－ al side of the carpna snd descenda to the apper part of the flrat interosseous space，where it penetratea the palm of the hand to help form the deep palmar arch．Jnst above the wrist it liea subcutaneously on the ulnar side of the tendon of the long supinstor，and is here cotmmonly felt in ascertaining the pulae．Its chlef branchea，besidea the muscular and cutaneous onea，are the radial recurrent and the anterior and posterior carpala．－Radial axle－box． hundle in which the phloien and xylem are arranged in alternating radil．Compare closed，collateral，and concen． tric bundle，under bundle．
The last form is the radial，where the bundles of phloen and xylem are suranged alternately in the central fibro－vas－
Radis1 cells，in entom．，sams as postcostal cellules（which see，under pastcostal）．－Radial curve，in geom．，a curve mor as ons coiirdinate spased by means of the radius vec－ tratua are radial curves．－R dial drilling－mat Dinos－ driling－machine－Radial fibers of the retina．See sus－ tentacular fibers，under sustentaculer．－Radial formula， the expreaston of the number of rays in the fina of a fish by the initial letters of the names of the fins and the numbers of their rays：thus，the radial formula for the yellow perch ia D，XIII．$+1.14 ;$ A，II．$+7 ;$ P，15；V，I． 5 －where the Roman numerals are the apinea and the Arabic the rays －Radial nerve．See nerve．－Radial－piston wively． Wheol．See water－oheed．－Radial platise，in crinotids， the aet or syatem of plstes which includen the jolnts of the stem，arma and pinnules，the centrodoraal plate，and the radisi plate proper：distingnished from perisomatic plates． －Radial recurrent artery，a branch of the radisl artery， given off near itz origin，that turns back ward to join in the symmetry．－Radial vein．See marginal vein under see

II．n．A radiating or redial part ：a ray．Spe－ radius or hypercoracoid（a bone）．（c）One of the fointa of basals；one of the foints of the second order，or of a divi． sion of the basals．See cut under Crinoidea．
The two radials fof a crinnid］on either aide of the larg． Quart．Jour．Geol．Soc．，XLV． 150.
palp of a spider
radiale（rā－di－ā＇lē）， 1. ；pl．radialia（－li－ii）． ［NL．，neut．of radialis，radial：sec radial．］ In zool．and anat．：（a）The radiocarpal bone； that bone of tho wrist which is situated on tho radial side of the proximal row of carpals，in special relation with the racius．In man this bone is the scaphoid．Comparo uluare，and see cuts under hand and carpus．（b）One of the rays of the cup of a crinoid．See radial，$n$ ．（c）， and cut under Crinoidea．（c）A cartilage radiat－ ing from the base of the fins of elasmobranchi－ ate fishes．See cut under pterygium．（d）Same as radial，n．（b）．Seo mypercoracoid．
radialis（rā－di－$\overline{\text { a }}$ lis），$n$ ；pl．radiales（ -1 lēz）．［NL． radialis（se．musculus，etc．），radial：see radial．］ In anat．，a radial muscle，artery，vein，or nerve： chiefly used adjectively as a part of certain Latin phrase－nsmes of muscles：as，flexor car－ pi radialis；extensor carpi radialis longior or brevior．See flexor，extensor
radiality（rā－di－al＇i－ti），n．［＜radial + －ity．］ The character or structure of a radiate organ－ ism；formation of rays，or disposition of rayed parts；radial symmetry．Sometimes called ra－ diateness and radiism．
radialization（rā－di－al－i－zā＇shon），n．［＜radi－ alize + －ation．］Arrangement in radiating forms；radiation．
Thus the rocks exhibit much evidence of a ailicification （snd often of a radialization possibly connected with it）．
Quart．Jour．Geol．Soc．，XLV．267．
radialize（ ${ }^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime}$＇di－al－iz），$t . t$ ．；pret．and pp．ra－ dialized，ppr．radializing．［＜radial＋－ize．］To render radiate；make ray－like．
One fragment exhibits part of a large radialized struc－ ture within s spherulitic matrix．

Quart．Jour．Geol．Soc．，XLV． 249.
radially（rāddi－al－i），adv．1．In a radial or ra－ diating manner；in the manner of radii or rays： as，lines diverging radially．
As the growth［of the fungna］apreada out ward radially， out of the gronnd，periah．

S．B．Iferrick，Wonders of Plant Life，p． 82. 2．In entom．，toward or over the ladius（a vein of the wing）：as，a color－band radially dilated． radian（rā’di－an），$n$ ．［＜radius $+-a n$ ．］The angle subtended at the center of a circle by an are equal in length to the radius．Also called the unit angle in circular measure．It is equal to $57^{\circ} 17^{\prime} 44^{\prime \prime} .80625$ nearly．
radiance（rā＇di－ans），$n$ ．［く F．radiance，くML． radiantia，radiance，＜L．radian（ $t$－）s，radisnt： see radiant．］1．Brightness shooting in rays or beams；hence，in general，brilliant or spark－ ling luster；vivid brightness．
The sacred radiance of the sna．Shak．，Lear，i．1． 111.
The Son，
Girt with omuipotence，with radiance crownd
Of majesty divine．
Life，like a dome of many－coloured glass，
Life，like a dome of many－coloured gl
Staioa the white radiance of eternity．
Shelley，Adonais，liil．
2．Radiation．
Thns we have ${ }^{J}$ ．Clerk Maxwell，in Encyc．Br
＝Syn．1．Radiance，Brilliance，Erilliancy，Efulg．，XIX． 2. gence，Splendor，Luster．These wordsagree In rencesenting the ehooting out of raya or beama in an impressive way Radiance is the most ateady ；it is generally a light that is agreeable to the eyea；hence the word ia often chosen for correaponding figurative expressiona：sa，the radiance of repreaenta \＆light that is strong，oftell too atrong to be agreeable，and marked by variation or play snd penetra tlon ：ss，the brilliance of a diamond or of ilreworks．Hence iguratively，the briliancy of the scene at a wedding the adiance of humor，the brilliancy of wit．Brilliance is more often literal，brilliancy figurative．Effulgence is a splendid light，aeeming to fill to overflowing every place where it －a atrong，flooding，but not necesaarily intense or painiul light：as，the effulgence of the noonday sun；the effulgence speak of the effulgence of Queen Elizabeth＇s beanty．Rieful－ pence is often the same as effulgence，bnt aometimes Reful Splendor，which is more often used flguratively．is，when ased literally，about the same as refulgence．Luster is the only one of these words which does not imply that the ob－ ect givea forth light；luster may be uaed where the light 8 elther emitted or reflected，but latterly more often re－ flected：aa，the luster of ailk．Luster is generally．like miliance，a varyligg light，but it may be simply two or glisten，glitter，etc．，aee glare，$v . i$ ．

That I ahould love a brightere an one
And think to wed it，he is so above me star
In his bright radiance and collsteral lig
Mast 1 be comforted．Shak．，All＇g Well，i．1． 29. There is an appearance of brilliancy in the plesaures of
ligh life which naturally dazzles the yonng． Effulgence of my glory，Son beloved．
siztom，P．Is，vi． 880.

radiance<br>Thongh they fell, they fell like atara, Hontgomery, Battle of Alexandria The smiling infant in his hand ahall take The created hasilisk and apeckled anake, And with their forky tongues shall innocey Pope, Messiah, l. 8. radiancy (rā'di-an-si), $n$. [As radianee (sec -ey).] Same as radianee. radiant (rādi-ant), a. and $n$. [Early mod. E. radiaunt; <OF゙. radiant, F. radiant $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{P}$. radiante $=\mathrm{It}$. radiante, raggiante, $\langle\mathrm{L}$. radian $(t-) s$, ppr. of radiare, radiate, shine: sco radiate.] I. a, 1. Darting, shooting, or emitting rays of light or heat; shining; sparkling; beaming with brightness, literally or figuratively: as, the radiant sun; a radiant countenance.

Mark, what radient atate ahe apreads,
Milton, Ar
A sulden atar, it ahot through liquid air
And drew behind a radiant trail of hair.
Pope, R. of the In, v. 128.
Ilia featurea rudiant gs the soul within.
O. W. IIolmes, Vestigia Quinque Retrorsum. 2. Giving out rays; proceeding in the form of rays; resembling rays; radiating; also, radiated; radiate: as, radiant heat.
Jonas . . made him a shadowynge place for hia defence agaynat the radyaunt heet of the sonne in the syde of an
hyll. $\quad B p$. Fikher, Seven Penitentlal Paalms, Pa. cxxx. The passage of radiant heat, as such, through any medium does not heat it at all.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature (1at ed.) 1. 45. When thia [radiation of fibera] takeaplace in an open cavity, prodicing brush-hke forms, they Encyc. Brit., XVI. s70. 3. In her.: (u) Hlged with rays: said of anl ordinary or other bearing such as is usnally bounded with straight lines, the rays generally appearing like long indentations. See rayl, 8 . (b) Giving off rays, which do not form a lroken or indented edge to the bearing, but stream fiom it, its outline being usually perfect and the rays apparently streaining from Radiant energy. See energy.-Radiant heat see heat, 2.-Radiant matter, a phrase uaed by Crookea to describe a highly rarefled gas, or "ultra-gaseous matter," which is found to produce certain peculiar mechanical and luminous effects when a charge of high-potential electricity is passed through it. For example, in a vacuum-tube exhausted to one millionth of an atnosphere (a crookes tube) the molecules of the gas preaent are promade to atrike against a delicately poised wheel they aet it in motion; if on a piece of calcite, they make it phosphorescent, etc. - Radiant neuration, in entom., neuration characterized by a number of veina radiating out ward from a amall roundish areolet or cell in the diak of the wing, as in certain Diptera. - Radiant point, in physice, the point from which rays of llght or heat proceed. Alao in entonn., veina or nervurea radiating from a aingle anali wing-cell. =Syn. 1. Beaming, reaplendent. See radionce.
II. $n$. 1. In opties, a luminous point or olbject from which light radiates to the eye, or to a mirror or lens; a point considered as the focus of a pencil of rays.-2. In astron., the boint in the heavens from which the shootingstars of a meteoric shower scem to proceed: thus, the radiant of the shower of November 13th is near the star $\zeta$ Leonis, and these meteors are hence called the Leonides. Similarly the meteors of November 27 th (Wlich are connected with Biela'a comet, and are often called the buedues) have their radiant not far from $\gamma$ Andromedre, and ars also known as the
Andromedes or Andromedids. radiantly (rã'di-ant-li), aclu. 1. With radiant or beaming brightness; with glittering splen-dor.-2. By radiation; in the manner of rays; radiatingly. [Rare.]
Healthy human actiona should spring radiantly (like rays) from some single heart motive

Ruskin, Elementa of Drawing, iil.
Radiariat (rā-li-ā'ri-ï), n. pl. [NL., nent. pl. of radiarius, radiate: see radiary.] 1. In Lamarck's classification (1801-12), a class of animals, divided into the orders Mollia, or acalephs, and Eehinoderma (the latter including the Aetinix). -2. In Owen's classification (1855), a subprovince of the province Radiata, containing the five classes Eehinodermata, Bryozoa, Anthozoa, Acalephze, and Hydrozoa.3. In H. Milne-Edwards's classification (1855), the first subbranch of Zoöphytes (contrasted with Sarcodaria), containing the three classes of echinoderms, acalephs, and corals or polyps. radiary $\dagger$ ( $\left.\mathrm{ra} \bar{a}^{\prime} \mathrm{di}-\bar{a}-\mathrm{ri}\right)$, a. and $n$. [ $=\mathrm{F}$. radiaire, <NL. radiarius', < L. radius, a ray, radius: see radius.] In zoöl., same as radiate.

## mum

Or, a Chief Radi-

Radiata (rā-di-ā'tiaì), n. p1. [NL., neut. pl. of l. ralliatus, radiate: see radiate, a.] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, the fourth grand branch of the animal kingdom, containing "the radiated animals or zoöphytes." It was divided into five classes: (1) Echinodermata; (2) Entozoa, or intestinal worns; (3) Acalepha, or aea-nettlea; (4) Polypi; (5) Infusoria: thus a mere waste-basket for
animala not elacwhere located to Cuvier'a satiafaction. It was accepted and advocated by $\mathbf{L}$ Agasaiz arter ita reatriction to the cchinoderma, acalepha, and polypa, in which sense it was very generally adopted for many years. nenta group has now been abolished, and and classes of the animal kingdom, as Irotozoa, Colentera, Echinodermata, and $V$ 'rmes.
The lower gronpa of which he [Cuvierl knew least, and Which he threw fito one great heterogeneons assemblage, arranged. Whatever form the clasififcation of the Animal Kingdom may eventually take, the Cuvier

Huxley, Clasalfication (1869), p. 86. 2. In later classifications, with various limitations and restrictions of sense 1. (a) The old Radiata withont the Infuamia. (b) Same as Echinodermala proper: A mbulacraria (which see) without the genua Balanoglossus. Metschnitoff. (c) In Owena ayatent (1855), one of four provinces of the animal kingdom, di-
vided into Radiaria, Entozon (ceelelmintha and aterelvided into Radiaria, Entozon (ccelelmintha and aterel-
nuintha), and Infusoria (the latter containing Rotifera mintha), and In
and Polygastria)
radiate (rā'di-āt), $\quad$. ; pret. and pp. radiated, ppr. radiating. [< L. radiatus, pp. of radiare, furnish with spokes, give out rays, radiate, shine ( $>$ It. radiare, raygiare $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg. radiar $=\mathrm{F}$. radier, radiate, shine), (radius, a spoke, ray: see radius, ray ${ }^{1}$.] I, intrans. 1. To issue and proceed in rays or straight lines from a point; spread directly outward from a center or macleus, as the spokes of a wheel, heat and light, ete.
Light . . . radiatex from luminous hollies directly to
our eyes.
But it [the wood] is traversel by platea of parenchyma, or cellular tissue of the asme nature as the pith, which radiate from that to the bark. Sray, Strnctural Botany, p. 74.
When the light diminiahea, as in twillght, the circular tract by elasticity, and enlarge the pupil.
2. To emit rays be radiant : as , sight, p. 39. body-3. To spread in all direct boay.-3. To spread in alrcetions from a central source or canse; proceed outward as from a focus to all accessible points.
The moral law lies at the center of nature, and radiates
Eomerson, Nature, p . 51.
Enjoyment radiates. It is of no use to try and take care of all the world; that fo being taken care of when you feel dellglit in art or in anything else.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxil.
II, trans. 1. To emit or send out in direct lines, as from a point or focus; hence, to cause to proceed or diverge in all directions, as from a source or cause ; communicate by direct emanation: as, the sun radiates heat and light.
Donatello.... seensed to radiate jollity ont of his whole
Ifavethorne, Narble Faun, x . nimble person. vitality into a atatue of ice. O. W. Hol
O. W. Holnes, A Mortal Antipathy, vi.

Mountain topa gather clouda around them for the same through the dry superincumbent air, into apace.
R. J. Mann, in Modern Meteorology, p. 23.
2. To furnish with rays; cause to have or to consist of rays; make radial.
Elaewhere, a brilliant radiated fornation was conapicnous, upreading, at four opposite points, into four vaat luminous expansiona, compared to feather-clumes, or Radiating keyboard or pedals, in organ-building, a pedai keynoara in which he pedala are place oser together in rront than behind, so as to enable the player to reach them with equal ease,-Radiating point same
as radiant point (which aee, under radiant, power. Same aa radiative power (which aee, under radi. power.
radiate (rā'di-āt), c. and n. [< L. radiatus, having rays, radiating, pp. of radiare, radiate, furnish with spokes: see rudiate, r.] I. a. 1. Having a ray, rays, or ray-like parts; having lines or projections proceeding from a common center or surface; rayed: as, a radiate animal (a member of the Radiata); a radiate mineral (one with rayed crys
 tals or fibers) ; radiate flower-head. Specifleally-(a) In zoil.: (1)
radiation
tion; having the whole atructure, or some parts of it, radiating from a common center; radiatory; rayed; actinomeric. (2) Of or pertaining to the Cuvierian Radinta: as, ers: said chiefly or a head among the Conpositx, in which a disk of tubular florets is encircled by one or more rowa of radially gnreading ligulate florets, as in the dalsy and aunflower; or in which all the florets are ligulate, as in the 2. Constituting
2. Constituting a lay or rays; proceeding or extending outward from a center or focus; radiating: as, the radiate fibers of somo minerals and plants; the radiate petals of a flower or florets of a head.

A achool-house plant on every hill, stretching in radiate nerve-linea thence

V'hitier, Snow-Bound.
3. In numismatic and similar descriptions, rep-


Radlate Head of Gallienus- From an aurens in the British Mu-
resented with rays proceeding from it, as a head or bust: as, the head oi the Emperor Caracalla,

radiate; the bead of Helios (the sun-god), radiate.
II. $n$. 1. A ray-like projection; a ray.

The tin salt crystalised out in tranzparent, shining needles, arranged in clustera of radiates about nuclel.

Chem. Jour., XI. 82
2. A member of the Radiata, in any sense.
radiated (rā’di-ā-ted), p.a. [< radiate $+-e d^{2}$.] Same as radiatc.-Radiated animals. See Radio-ta.-Radiated falcon. See falcom.-Radiated wingcells, in entom., wing-cella formed principally by diverging nervures, as in the earwig.
radiately (rā'di-āt-li), adv. In a radiate manner; with radiation from a common center ; ra-dially.-Radiately veined or nerved, in bot., same as palmately veined or nerved. See nervation.
radiateness (rā'di-āt-nes), n. Same as radiality.
radiate-veined (rā'di-āt-vānd), a. In bot., palmately veined. See nervation.
radiatiform (rā-di-á'ti-fôrm), a. [<L. radiatus, radiate, + forma, form.] In bot., having the appearance of being radiate: said of heads, as in some species of Centaurea, having some of the marginal flowers enlarged, but not truly ligulate.
radiatingly (rādi-ā-ting-li), alr. Same as ret-
diately. diately.
radiation (rā-di-ā'shon), $n$. [< F. racliation $=\mathrm{Sp}$. radiacion $=\stackrel{\mathrm{P} g}{\mathrm{~g}}$. radiação $=\mathrm{It}$, radi$\bar{a}$ aione, < L. radiutio $(n-)$, shining, radiation, < radiare, shine, radiate: see radiatc.] 1. The act of radiating, or the state of being radiated; specifically, emission and diffusion of rays of light and the so-called rays of heat. Phyaically apeaking, radiation ia the transformation of the molecular energy of a hat body-that is, any bory above the ab-
golute zero $\left(-273^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ )- into the wave-motion of the aurrounding ether, and the propagation of these ether wavea through space. Ilence, every body is the source of radiation, but the character of the radiation varies, depending

## radiation

chiefly upon the teniperature of the body; it is called to minous or obscure, according as it is or is not capable of
exciting the sensation of light. See further radiant energy (under energy), also heat, light 1 , spectrum.
Radiation is the communication of vibratory motion to the ether, and when a body is sald to be chilled by radia night, the meaning la that the molecnles of the grasa have lost a portion of thcir motion, by imparting it to the
medium in which they vibrate. Any substance. . will become hated by radiation to completely black, ao that it can absorb all the rays falling upon it. Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 198
2. The divergence or shooting forth of rays from a point or focus.-3. In zoöl., the structural character of a radiate; the radiate condition, quality, or type; tho radiate arrangement of parts. Also radiism.-Direct radiation and indirect radiation, phrases used in describing the method of heating by stear-radiators, sccording as the radiator is actually in the room heated or is inclosed in a
space beneath, from which the hot air is distributed by space beveath, irom which the hol air is distrinace. li bon cases the heat is communicated by couvection, and in the case of indirect radiation not at all by radiation. to describe the radlation of a gas when the heat is not due to an outaide source, hut is developed by the molecular motion as the gas passea rapldy into an exhausted vessel. - Solar radiation, the radistion of the sun at reaaned by the heat which the earth recefves from it. by the earth to the aurrounding ether, by meana of radia-
radiative (rā'di-ā-tiv), a. [< radiate + -ive.] Having a tendency to radiate; possessing the quality of radiation. - Radiative or radiating power, the shility of a body to radiate hest - that is, phys ically, to transform its own heat-energy into the wave-
motion of the surrounding ether. It depends, other motion of the surrounding ether. it depends, other thinga being equal, upon the nature of the surface of the body, being a maximum for lampblack and a minimum
for poliahed metallic surtacea: thus, a mass of hot water will cool more rapidly fin a vessel with a dull-blsck surface than in one which is polighed and bright, like ailver. The radiative and absorbing powera of a substance are identical, and are the oppogite of the reflectiog power. Also called emis8ive power.
radiator (rā'di-ā-tor), $n$. [< radiate $\left.+-o r^{1}.\right] 1$. Anything which radiates; a body or substance from which rays of heat emanate or radiate. 2. A part of a heating apparatus designed to communicate heat to a room, chiefly by eonvection, but partly, in some cases, by radiation.

$a$, a direct radiator with cast-fron base $m$ and cap $n ; \rho$, vertical





A common form of radiator is a abeet-iron drum or cyl ader containlng deflectors or baffle-platea, placed over replace to cause the volatie prodacta of combnation to give up their heat ar hey pass. a heatig- drum. A steanteam for heating is conveyed throuch a conttnuons plpe rom a boiler, and which is provided with suitable valvea for the control of the steam.
radiatory (rādideà-tō-ri), a. [<radiate + -ory.] Radiating; having parts arranged like rays radical (rad'i-kal), $a$, and $n$, actinomeric. Pr. Sp. Pg. radiëal $=$ It. radicale $=\mathrm{D}$. radikaal = G. Sw. Dan. radikal, く LL. radicalis, of or pertaining to the root, having roots, radical, <L. radix (radic-), root: see radix.] I. a. 1 . Pertaining or relating to a root or to roots.
The canse of a thynne and watery radycall moyst
R. Eden, Ir. of Gonzalus Ovicdua(First Books therof.
[ed. Arber, p. 227).
Speciflcally - (a) In bot, belonging to the root: opposed
to cauline. See radical leaves and radical peduncle, beto cautine. See radical leaves and radical peduncle, be-
low. (b) In philol., of the nature of or pertaining to a word: az, a radical word a radical jetter or ayllable radical accentuation. (c) In math, conssting of or in-
dicating one of the roots of a number: as, a radical ex-
preasion; the redical sign. (d) In chem., nothg sny atom

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or group of atoms which ia, for the monreat, regarded as a and which docan not lose its integrity in the ordinary chen cal reactions to which the aubstance is liable. Cooke Chem. Philus., p. 106.
2. Making part of the essential nature of the abbiect or thing coucerned, existing inherenty; intrinsic ; organic: as, reflical defects of character; a rudicul fault of construction; tho radical principles of an art or of religion. The Latin word frat occurs, about the beginning of the thi
 cal mot bo , withon killig the orem wh cannot be expelled withont kiling the organizm whic to be the chlief prineiple of vitality. The word seems to tranalate the pseudo-Aristotelisa ws ăv eitoc tis píSai, 's one may say, roots - an expresaion applied to moisture of plants.
Radicall moisture, or first or naturall molsture, zpred ike a dew thorow all the parts of the bodie, wherewith auch parts are nouriahed: which moiature, being once

Whilat thua my sorrow.wasting soul was feeding
Upon the radical hnmour of her thought.
Quarleg, Emblems, Iv. 12.
This radical error . . . has contributed more than any then canse to prevent the formation of popular constitu-
Calhom, Works, I. 30
3. Of or pertaining to the root or foundation of the subject ; concerned with or hased upon fundamental principles; hence, thoroughgoing extreme: as, a radical truth; a radical difference of opinion; radical views or measures; the Radical party in British polities.
His works... are more radical in apirit and tendency than any other, for they strike at all cant whateve whether it be the cant of monarchy or the cant of democ-
Whipple, Eza. and Rev., I. 147 . 4. [cap.] Of or pertaining to a political party or body of persons known as Radicals (see II., 4, below): as, a Radical eandidate; the Radical program.-Radical axis of two circles. See axis1.-Radical bass, in
music, aame as fundamental basg (which gee, under funda-nental):-Radical cadence, in music, a cadence conaiatfug ol chorda in thetr original poai-thon.-Radical center of three circles in a plane, the intersection of the three radi-
 cal axea of the three psira of the hree circles,-Radical curve. See curve.-Radical pecially a quantity expreased as a root of snother. Sometimes looaely called a radical quantity.-Radical function. See function.-Radical leaves, leavea springing from the root, or, properly, from a part of the atem near to and resembling the root. In many herbs (primrose, dandelion, etc.) all or nearly all the leaves are thus clustered at the base of the sten. See cuta under Hieracium sn Ormithogalum,-Radical moisturet. Sce above, der. 2 Radical peduncle, a pedutcle that proceeds from the Radical pitch the pitch or tone with which the utterance of a ayllable begins.-Radical plane, the plane of lotersection of two spheres other than the plave at infinity, whether the circle of intersection be real or not. Radical sign, the sign $V$ (a modified form of the letter $\begin{aligned} & r \text { the initial of Latin radix, root), plsced belore any quan- } \\ & \text { tity, denotling thst }\end{aligned}$ $\sqrt{a+b}$. To distnguiah the particular root, a number fa written over the sign: thus, $V^{-}, \bar{y}^{-}, \hat{y}^{-}$, etc., denote In the tively the syuare roo, cube root, fourth root, etc. In the case of the square roof, however, the number is usually omitted, and merely the sign written. The same ment of words.-Radical stress, in elocution, the force of utterance falling on the initial part of a ayllable or word. $=$ Syn. 3. There may be a diatinction between a radical reform, change, cure, or the like, and one that is thorough, entire, complete, or thoroughgoing, radical emphssizing only the fact of going to the root, whether there is thorough-
ness or entireness or not. Yet that which is radical is ness or entirenesa or not.
likely to be thorough etc.
II. n. 1. In philol.: (a) A radical word or part of a word; especially, a primitive word or verbal olement serving as a root of inflected or derivative words. (b) A radieal letter; a letter forming an essential part of the primitive form or root of a word. Also radicle.-2. In clecm., an element or group of combined clements which remains after one or more elements have been removed from a compound. (See the quotation.) The term is chiefly spplicd to compound radicass, which sre assumed to exist in comcal changes whtch these bodies nndergo. Thns the compound eta ( $\left.\left.\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right)_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)$, in ethylarnine $\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} . \mathrm{NH}_{2}\right)$, etc., and may be tranaferred withont change, like an element, 'rom one of these compounds to the other. Also radicle.
The word radical stands for any atom or group of atoma of the 18 , for the moment, regarded as a chier constituent not lose its integrity in the ordinary chemical reactions to which the substance is Hable. As a general rule the metalltc atoms are basic radicalo, while the non-metalifc atoms are actd radicals. . . . Anong compound radicals

## radicant

those consisting of carbon and hydrogen alone are uanally basic, and those contalning oxygen also sre uanally
achl.
Cooke, chem. Philoa., p. 1006 . 3. In musie, same as root.-4. A person who holds or aets aceording to radical principles; one who pursues a theory to its furthest apparent limit; an extremist, especially in polities. In the political sense, in which the word has been most nsed, a Radical is one who sima at thorough reform in government from a 1 libersl or democrattc point of view. or desires the estabilshment of what he regarda as abatract principles of right and justice, by the moat direct and country generally conatitute the extreme faction or wing of the more liberal of the two leading parties, or act as a separatc party when their numbera are sufficient for the exertlon of any considerable influence. The name ladical is often applied aa one of reproach to the menbers of a party by their opponenta. In the United States it has beev so applied at times to Democrats, snd tc Republtcans especfally In the South about the pertod of recon${ }^{\text {structions. }}$ The French Radidis are often called the Extreme the
In politica they [the Independents] were, to use the phrase of thetr own time, "Rool-and-Branch men," or, to He Prel He [President Johnson] did not receive a shngle Southwith a cordiality unknown in the case of sny Northern with a cordiality unknown in the case of any Northern
The Nation, Ill. 141.
5. In alg., a quantity expressed as a root of another quantity.-Negative, organic, etc., radical. See the adjectivea.
radicalise, $v$. See radicalize.
radicalism (rad'i-kal-izm), $n . \quad[=\mathrm{F}$. radictlisme $=$ Sp. Pg. It. radicalismo; as radical + -ism.] The state or character of being radical; the holding or earrying out of extreme principles on auy subject; specifically, extreme political liberalism; the doctrine or principle of uncompromising reform in goverument; the syscals of a country.
Radicalizm endesvours to realize a state more in harmony with the character of the fdeal man. Statics, p. 511.
H. Spencer, Social
The year 1769 is very memorable in polltical history, for If witneased the birth of Euglish Radcalisin, and the irai pressure from without, making ita members habitually subservient to their constituents.
Lecky, Eng. in 18 th Cent., xi. radicality (rad-i-kal'i.ti), $n$. [< radical + -ity.] 1. The state or charaeter of being radical, in any sense. [Rare.]-2†. Origination.
There may be equivocal seeds and hermaphroditical principles which contain the radicality and power of
different forma.
Sir ${ }^{\text {T. }}$. Browne, Vnlg. Err., iil. 17. radicalize (rad'i-kal-iz), $v$. ; pret, and pp. radicalized, ppr. radicalizing. [< radical + -ize.] I. trans. To make radieal; cause to conform to radieal ideas, or to political radicalism. [Recent.]
It is inferred . . . that Lord Salisbury meang to radicalize his land programme for England.

Neio York Tribune, Fel. 18, 1887.
II. intrans. To become radieal; adopt or carry out radieal principles, or the doctrines of political radicalism. [Recent.]
Indeed, it is hard to say which is the more aurpriaingthe goodwill shown by the Russlans, and even by the Rusaian Government, for a radicalising Repubic, or the
tatnous admiration of certain French Republitana for the most autocratic sfate in Europe.

Contemporary Rev., LIII. 303.
Also spelled readicalisc.
radically (rad'i-kal-i), adv. 1. By root or origin; primitively; originally; naturally.
Tho the Word [bless] be radically derived from the Dutch Word, yet it wonld bear good senze, and be very
pertinent to this Purpose, if we would fetch ft from the pertinent to this Purpose, if we would fet
French Word " bleser," which is to hmrt.

Horeell, Letters, I. vi. 55.
These great Orbs thus radically bright.
Prior, Solomon, i.
2. In a radical manner; at the origin or root; fundamentally; essentially: as, a scheme or system radically wrong or defective.
The window tax, long condemned by universal consent ss a radically bad tax.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 313.
radicalness (rad'i-kal-nes), $n$. The state of being radical, in any sense.
radicand (rad-i-kand'), n. [< L. radicandus, ger. of radicari, take root: see radicatc.] In math., an expression of which a root is to be extracted.
radicant (rad'i-kant), a. [< F. radicent, < L. radican(t-)s, ppr." of radicari, take root: see radicate.] In bot., rooting; specifically, producing roots from some part other than the descending axis, as for the purpose of elimbing. Also radicating.
radicarian
radicarian（rad－i－kā＇ri－an），a．［＜L．radix（ra－ The strength of the radicarian theory is that it accords with all that we have learned aa to the nature of language Whitney，Amer．Jour． 1 ＇hillol．，Nov．，1880，p． 338
Radicata（rad－i－kātä），n．pl．［NL．，neut，pl． of L．rudicatus，rooted：see radicate．］A divi－ sion of polyzoans：same as Articulata（d）：op－ posed to Incrustate
radicate（rad＇i－kāt），v．；pret．and pp．radi－ caterl，ppr．radicating．［＜L．radieatus，pp．of radicari $(>$ It．radicarc $=$ Sp．Pg．Pr．radicar）， take or strike root，＜radix（radic－），root：see radix．］I，intrans．To take root．

For evergreens，eapecially such as are tender，prune them
II．trans．To cause to take root；root；plant deeply and firmly．
Often remembrance to them［nohlemen］of their aatate may happen to radycate in theyr hartes intollerable pride．
This medical feature in the Easenea ls not only found in the christiana，but is found racicated in the very conatl radicate（rad＇i－kāt），a．［＜L．radicatus，pp．of radicari，take root：see rradicate，v．］1．In zoöl．： （a）Rooted；fixed at tho bottom as if rooted； growing from a fixed root or root－like part．（b） Specifically，in conch．：（1）Byssiferous；fixed by a byssus．（2）Adhereut by the base to some other body，as a limpet to a rock．（c）Rooted and of a plant－like habit，as a polyzoan；not incrusting like a lichen；belonging to the Radi－ cata．－2．In bot．，rooted．
radicated（rad＇i－kā－ted），p．a．［＜radicate，e．， $+-e d^{2}$ ．］Rooted，or having taken root：same as radicate：as，a radicated stem．
If，therefore，you would not cheat youraelvea，as mnltt－ tudes in thla age liave done，about your lova to thic breth－ reo，try not by the bare act，but by tha radicuted，preva－
lent degree of your love．
Baxter，Satnts＇Rest， radicating（rad＇i－kā－ting），p．a．In bot．，same
 $=$ Sp．radicacion $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．radicação $=\mathrm{It}$ ．radica－ zione，＜ML．radicatio（n－），＜L．radicari，pp． radicatus，take root：see radicute．］1．The process of taking root，or the state of being rooted．
Prida is a sin of ao deep radicalion，and so powerful in the heartio of carnal men，that it will take advantage of
any condition．
Baxter，Lifs of Faith，iii． 15.
2．In bot．，the manner in which roots grow or are arranged．-3 ．In zoöl．，fixation at the base， as if rooted；the state of being radicate or rad－ icated．
radicet，$n$ ．An obsolete form of radish．
radicel（rad＇i－sel），$n . \quad[<$ F．radicclle $=$ It．radi－ cella，＜NL．＊radicella，little root，dim．of L．ra－ dix（radic－），root．］1．In bot．，a minute root； a rootlot．Also radiclc．A．Gray．－2．In zoöl．， a rootlet or radicle．

## radices，$n$ ．Plural of radix．

radicicolous（rad－i－sik＇ọ－lus），a．［＜L．ratix （radic－），root，+ colere，inhabit．］living upon or infesting roots：specifically noting the root－ form of the phylloxera or vine－pest：contrasted with gallicolous．See Phylloxcra， 2.
radiciflorous（rā－dis－i－fī̄ rus），n．［＜L．radix （radic－），root，+ flos（flor－），flower，+ －ous．］ radiciform（rą̣－dis＇i－fồm），$a .[=\mathrm{F}$ ．It．radi－ ciforme，＜L．radix（radic－），root，+ formo，form： see form．］1．In bot．，of the vature or appear－ ance of a root．A．Gray．－2．In zoöl．，root－like in aspect or function．
radicle（rad＇i－kl），n．［ $=$ F．radicule $=$ Sp．ra－ dicuta，＜L．rodicula，rootlet，small root，also radish，soapwort，dim．of radix（radic－），root： see radix．Cf．radicel．］1．In bot．：（a）A root－ let：same as radicel．（b）Specifically，same as caulicle：by late writers appropriately re－ stricted to the rudimentary root at the lower extremity of the caulicle．－2．In anat．and zoöl．，a little root or root－like part；a radix： as，the radicles of a vein（the minute vessels which unite to form a vein）；the radicle of a nerve．－3．In philol．，same as radical，1．［Un－ usual．］
Radicles are elementary relational parts of words．They F．A．March，Anglo－Saxon Gramansr（1869），p． 33.
4．In chem．，same as radical， 2.
it then formay conalst of a aingle elementary atom，and it then forma a simple radicle；or it may conalst of a
group of atoms，in which case it constitutea a compound group of atoms，in which case it constitutea a compound
radicle．
$\boldsymbol{W}$.
A．Niller，Elem．of Cheniatry， 81061.

Adverse，centrifugal，centripetal radicle．See the radicolous（rậ－dik＇ọ－lus），a．A contracted form of radicicolous．
radicose（rad＇i－kōs），a．［＝Sp．Pg．radicoso，$<$ L．radicosus，full of roots，＜radix（radic－），a root：see radix．］In bot．，having a large root． radicula（rā－dik＇ū－lï̀），$n_{0} ;$ pl．radicula（ $-1 \bar{e}$ ）． ［L．：see radielc．］In entom．，a radicle
radicular（rā－dik＇ 1 －lär $), a$ ．［＜radicule + －$\left(r^{3}\right.$ ．］
Characterized by the presence of a radicle or radicles．
As the first leaves produced are the cotyledons，this while the other is the radicinary extrenity of the embryo，
Radicular odontome，an odontome formed on the neck r
radicule（rad＇i－kūl），$n$ ．［＜F．radicule，く L．ra－ dicula，little root：see rudicle．］In bot．，same as radiclc， 1.
radiculose（rā－dik＇ 1 －1－lōs），a．［＜NL．＊radiculo－ sus，〈 L．radicula，rootlet：see radicle．］In bot．， covered with radicles or rootlets．
radii，2r．Plural of radius．
radiism（rā＇di－izm），n．［＜L．radius，ray，＋ －ism．］In zoöl．，same as radiation，3．Forbes， Brit．Sea Urchins．
radiocarpal（rā＂di－ō－kär＇pal），a．［＜L．radius， radius，+ N．carpus，the wrist：see carpal．］ 1．Pertaining to the radius and the carpus or wrist：as，the radiocarpal articulation；radio－ carpal ligaments．－2．Situated on the radial side of the wrist：as，the radiocarpal bone．See radiale．－Radiocarpal arteries，tha anterior and pos－ tertor carpal artertea；amali branchea givent of from the radial at the wrist and pasaing to the front and back to help form tha anterior and posterior carpal arches－Ra－ diocarpal articulation，the wriat－joint proper；the any vertebrate with the second or preceding aegment．In animala whoae ulina ta shorter than the radua this jolut ta formed wholly by the radius io articulation with some or all of the proximal row of carpal bones，conathtuting a radiocarpal articulatiou In literal strictneas；but the ulna often enters into this jolnt wlthout altering lta nama．In man，whose pronation and anpination are perfect，the ulna reachea the wrist，but is cut off from diract articuls． tion with sny carpal by a button of cartlage interposed latea with loth the acaphoid and the semilunar，so that the liuman wriat－joint is properly radiocarpal．－Radio－ carpal ligament．the external laterai ligament of the radiosarpal articulation．It extends from the summit of the atyloid procesa of the radius to the outer alde of the scaphiod．
Radiofla
Radioflagellata（rā＂di－ō－flaj－e－lā＂tä），？．pl． ［NL．：see radioflagellate．］An order of animal－ cules emitting numerous ray－liko pseudopodia， after the manner of the Radiolaria，and pro－ vided at the same time with one or more flagel－ late appendages，but having no distinct oral aperture．They are mostly marine．In Kent＇s systern they consist of two families，Actinomo－ nadidæ and Euchitonidæ．
radioflagellate（rā＂di－ō－flaj’e－lāt），a．［＜L．ru－ dius，ray，＋flagellum，a whip：see Alagellatel．］ Having radiating pseudopodia and flagella；of or pertaining to the Radioflagellata．
 ＋Gr．y ${ }^{\prime} \phi \varepsilon \iota v$, writè．］An instrument for mea－ suring and recording the intensity of solar ra－ diation．
Wlastanley has given his radiograph a form convenlent for continuoua aelf－records．

Smithronian Report，1881，p． 249.
radiohumeral（rā＂di－ō－hū＇me－ral），$a . \quad[<L$ ． radius，ray，＋humerus，prop．＂umerrus，a shoul－ der：see humeral．］Relating to the radius and the humerus：as，the radiohumeral articulation or ligament．
Radiola（rạ̃－di＇ọ－lä̆），n．［NL．（J．F．Gmelin， 1791），so named in reference to the many branches；＜L．radiolus，a little ray，also a plant resembling a fern，dim．of radius，a ray： see radius，ray ${ }^{1}$ ．］A genus of polypetalous plants of the order Linex，or flax family，and tribe Eulineæ，distinguished from the nearly related genus Linum（flax）by its complete uu－ merical symmetry in fours（instead of fives）， having four toothed sepals，four twisted petals， four distinct stamens，a four－celled ovary，four styles，and an eight－celled，eight－seeded cap－ sule．The only specles，R．Mrllegrana，native of the temperate and aubtropical parta of the old World，la a little annual with forking atem，opposite leavea，and
minute white corymboae flowers．See allseed（d）and minute ${ }^{\text {maxseed，} 2}$
Radiolaria（rā＂di－ō－lā＇ri－ä），n．pl．［NL．，neut． pl．of＊radiolaris，〈 L．radiolus，a little ray：see Radiola．］A class of filose non－corticate Pro－
tozoa：a name applied by Haeckel（in 1862）to tozoa：a name applied by Haeckel（in 1862）to the protozoans called by Ehrenberg Polycystina． The radiol ariana ara marine gymnomyxine protozoana in
radiometer
hiform body of spherical or conical figura with radiant test of membranous texture called the eentral capsule． The lotracapsular protoplasm is continuoua through the perforationa with that which is extracapsular，and has a farge specialized
nucleus or acv． eral such nuclel． There la usually a akeleton of sili－
clous spicules or clous spicules or
of the aubatance
called acanthe called acanthln，
and cmbedded ln
the protoplasm me protoplasm
may bo oil－glob－
ules，plgment ules，plgment－ cryatals，Moat radialans con－
tain pecullar nu－ tain peculiar nu－
cleated yellow
corpuaclosrcoard corpuacles regard－
ed as paraaitic al－ gala．Reproduc－ tion both by fis－
 aion sud by sporu－ lation has been observed．The Redianio the vlded into the subciaases Silicoskeleta and A canthometridea， according to the chemical compoaition of the akeleton， pytae（or Phreodaria）；into Monacyttaria with one cen． iral capsule，and Polycyttaria，with aeveral auch：and in various other waya．The latest monographer arranges them under four aubclassea or＂legtons＂：（1）Peripylea or Spumellaria，with 82 families；（2）Actipytea or Acan－ tharia，with 12 families ；（3）Jfoninpylea or Nassellaria， With 26 families；and（4）Cannopylea or Phrodaria，with 15 familiea．The term Radiolaria appeara to have been first uaed by Johannea Miuller，in 1858 ，for the organisma
known aa Polycystina，Thatassicolla，and Acanthometra The marine radiolariana all lnhahit the auperficlal atra tum of the sea，and fabricate their skeletona of the in－ floiteaimally small proportion of silex which is dissolved in sea－water．When they die these akeletons alnk to the bottom，forming geological atrata．Extensive masaes of Tertiary rock，such as that which ia found at Oran in Algerta，and that whlch occurs at Blscex Hill in Barbs－ dos，are very largely made up of exquisitely preserved ＂foasil Infusoria＂But thouch are erroneouay namer that Radiolaria abonnded in the Cretaceoua ses none are found In the Chalk，their silfcloua skeletona having prob－ ably been diasolved and redepoaited as flint．Recent ra－ matus of radiolariana enter largely Into the composition of the so－cslled radiolarian ooze．
radiolarían（ $\mathrm{ra} \bar{a}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{di}-\overline{0}-1 \bar{a}^{\prime} r^{\circ} i-a n$ ），a．and n．［＜Ra－ diolaria $+-a n$.$] I．a．Of or pertaining to the$ Radiolaria；containing or consisting of ra－ diolarians．－Radiolarian ooze，the ooze or sediment at the bottom of the qea，compoaed in part of the ghells of at tho bottom of tha qea，compoaed in

Thelr alliceoua akeletona accumulate in aome localitiea W．B．Carpenter，Jlicroa．， 8507. II．$\mu$ ．Any member of the Rudiolaria．
radioli，n．Plural of radiolus．
radiolite（ $\mathrm{ra}^{\prime}$ di－$\left.\overline{0}-\mathrm{li} \mathrm{t}\right)$ ，$n$ ．［＜NL．radiolites，$\langle$ ral diolus，dim．of L．radius，ray：see radius．］1．A member of the genus Radiolites．－2．A variety of natrolite，oceurring in radiated forms in the zircon－syenite of southern Norway．
Radiolites（rā＂ $\mathrm{d} \mathbf{1} \mathrm{i}-\overline{0}-\mathrm{l} \bar{j}^{\prime} \mathrm{tē} z$ ），$n$ ．［NL．：see radi－ olite．］A gemus of Rudistr，typical of the fam－ ily Racliolitida．The typical apeclea have at maturity valvea elevated in a conitorm manner in opposite direc－ Radiolitidæ（rã＂di－ō－lit＇i－dē），nopl．［NL．，く Radiolites＋－illæ．］A family of Rudistæ，typi－ fied by the genus Radiolites．The shell la very in－ equivaive and fixed by one valve；the hinge has one car－ cardinal teeth in the free．the external layer of the shell la thick and the internal thln；the aummit of the tree valva ls nearly central in the sdult，but submarginal ln the young．Tha family is characteristic of the Cretaceoua period．
radiolus（rậ－dīoọ－lus），u．；pl．rudioli（－lī）．［NL．， dim．of L．radius，a ray：see radius．］In ornith．， one of the barbules，or rays of the second or－ der，of the main shaft of a feather．－Radioli ac－ cessorii，the barhules of the aftershaft or hypoptilum of a ad
tre $t r e=$ Sp．radiometro，＜L．radius，a ray，＋Gr．
$\mu \in \tau \rho o v$, measure．］1．An old instrument for


Radiometer or Cross staff．
measuring angles；the cross－staff．The end of the until it just covered the angle to be measured，when the latter was read off on the longltudinal staff．
radiometer
2．An instrument which serves to trausform radiant energy into mechanical work．It con sists of four erossed
arms of very fine glsss， arms of very fine glisss，
supported in the enter by a needie－point，and
having at the extreme ends thin verticai disks or squares of pith，
blackened on one side．
When When placed in a hansted of gir，and ex． or heat，the blackened surfaces sbsorb the ra． diant energy sud be－ entes of the air remain． ing in the vessel strik－ from them greater ve－－
locity，and thereresults an increased pressure， causing a more or fess arms．By verying the eonditions as to degree of exhsustion，size of
 of experiments are performed with the rsdiometer which serve to inmstrate the mochanical effeets of the rapidy －
radiometric（rā＂di－ō－met＇rik），a．Pertaining to the radiometer，or to the experiments performed by it．
radiomicrometer（rā＂di－ō－mī－krom＇e－tèr）， $\boldsymbol{u}$ ． ［＜L．radius，ray，+ E．micrometer：］An in－ strument serving as a very delicate means of measuring small amounts of heat．It consists essentialiy of sn antimeny－bismuth thermo－eiectric cou－
ple of very small
dimensions，with the ends joined by a ple of very small dimensions，with the ends joined by a a powerful magnetic field．It is claimed for it that it can radiomuscular（ $\mathrm{rä}^{\prime \prime}$ di－ō－mus＇kū－lậr），a．［＜L． radius，radius，+ musculus，musclë：see muscle ${ }^{1}$ ， muscular．］In anat．，pertaining to the radius and to muscles：specifically noting muscular branches of the radial artery and of the radial nerve．Coucs．
radiophone（rä’di－ō－fōn），$n$ ．［ $<$ L．radius，ray， ＋Gr．$\phi u n$ ，voice，sound：sce phonel．］An in－ strument iu which a sound is produced by the successive expansions and contractions of a body under the action of an intermittent beam of radiant heat thrown upon and absorbed by it． radiophonic（rā＂di－ō－fon＇ik），a．［＜radiophone ＋－ic．］Pertaining to radiophony，or the pro－ duction of sound by the action of a beam of light and heat；relating to the radiophone，or produced by it．
radiophonics（rā／di－ō－fon＇iks），$n$ ．［Pl．of rudio－ phonic（see－ics）．］Same as radiophony．
radiophony（rā́di－ō－fō－ni），$n$ 。［＜L．radius，ray， ＋Gr．ф $\omega v h$ ，voice，sound：see plone ${ }^{1}$ ．］The pro－ duction of sound by the action of an intermit－
tent beam of radiantheat；that branch of acous－ tent beam of radiant heat；that branch of acous－
tics which considers sound so produced．For ex－ ampie，if the beam from a lime－light is thrown upon s retating disk perforated with a series of holes，and，after thas being rendered intermittent，is made to fail upon a confined mass of a liquid or gas capabie of shsorbing radiant heat，a masical note is obtained from the lstter Whase pitch depends npon the rapidity of the rotation． selid，as hard rubber．Radiophony also includes the more complex cass where sn internittent besm of light，filling upon s substance like seleninm（siso in a less degree sui－ phur），serves to vary
strengt
electrical resistance，and hence the strength of current passing through it，so as to produce a
corresponding sound in a telephone－receiver pisced in the corresponding sound in a telephone－receiver p
circuit．This is illustrated in the photophone
radio－ulnar（rā̌di－0̄－ul＇nậr＇），a．［＜L．radius， radius，＋unn，ulna：see ülna，ulnar．］Of or be－ longing to the radius and the ulna：as，the radio－ uinar articulation．－Radio－ulnar fibrocartilage． See fibrocartilage．
radious（rā＇di－us），a．［＜ME．radious，rudyous， radius，＜OF．＂radios，F．radicux $=$ Sp．Pg．It．ra－ dioso，＜L．radiosus，radiant，beaming，$\langle$ rudius， a ray：see radius．］ 1 t ．Consisting of rays，as light．Berkcley．－2t．Radiating；radiant．
iis radious head with shameful thorns they tear．
3．In bot．，same as radiant．［Rare．］
radish（rad＇ish），$\mu$ ．［Formerly also raddish （also dial．redish，reddish，appar．simulating reddish，of a red color）；early mod．E．radice， radyec；＜ME．radish＝D．radijs＝LG．radys $=$ G．radics $=$ Dan．radis $=$ Sw．rädisa，radis， radisa，くOF．radis，F．radis，a radish，〈Pr．ra－ ditz，a root，a radish，＝OF．rais，raizz（also ra－ dicc），a root，$=\mathrm{It}$ ．radice，a root，radish，$=\mathrm{AS}$ ． rēdic，rēllic，erroneously $\operatorname{li} \bar{x} d i c$, ME．radik
MLG．rediki，redek，redich $=$
OHG ．rātih，rātich， NHG．raxtich，rütich，retich，G．rettich，rettig＝

Dan．räddlike $=\mathrm{Sw}$ ．rättiku，a radish，＜L．rudlix （radic－），a root，in particular an edible root，esp． a radish：see radir．］1．A plant，Raphamus sativus，cultivated forits cdible root；also other species of the same genus．（Seophrases below．） is thenght by masny to be derived from the wild radish，$R$ ． Raphanistrum．It has been highiy pized from thic days of ancient Egypt for Its crisp tieshy root，which is jittie nutrifious，but pieassntiy pungent and antiscorbutic，and is mostly esten raw as a relish er in salads．The radish commenly must be young snd iresh，but some variefles sre grown for winter nse．The reot varies greaty in siza （but is ordinarily eaten when smali），in form（betng long in color（being white scarlet，pink reddish．），and sia lowish，or hrownt．The leaves were fermerly belled and esten，and the green pods make s pickle somewhat re sembling cspera．

## 2．A root of this plant．

When $\mathrm{s}^{\prime}$ was naked，he was，for sll the world，like s orked radish，with a head fantasticslly carved upen 3．Same as water－radish．－Horse radish．Se horse－radish．－Rat－tail radish，a species（Raphanus cau datus）or pernps a varicty or the common radish， 8 cl iosity from the ksst Indies，with narrew pods a feet or more long，which are boiled or pickled for the talle．－Sea emetimes regarded as a species（Raphanus marition ound on Europesn cossts．－Wild（rapish nus maritimus） weed，Raphanus Raphanistrum，resembling charlock，but hsving necklace－formed pods，and hence sonetimes calle jointed charlock．It has rough lyrate iesves，snd yellow sh petals turning whitish or purpisisi．It is sdventive in he eastern United States．
adish－fly（rad＇ish－fij），2．An American dip－ terous insect，Authomyia raphani，injurious to the radish．
radius（rā̄di－us），$n . ;$ pl．radii（－1̄）．［＜LL．radius， a staff，rod，spoke of a wheel，a measuring－rod， a semidiameter of a circle（as it were a spoke of the wheel），a shuttle，spur of a bird，sting of a fish，the radius of the arm；by transfer，a beam of light，a ray．Cf．ray ${ }^{1}$（a doublet of radins）and the derived radiant，radiate，irra－ diate，etc．］1．In math．，one of a number of liate，etc．］lines proceeding from a center； a ray；especially，a line drawn from the center to the periphery of a circle or sphere；also，the measure of the semidiameter．－ 2．In anct．and zoöl．，the outer one of the two he fore leg；the，or corresponding part of he forearm， the carpus，and bearing upon its distal end the manus or hand：so called from its re volving，somewhat like a spoke，about the ulna，as in man and other mammals whose fore limb exhibits the motions called pronation and supination．In most animals，however，the radius is metionless，being fixed in a state of pronation，when it ppears 88 the inner rather thsil the outer of the two ulns being often mucil reduced．In man the radius is as long ss the uins without the olecranon，and some－ whit stouter，espectally in its distal parts．It presents smail，circular，cupped snd bution－like hesd，for articu ation with the cspitulum of the bumerus and iesser sigmoid cavity of the nina，following which is a censtric－ ion termed the neck，snd next to this a tubercle for the nsertion of the biceps muscie．The shaft enisrges from beve downward，snd is of somewhat prisnnatic form，with the sharpest edge of the prism presenting towsid the srticulation with the scaphoid snd lumsr bones（forming he radiocs rpai articuiation，or wrist－joint），a isteral face or the rsdio－ulnar srticulation，and a stout projection csifed the styloid process，for the insertion of the supinator
longus muscie．The radius is pronated by the pronator congus muscie．The radius is pronated by the pronator radii terea sid pronstor qusdratus，snd supinsted by the upmator characterize various mammals which use their fore paw ike hands， 88 monkeys，mice，squirrels，opossums etc The radius of othera，as the horse and ox，is more differ ent，and sssoclated with a much reduced and ankyose dins．In birds the radius is so pecuilariy articulated with he humerus that it slides lengthwise bsck and forth upon the uins in the opening snd closing of the wing，prona－
tion and supination being absent in thla class of snimals． tion and supination being absent in this class of snimais． See pronation snd supination，and cuts under carpus，Ca－
tarrhina，Equide，forearm，ox，pinion，Plesiosaurus，snd tarrhina，Equid
solidungulate．
3．In ichth．，a bone of the pectoral arch，wrong－ ly identified by some naturalists with the ra－ dius of higher vertekrates．The one so called by Cuvier is the hypercoracoid，and that of Owen is the hypocoracoid．－4．In entom．，a vein of the wing of some insects，extending from the pterostigma to the tip of the wing．-5 ． ［cap．］In conch．，a genus of Ovulidre．R．volra s the shuttle－shell or weaver－shell．－6． pl ．In mith．，the barbs of the main shaft of a feather； the rays of the first order of the rachis．－7．In arachnology，one of the radiating lines of a geo netrical spider？s web，whicls are connected by
a singlo spiral line．－8．In echinoderms，one of a sea－urchin，being an arched rod－like picce articulated at its baso with the inner extremity of eacli rotula，running more or less nearly par－ allel with the rotula，and ending in a free bi－ furcated extremity．Also called the compass of the lantern of Aristotle（which see，under lan－ tern）．See also cut B under lentern．－9．pl． Specifically，in Cirripedia，the lateral parts of the shell，as distinguished from the paries，when they overlap：when overlapped by others，they are called alx．－10．In bot．，a ray，as of a composite flower，etc．-11 ．The movable limb or arm of a sextant；also，a similar feature in any other instrument for measuring angles．－ 12．In fort，a line drawn from the center of the polygon to the end of the outer side．－Au－ ricular radil．Sec auricular．－Geometrical radiua of in cog－wheel，the radius of the pitch－circle of the wheel， in contradistinction to its reai radius，which is that of the circie fermed by the crests of the teetio．－Oblique line of the radius，See oblique．－Pronator radii quadra－ ruad See pronator quadratus，under pronathr．－Pronator radil teres．See pronator－－Proportional radil，in a radif proportioned in length to the number of teeth in the respective wheis The preportional rsdii of suy geared wheels，when taken tegei her，are cqual to the line connecting the centers of the wheels which line is the bsisis of computation in determining then．Also cailed primitive radiz．－Radii acceasorit，the barbs of the aftershatit or hypora－ chis of a father．－Ra－
dius aatronomicus． Rame as radiometer， 1 ．
Radiua of concavity．
Same as radius of curva． ture．－Radius of curva－ ture，the radius of the circle of curvature－that is，of the oscuitating circie st suy point of 8 curve．
In the cut，AHBC is the primitive curve（in this cssesn ellipse）；KHJ，the errcie of curvature，oscu－ st H．T，the center ol cur－ vsture；TH，the radius of curvature；GFTED，the locus of centers of curvs－ tnre，or the evolute．The radius of curvature wrsp－ ping itself upon the evo－ curve．－Radiua of diasipation diua of explosion see dinion．See dissipation．－Ra－ tion，in mech．，the distance from the axis to a point such thst，if the whole mass of a body were cencentrated into it，the mement of inertis weuld remsin unchanged．If the axis is a principal axis，this radius becemes a prin－ cipal radius of gyration．－Radiua of rupture．See mine ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$（b）．－Radius of the evolute．Some as ra－ dius of curvature．－Radius of toraion，the element －Radius vector（pl radii wectores）the le of torsion． line joining a varisble point to s fixed origin：in as tronomy the origin is taken at the sum or other cen－ trai bedy．See vector．－Real radiua．See geometrical radius．
radius－bar（rā＇di－us－bär），$n$ ．In a steam－engine， one of a pair of rods piveted at one end and connected at the other with some concentri－ cally moving part which it is necessary to keep at a definite distance from the pivot or center． Also called radius－rod and bridle－rod．See cuts under grasshopper－bcam and paddle－vlecel．
radius－saw（rā̀di－us－sâ），n．A circular saw journaled at the end of a swinging frame or radial shaft，used in cross－cutting timber．
radix（rā＇diks），n．；pl．radiccs（rā－dī＇sēz）． L．radix（radic－）a root，$=$ Gr．ódı $\xi$ a branch， rod．Hence ult．E．race and radish（doublets of radix），radical，radiccl，radicle，radicule，rad－ icatc，eralicate，aracc1，etc．］1．The roet of a plant：used chiefly with reference to the roots of medicinal plants or preparations from them． Hence－2．The primary source or origin；that from which anything springs，or in which it originates．［Rare．］
Her wit is all spirit，that spirit fire，that fire files from her tongue，able to burne the radix of the best invention； in this element she is the sbstrsct and briefe of ali the eloquence since the incarnstion of Tully．
（Works，1874，II．54）． Judsism is the radix of Christianity－Christianity the
ntegration of Judsism． 3．In ctym．，a primitive word er form from which spring other words；a radical；a root．－4．In math．，a ront．（a）Any number which is arbitrarily made the fundamentsl number or base of any system of rsdix of the decimal system er puneration（Brices＇s）．In the commons systeni of fogarithms，the radix is siso 10；in the Napicrian it is 2.7182818284 ；every other number is considered ss some power of the rsdix，the exponent of （b）The root of a finite expression from which a serfes is derived．

## radix

5. In zoöl. and mat., a root; a rooted or rootlike part; a radicle: as, the rudix or root of a tooth; the radix of a uerve.-Radix cerebelli, heria the smaller motor root cerebellum.-Radix moRadix sensoria, the larger sensory root of the trigeninal
radlyt, cull. See rathly.
radnesst (rad'nes), u. [ME., <rail + -ness.] Fear; fright; terror.

Fhe romaynes for jadnezse ruschte to the erthe, Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1.120.
radoub (ra-döb'), $n$. [F., repairs made on a vessel, < rudouber, formerly also rctouber, mend, repair: see rerlub.] In merecutile low, the repairing and refitting of a ship for a voyage. Wharton.
 L. radula, a scraper, seraping-iron, < radere, scrape: see rase 1 , razci.] In conch., the tongue or lingual ribbon of a mollusk, specifically called odontophore, aud more particularly, the rasping surface or set of teeth
of the olontoof the odontophore, which bites like a file. This structure is hishly $\begin{aligned} & \text { character. }\end{aligned}$ lophorons elasses, among which it presents gresi diversity in detail. 1it bears the numerous small chifiHous processes or lusks, which serve to iriturate tood with elad filing or rasping action. According to the disposition of the teeth in any one of the many cross-rows which beset the length of the radula, mollusks are called rachiglossate, tsenioylossate, rhipidoglossate, toxoglossate, ptenoylossate, and docoglassate. See these words, and odontophore.
radular (rad'ū-lịir), $\quad$. [<rululu + -ar'3.] Pertaining to the radula: as, rudular teeth.
radulate (rad'ū-lāt), a. [< radula + -atel.] Provided with a radula, as a cephalophorous mollusk; raduliferous.
raduliferous (rad$l a+I_{\text {e }}$ ferre $=\mathrm{E}$. beari.] Bearing a radula; radulate.
raduliform (rad'ị-li-fôrm), a. [< L. radula, n scraper, + forma, form.] Rasp-like; laving the character or appearance of the teetli of a file; cardiform: specifically noting, in ichthyology, the conical, sharp-pointed, and close-set teeth of some fishes, resembling villiform teeth, but larger and stronger.
rae (rā), $n$. A Scotch form of roe.
rafe $\dagger$. A Middle English preterit of reave.
rafft (raf), $\because . t$ [< OF. raffer, rufer, catch, suatch, slip away, $=$ It. *raffare, in comp. arraffare, snatch, seize, $=\mathrm{MHG}$. raffen, reffen, G . raffen, snatch, sweep away, carry off sudden$\mathbf{l y},=\mathrm{MLG} . \mathrm{LG}$. rapen, snatch, $=\mathrm{Sw}$. rappa, snatch, seize, = Dan. rappe, hasten: see rap ${ }^{2}$, from the Scand. form cognate with the $G$. Hence ult. raffe ${ }^{1}$.] To sweelr; snatch, draw, or huddle together; take by a promiscuous sweep.

Their causes and effects. . I thus raffe vp together.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, tol. 69. raff (raf), $n$. and $a$. [< ME. raffe, raf, esp. in the phrase rifand raf (now riffraff), <OF rif et raf, every bit, in which raf is due to the verb raffer, snatch: see raff, $\because$. Cf. riffraff. Cf. It. raffola, a crowd, press.] I. 1.1 . A promiscuous heap or collection; a jumble; a medley. [Obsolete or archaic.]
The synod of Trent was convened to settie a raff of er-
rorssad superstitions. Barrove, Unity of the Church. rorssad superstitions. Barroce, Unity of the Church. 2. Trashy material ; lumber; rubbish; refuse. [Old and prov. Eng.]

And maken of the rym and raf
Suche gylours for pompe and
Appendix to $W$. Mapes,
. 340
Appendix to W. Mapes, p. 340. (Hallizeell.)
Let raffs be rife in prose sud rhyine,
We lack not rhymes and reasons,
As on this whirligig of Time
We circle with the seasons.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.
3. Abuudance; affluence. Hallicell. [Prov. Eng. and Scoteh.] -4. A worthless or disorderly person ; a rowdy; a scapegrace: now applied to students of Oxford by the townspeople.
Hallivell.

Myselfand this great peer
of these rude raff breame the jeer.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax, $i .20$.
(Davies.)

One ot the rajf we shrink from in the street, hat, and went with naked feet.
Leijh IIunt, IIIgh and Low. (Davtes.)
5. Collectively, worthless persons; the scum or sweepings of society; the rabble. Comparc riffrafo.
"People, you see," he ssid, "won't buy their 'aecounts" Mayhev, London Labour and London Poor, I. 3
II. I. Idle; dissolute. IIalliwell.

Eug.]
Raffaelesque, $u^{\text {. See Rtiphaclesqur. }}$
raffe, raffie (raf, raf'i), $n_{0}$ [Origin olvscure.] Taut., \& threc-coruered sail set on schooners when before the wind or nearly so. The head hoists ap to the forctopmast-hesd the square-sali yard-arms. it is rarely used except on the Great Lakes of North America. Sometimes it is in iwo pieces, one for each side of the miast.
raffia, roffia(raf'i-ä, rof ${ }^{\prime}$ i-ï), ". [Malagasy.] 1. A palm, Ruphia Ruffu,


It hears pinnate leaves 20 or 30 feet long upon 8 moderate It hears pinnate leaves 20 or 30 feet fong upon a woderate stalk, for nse as a flber, being largely made into matting, and slso spplied by the natives to finer textile purposes. (See rabarna.) It is now somewhat largely used for agricultursl the-bands, as is also a similar product of the ju psti-palm, $R$. tedigera, included under the same name. Also spelíd raphia.
2. The fiber of this plant.
raffish (r’áf'ish), a. [<raff + -ish ${ }^{1}$.] Lesembling or having the character of the raff or rabble; scampish; worthless; rowdy. Compare raff, 12., 5.
Five or six rapish-looking men hsd surrounded a fair, delicate giri, and were preparing to besiege her in form.
The rafith young gentleman in gloves must messure his scholarship with the plain, clow nish laddie from the parish
schooi.
R. L. Stevenson, The Forelgner at Home raffle ${ }^{1}$ (raf'l), n. [<ME. rafle, a game at dice (= Sw. raffel, a raffle); <OF. rafle, rafle, F. rafle, a pair royal at dico (faire rufle, sweep the stakes), also a grape-stalk, <rafler, suatch, seize, carry off, <G. raffeln, snatch up, freq. of raffen, snatch, snatch away, carry off hastily : see raff, $v$. Cf. rafle ${ }^{2}$.] 1t. A game with dice.
Now comth hasardrie with hise spurtenannces, as tables and rafles, of which comth deceite, false othes, chidynges, Chaucer, Parson's Tale. 2. A method of sale by chance or lottery, in whicl, the price of the thing to be disposed of is divided into equal shares, and the persous taking the shares cast lots for its possession by throwing dice or otherwise.
raffle ${ }^{1}$ (raf'l), v.; pret. and pp. raffed, ppr. raffing. $[=\mathrm{Sw}$. rafla $=\mathrm{Dan}$. rafle, raffe; from the noun.] I. intrans. To try the chance of a raffle; engage in a raffle: as, to raffe for a watch.
They were rafling for his coat.
S. Butler, Satire npon Gaming.

The greaf Readezvous is at night, after the Play and Opers are done; and Raffing for all Things Vendible is
the grest Diversion.
II. trans. To dispose of by means of a raffle: often with off: as, to raffle or raffle off a watch. raffle ${ }^{2}$ (raf'l), $r$; pret. and pp. raffed, ppr.
raffing. [Perhaps \& Icel. hrafla, serape toge rafling. [Perháps < Icel. hrafla, scrape together (a slang term); cf. hrapa, hurry, hasten: seeraff, $r$. Cf, raffle ${ }^{1}$.] I. intrans. 1. Tomove or fidget about. Hallivell. [Prov. Eng.] - 2 To live in a disorderly way. Hallioell. [Prov Eng.]
II. trans. 1. To stir (a fire).-2. To brush off (walnuts). Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]
raffe ${ }^{2}$ (raf'l), n. [< rafle ${ }^{2}, r$. Cf. raff, n.] raffle ${ }^{2}$ (raf'l), $n$. [< rafle ${ }^{2}, ~$
Fant., raff; lumber; rubbish. radf, n.]
liler decks were heavily encumbered with what sailors call rafle - that is, the muddia of ropes, torn canras,
staves of boats and casks, .. with which the ocean if. lustrates her violence. $\dot{W}^{\boldsymbol{W}} \cdot \dot{C}$. Russell, Death Ship, xux.
raffle ${ }^{3}$ (raf'l), n. [Origin obscure.] Same as raflc-net.
raffled (raf'ld), $a$. [Origin obscure.] Having the edge finely divided or serrated.
A peculiar small cuf or raffed leaf resembling sa ivy, or more nesrly s vine leaf.

Soulages Caialogue, p. 116, note to No. 365.

raffler (raf'lèr), $n$. [< raffle ${ }^{2}+-$ erl .] One
who raffles.
Rafflesia (raf-lézi-aid), n. [NL. (R. Brown, 1821).
named after Sir Stämford Rafles, British gover-
raft
uor in Sumatra, and companion to the botanist Dr. Joseph Arnold, who discovered there the first known species, R. Arnold, in 1818.] A gemms of apetalous parasitic platuts of the order C'ytinacex and type of the tribe liaplesiex, characterized by a perianth of five large entire and fleshy imbricated lobes, numerous stigmas, and globose many-chambered anthers, each opening by a single pore, which form a ring at the revolute top of a column rising in the center of the flower. The flowers are dicecious, and the pistillate ones contain an ovary with a labyrinth of ${ }^{\text {small }}$ cells and munerous oviles. The 4 species are natives of hot and damp juagles in the Malay arcinipelago.
The whole plant consists of a single flower, without lesves or proper stem, growing out from the porons root ar sten or proper stem, growing out from the porons root or sten flowers of the foster-plant have withered. The flower of the parasite protrudes as a knob from the bark st flrst, and eniarges ior some months, resembling before opening a close cabbage, and remsining fully expanded only a few days. 1 exhase an odor of tanted meat, securlag crossfertilization by aid of the fles thas sitracted to it. The flower resches 3 inches or more in diameter in $R$. Rochus. propertued by the Javsnese for satringent sild styptic Arvoldi has long been tamed forits size, greatly exceeding the Victoria lily ( 23 Inches), and even exceeding the Aristolochia Goldieana (a specimen of which at Kew, March, 1800 , was 28 inches long snd 16 lional). The flrst tower

of $R$. Arnoldi found measured 3 feet across its flat circular top, and weighed shout 15 pounds; the roundish calyxlobes were eaeh s foot long, and in piaces an inch thick; and the globuiar central cup was a foot across snd held abont 6 quarts. The fruit ripens into a chesinnt-brown sad truncsted nut, sbout 5 inches thick, with irtegulariy furrowed sud broken surface, snd confaining thousands of hard, curriously appendaged and lscunose seeds. The flower is fesh-colored snd mottled pink and yellow within, and with brown or bluish scales becesth. It is called amurn-ambun or wonder-womer by tha Maisys, and krubut, s name which they also give to another gligantic plant Rafflesiaceæ (raf-lē-zi-ā's $\bar{c}-\bar{e}$ ) (Schott and Endlicher, 183"), く Raffesia + -acex.] Same as Raplesiex, but formerly regarded as a separate order.
Rafflesieæ (raf̂-lē̄-zī'ē-ē), n. pl. [NI. (Robert Brown, 1844), く Raffiesin + ex. ] A tribe of apetalous parasitic plants, constituting with the smaller tribe Hydnorea the order Cytinaces. It is characterized by the presence of scaitered or imbricated scales in place of leaves, and flowers with from foar to ten usually imbricated calyx-lobes, the suthers forming one, two, or three circles about a column in the center of
the staminate flower, snd the one or nany stignas termithe staminste flower, snd the one or nany stigmas termi-
nsting similar column in the pistillate fower. It includes nsting a similar column in the pistillate flower. It includes sbout 21 species in 5 genera, scattered through warm chouth issuing ant of sica sexico. Ali are indweling parasites, shrubs. They vary in habit baving in Cytinus a colored fleshy and distinct stem and many-flowered spike, while in the other geaera the whole plant consisis of s single tlower sessile on its embedded rhizome. They range trom a minute size in Apodanthes and large in other genera to the monster flower of Raflesia, the Iype. I'he plants are
calied patma-worts by some batanisí. Same as rufte-
raffing-net (raf'ling-net), $n$. Sam.

raffmant (ráf'man), n. [<raff + man.] A dealer in miscellaneous stuff; a chandler.
Grocers snd raffemen. Noncich Records. (Nares.)
raff-merchant (raff'mér"chant), $n$. A dealerin lumber or old articles. Also raft-merchant. [Prov. Eng.]
raftl (raft), $u$. [< ME. raft, ræft, rafte, a rafter, spar, beam. < Icel. raptr (raftr), a rafter, beam ( $r$ final being sign of nom. case) ; $=$ Sw. Dan. raft, rafter; with formative $-t$, perhaps \& Icel. räf, ræfr, a loof, $=0 \mathrm{OH}$. räfo, MHG. ravo, G. dial. raff, a spar, rafter; cf. Gr. ठpoфos, a roof, हр $\ell \phi \varepsilon \iota$, cover. Cf. rafter ${ }^{1}$.] $1+$. A beam; spar; rafter.

## Aythir gripus a schafte Was als rude as a rafte.

Avoucynge of King Arthtor, xxv.
2. A sort of float or framework formed of logs, planks, or other pieces of timber fastened or ashed together side by side, for the convenience of transporting the constituent materials down rivers, across harbors, ete. Rafts of logs
raft
to be fluated to a distant point are often very large, strongly quired to msnage them, Thosc of the Rinine are some. times 400 or 500 feet long, with 200 or more hands. A ci-gar-shaped rait of large logs, 560 fectlong, 50 feet wide, snd feet decp, was lost in Dccember, 1587 , nuder towage by ses Irom Nova Scotia to New York:
3. A strueture similarly formed of any materials for the floating ol transportation of persons or things. In cases of shipwreck, planks, spars,

barrels, etc., sre oiten hastily lashed together to form a aft for escaje. In passenger-vesels me-rafts frequen Where Is that son
That flosted with thee on the istai raft?
4. An accumulation of driftwood from fallen trees in a river, lodged and compacted so as to form a permanent obstruction. Rafts of thiskind exist or have existed In the 3 ississippi and other rivers of the western United States, the Isrgest ever formed being thst of the Red River, which during many years completely blocked the chsanel for 45 milcs.
5. A conglomeration of eggs of some animals, as certain insects and mollusks, fastened together and forming a mass; a float. Seo cut under Ianthina.
A great many eggs [of the common cockroach] are lsid at chitinous coat, forming the so being surrounded by a stif Amer. Nat., XXII. 857. raft' (ráft), $v, t .\left[\left\langle r a f t{ }^{1}, \pi_{0}\right]\right.$ I. trans. 1. 'To transport or float on a raft.

Guns taken out of a ship to lighten her when aground
hould be hoisted out and rafted clear, if there is any danshonld be hoisted out and rafted clear, if there is any dan-
ger of bilging on them. Luce, Seamanshlp, p. 182 , note.

The idea of rafting tlmber by the ocean.
2. To make a raft of ; form into a raft.

As soon as the blubber is taken off, it is rafted-tied to gether with ropes In a sort of rait-sind lies ln the water untif taken on board ship.
M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 63

I could see him securing these planks to one another by ashings. By the time he had rafted them, nearly an hour had passed since he had left the sandhank
W. C. Russell, A Strange Voyage, xlvi.
II. introus. To manage a raft; work upon a raft or rafts; travel by raft.
They canoed, and rafted, and steam-bosted, and travelled ith packhorses.
raft $^{2}$ (râft), $n$. [A var. of raff, appar. by confusion with raft1.] A miscellaneous collection or heap; a promiscuous lot: nsed slightingly: as, a raft of papers; a whole raft of things to be attended to. [Colloq., U. S.]
This last spring a rajt of then [Irisin nalds] was ont of
 damp fusty smell. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] raft ${ }^{〔} \ddagger$. An obsolete preterit and past participle of rente.
raft-breasted (raft'bres"ted), u. In ornith., ratite. IV. K. P'arker.
raft-dog (ráft'dog), $n$. An iron bar with ends bent over and pointed, for securing logs together in a raft. The points are driven respectively into adjacent or juxtaposed logs, which are thus bonded to each which

raft-duck (raft'duk), n. The Raft-dog. scaup ol blackhead dick, Aithyia or Fuligula or I'ulix marilu: so called in the United States from its flocking closely on the water, as if forming a raft of ducks. Also called bluebill, shuffler, and flocking-fowl. See cut under scaup.-Redheaded raft-duck. Same as redhead, 2
raftet. An obsolete preterit and past participle raftet. An obsolete
rafter ${ }^{1}$ (1af'tèr), i. [く ME. rufter, refter, AS. rafter, pl. raftras, reftres $(=$ MD. rafter $=$ MLG. rufter, raffict), a beam, rafter; with formative -cr, from *ræft $=$ Icel. raptr (raftr) $=$ Sw. Dan. rafl, н rafter, beam: see raft. 1 . In luilding, one of the beams which give the slope of a roof, and to which is secured the lath or

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other framework upon which the slate or other outer covering is nailed. The rafters extend from tbe eaves to the ridge of the rool, ahutting at their upper ends on corresponding rafters rising from the opposite side as the case may be. For the different kinds of raiters in a structure, see roof, sad cuts undcr curb-roof, jack-rafter, and pontoon.

Shephcrd, I tske thy word,
And trust thy honest offer'd conrtesy,
Which oft is sooner found in lowly sheds
Bition, Conus, 1. 32 .
2. Same as carline ${ }^{4}$, 3.-3. In cmat., a trabecule or trabceulum: as, the rafters of the embryonic skull.-Binding-rafter. See binding.-Intermedtate rafter, \& rafter placed between the ordinary raiters, or between princlpal raiters, to strengtben a roof.- Principal rafter, a main timber In an assemblsge of carpentry; especisily, one of those raiters which sre lsrger than the common rsitcrs, sind are framed at their lower
ends into the tie-beam, and either abut at their upper ends ends into the tie-beam, and either abut at their upper ends against the king-post or receive the ends of the straining-
beams when queen-posts are uscd. The princlpsl rafters besms when queen-posts are uscd. The principsi rafters
support the puriius, which sgsin csiry the common raiters: thus the whole weight of the roof is sustained by the principal rafters.
rafter ${ }^{1}$ (rát'tèr), v. t. [< rafter $\left.{ }^{1}, n_{0}\right]$ 1. To form into or like rafters: as, to rofter timber. -2. To furnish or build with rafters: as, to rafter a house.
Buildyng an hous cuen from the foundacion vnto the
vitermoste raftreyng sind reiring of the roofe. (Davies.)
Udall, $t$ : of Apophthegus of Erasmus, p. 260 . (Dater 3. In agri., to plow, as a piece of land, by turning the grass side of the plowed furrow on a strip of ground left unplowed.
rafter ${ }^{2}$ (ráf'têr), $n$. [< raft ${ }^{1}+-c r I^{\mathrm{I}}$.] One who is employed in rafting timber, or transporting it in rafts, as from a ship to the shore.
How the 900 casual deal-porters and rafters live during six months of the yesr . . I cannot conceive.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 29
rafter-bird (raff'tèr-bérd), $n$. The beam-bird or wall-bird, Muscicapa yrisola; the spotted fycatcher: from the site of its nest. [Eng.] rafting-dog (råf ting-dog), n. Same as ruftdog.
raft-like (råft'lik), a. Flat-bottomed or keelless, as the breast-bone of a bird; ratite.
raft-merchant (ráft'mèr"chạnt), \%. Same as raff-merchant.
raft-port (ráft' pōrt), $n$. In some ships, a large square hole framed and cut immediately under the counter, or forward between the breasthooks of the bow, for loading or unloading timber. See cut under lumber-port.
raft-rope (raft'rōp), $n$. A rope about three fathoms long, with an eye-splice, used for stringiug seal-blubber to be towed to a whating-vesscl. A raft-rope is also sometimes used by a blubber-logged vessel for rafting or towing whale-blubber.
The horse-pieces [blubber of the sea-elephant]are strung on a raft-rope . and tiken to the edgc of the surf.
raftsman (rafts'man), n.; pl. raftsmen (-men). [ < raft's, poss. of raft $1,+$ man.] A man employed in the management of a raft.
rafty (rảf'ti), t. [<raft $\left.{ }^{3}+-y^{1}.\right]$ 1. Musty; stale.-2. Damp: muggy.-3. High-tempered; violent. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]
$\mathrm{ag}^{1}$ (rag), $n$. and $a$. [< ME. ragge, pl. ragges, shred of cloth, rag; cf. AS. "raygig, in nent. pl. raggie, shaggy, bristly, ragged, as applied to the rough coat of a horse (as if from an AS. noun, but prob. from the Scand. adj.); < Icel. rög!, shagginess (raggathr, shaggy), $=$ Sw. rayy, rough hair (Sw. ragyig, slaggy, Sw. dial. raygi, having rough hair, slovenly), = Norw. ragg, rough hair (raggad, shaggy); root unknown. The orig. sense 'shagginess' or 'roughness' is now more obvious in uses of ruggecl.] I. n. 1. A sharp or jagged fragment rising from a surface or edge: as, a ray on a metal plate; hence, a jagged face of rock; a rocky headland; a cliff; a crag.
And takIng up their standing upon the craggie rockes snd ragges round abont, with all their might and maine defended their goods.
mianus Jarcellinus (1809). (Nares.)
2. A rock having or weathering with a rough irregular surface. [Eng.]
The material 1 s Kentish rag, laid in regulsr courses, We wound
About the cliffs, the copses, ont and In,
Ifsmmering and clinking, chattering stony nsm,
Tennyson, Princess, liil.
3. In bot.: (a) A lichen, sticta pulmonuria (see luazel-crottles). (b) Another lichen, P'urmelia
saxutilis (stone-ras). (c) A catkin of the hazel or of the willow, Sulix cumere, Also ruu. [Prov Eng.]-4. A torn, worn, or formless fragment or shred of eloth; a comparatively worthless piece of any textile fabric, either wholly or partly detached from its connection by violence or abrasion: as, his coat was in rags; cotton and limen rags are used to make paper, and woolen rags: to make shoddy.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { HIr ragges thei anone of drawe } \\
& \text { she had bathe, she had reste, } \\
& \text { And was arraied to the beste. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Gower, Conf. Amant., 1
Cowls, hoods, and hs bits with their wearers toss'd,
And flutter'd into raga. Milton, I'. L., iii.' 491 5. A worn, torn, or mean garment; in the plural, shabby or worn-out clothes, showing rents and patches.
If you will embrace Clirist in bls robes, yon must not think scorn of him in his rags.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 111

Drowsiness shall clothe mau with rags.
Trust me, I prize poor vlitue with a rag
Better thsn vice with both the Indies.
Beau. and Ft. (), Fsithful Friends, iv. 4.
The poore inhabitants were dispers'd, od some under tents, some under miserable hutis and
without a rag or any necessary utensilis.
Evelyn, Disry, Sept. 5, 1006.
The man forget not, though in rags he lies,
And know the mortal through a crown's disguise.
6. Auy separate fragment or shred of cloth, or of something like or likened to it: often applied disparagingly or playfully to a handkerchief, a flag or banner, a sail, the curtain of a theater, a newspaper, etc.
It cost three men's lives to get back that four-by-three isg-to tear it from the bresst of a dead rebel-for the name of getting their llttle rag bsck sgsin

Falt Whitman, The Century, XXXVI. 827.
7. Figuratively, a severed fragment; a remnant; a scrap; a bit.

So he up with his rusty sword,
and chopped the old ssddie to rags.
Saddle to Rags (Chlid's Balisds, V1II. 267).
They [fsthers] were not hesrkened to, when they were heard, but hesrd perfunctorily, fragmentarily, here and Not having otherwise any rag of legality to cover the hame of their cruelty
8. A base, beggarly person; a ragamuffin; a tatterdemalion. [Colloq.]

Lash hence these overw eening rags of Frsnce,
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 328.
Out of my doore, you Witch, you Rogge, you Baggage!
Shak., M. W. of W. (iolio 1623), iv. 2 . 104
9. A farthing. Hallizell. [Eng. cant.]

Jac. "Twere good she hsd a little foolish money To rub the time away with.
Host.
Not a denier. Beau. and Fl., Captsin, iv. 2 10t. A herd of colts. Strutt. [Prov. Eng.]-11. In type-fonnding, the bur or lough edge left on imperfectly finished type.-Coral rag, one of the imestones of the Middle Oonte, consis tinuous beds of petrifled corals.-Hag, tag, and ragt. See hag.3.-Kentisk rag. See Kentish.-Litmus on erybody indlscriminately. See rag-tag. [Collog.]-Rowley rag, a basslitic rock occurring in the Sonth stafford shire cosi-field, much quarried for road-mendlng. See rag
II. ". Made of 01 with rags; formed from or consisting of refuse pieces or fragments of cloth: as, rag pulp for paper-making; a rag carpet.Rag baby. (a) A doll made entirely of rsgs or scrsps of cloth, usually in a very srtless msnner. (b) In U. S. political slang, the paper currency of the goverument greenback money : so csilled with reference to the contention of the Greenback party, before and after the re sumption of specie payments in 1879 , in favor of mak ing such money a fuli legsl tender for the national debt nd all other purposes.
Fortunately, the "specte bssis" of the nationsl banks is now chlefiy paper - the rag-baby-three hundred and
Rag carpet, a chesp kind of carpeting woveu with strips or shreds of woolen snd other clotin, usually from worn out griments, for the weit. A better kis is ansde with carpet.-Rag money rag currency paper money; cir culating notes Issued by United states banks or by the gov ernment: so called in deprectstion or contempt, in silusion to the origln of the matcrial, to the ragged appear ance of paper money when much hsodled, and to Its intrinsic worthlessness. [Slang.]
All true Democrats were clamorous for "hard-money"
and sgsinst rag-money. The Nation, July $29,1875, \mathrm{p} .66$.
Rag paper. See paper.
rag ${ }^{2}(\mathrm{rag}), ~ v . ;$ pret. and pp. rugyed, ppr. ragging. ray: with 1 .

Leather thus iefsurely tanned and turned many times
in the fat will prove servicenble, whlch otherwise wili in the fat will prove ser
quickly fieet suld $\begin{aligned} & \text { rag out. }\end{aligned}$.

Fuller, Worthies, Middlesex, If. 312
2. To dress; deck one's self: in the phraso to rag out, to dress in one's best. [Slang, U. S.] A fineiy dressed woman rags out.
. Bourles, Our New West, p. 506.
II. trans. 1. To mako ragged; abrade; give a ragged appearance to, as in the rough-dressing of the face of a grindstone.
In stragging or ragoing [s grindstone] the stone is kept 2. In mining, to separate by ragging or with the aid of the ragging-hammer. See ragging, 2 . $\operatorname{rag}^{2}$ (rag), v. t.; pret. and pp. ragged, ppr. ragging. [Prob. <rag1, n., 5. In another view, < Icel. rexga, calumniate, $=$ AS. wrëgan, accuse: see wray.] To banter; badger; rail at; irritate; torment. Compare bullyrag. [Local.]
To rag a msn Is good Lhncolushlre for chaff or tease. At school, to get a hoy into a rage was esiled getting his rag
out. and 0.7 th ser, VI. 38. $\mathrm{rag}^{3}$ (rag), $n_{\text {. [< Icel. hregg, storm and rain.] }}$ A drizzling rain. [Prov. Eing.]
rag $^{4}$ (rag), $n$. An abbreviation of raginee. ragabash (rag'a-bash), n. [Also raggabash, ragabrash, Sc. rag-a-buss, ragabush; appar. a made word, vaguely associated with rag ${ }^{1}$ or ragamufin.] 1. A shiftless, disreputable fellow; a ragamnftin. [Prov. Eng. and Scoteh.]
The most unalphsbetlcal raggabushes that ever bred
louse.
Discov. of a New Wrorld, p. 81. (Nares.) 2. Collectively, idle, worthless people. Ifalliwell. [Prov. Eng.]
ragamuffin (rag'aguf-in), n. and a. [Early mod. E. also raggémuffin, ragamofin, rayomofin; erroneously analyzed rag-a-mujin, rag of Muffins; <ME. Ragamoffyn, the name of a demou, prob., like many other names of demons, merely fanciful. The present sense has been partly determined by association with rag1. For the sense 'demon,' cf. vagman ${ }^{2}$.] I. . 1 . 1t. [cap.] The name of a demon.

Ac rys vp, Ragamofyn, and rechc me slle the barres
The Belisi thy bel-syre beot with thy damme
The Belisi thy bel-syre beot with thy damme.
Itiers Plonoman (C),
2. An idle, worthless fellow; a vagabond; now, especially, a disreputably ragged or slovenly person: formerly used as a general term of reprebension.
I have led my ragamufins where they are peppered.
Shak., 1 Ilen. I V., v. 3. 36
Did that same tiranicsil-tongu'd rag.a-muffin
Horace turne lald pates out so naked?
Dekker, Humorous Ioet.
Once, attended with a crew of raggainuffins, she broke set it on fire. Suect, story of an Injured Lady. 3. A titmouse: same as muflin.
II. a. Base; beggarly; ragged or disorderly. Here be the emperor's captains, you ragamuffin rascal,
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { and not your comrades. } & \text { B. Jonson, Poetaster, }{ }^{\text {i. }} \text { I. }\end{array}$
Mr. Aldworth ... turned over the rest of this ragamuffin assembly to the csse of his butier. Graves, Spirttual Quixote, viii. 23. (Davies.)
ragamuffinly (rag'a-muf-in-li), a. [<ruyamuffin + -ly ${ }^{1}$.] Like a ragamuffin; marked by raggedness or sloveuliness. [Rare.]
His sttire was . . shabby, not to ssy ragamuffingy in
the extreme, . . as to fuherent disreputableness of sppearance. ... as J. Fothergul, Msreh in the Ranks, x.
rag-bolt (rag'bolt), $\because$. An iron pin with a barbed shank, chiefly used where a common bolt canuot be clinched.
called barb-bolt and sprig-bolt.
called barb-bolt and sprig-bolt.
rag-bush (rag'bush), $n$. In some hea-
then countries, a bush in some special locality, as near a sacred well, on which pieces of cloth are hung to propitiate the spirits supposed to dwell Rag-bolts. there. The rags are generally pieces torn from the garments of pilgrims or wayfarers.
There is usually a rag-bush by the well, on which bits of Inen or worsted are tled as s gift to the spiritt of the
wsters.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 285. rag-dust (rag'dust), $n$. The refuse of woolen or worsted rags pulverized and dyed in various colors to form the flock used by paper-stainers for their flock-papers.
rage (rāj), n. [< ME. rage, < OF. rage, raige, F. rage, F. dial. raige $=$ Pr, rabia, ratje $=\mathrm{Sp}$. rabia $=$ Pg. raiva, rabia $=$ It. rabbia, dial. raggia, madness, rage, fury, < ML. (and prob. LL.) rabia, a later form of L. rabies, madness, rage, fury, < rabere, be mad, rave, $=$ Skt. $\sqrt{ }$ rabh, sury, rabe. Cf. rage, v., emrage, rave $\overline{\mathrm{I}}$, rabies, rabid,
seize
rabh,
etc.] 1+. Madness; insanity ; an access of maniacal violence.

Now, out of donbt Antipholus is mad.
The reason that I gsther he is mad,
Besides this present linstance of his rage,
Is a mad tale he tofd to day
Shak.
., C. of E., iv. 3. 88.
2. Violent anger mauifested in language or action; indignation or resentment excited to fury and expressed in furions worls and gestures, with agitation.

Words well dispost Spenser, F. Q., II. viii.
So he [Nsamsn] turned and went awsy ln a rage.
Heaven has no rage itke iove to hatred turned, Nor heii a fury like \& woman scorned.
3. Extreme violence of operation or effer
tensity of deglee fore urgency. tensity of degree, force, or urgency: used of things or conditions: as, the rage of a storm or of the sea; the rage of fever or of thirst.
And in wynter, and especialiy in iente it ys mervelows flowyng with rage of wstir that comyth with grett vioience thorow the vale of Josophst.

Torkington, Disrle of Eng. Travell, p. 27.
Fear no more the heat o the sun,
Nor the furlons whater's rages.
Shak., Cymbeline, lv. 2 (song).
Ere yet from rest or food we seek reifiet,
Pope, Ilisd, xxii. 14.
4. Vehement emotion; generous ardor or en-
thusiasm; passionate utterance or eloquence. Thurgh whici her grete sorwe gau aswage ; Sine may not alwey duren in swlch rage.

Chaucer, Franklin's Taie, i. 108.
And your true rights be term'd a poet's rage,
And stretched metre of an antique song.
The soidiers shont around with generous rage, And in thst victory their own presage

Dryden, Pai. snd Arc. 1.117
Chili penury repressed their nohie rage,
And froze the genlai current of the soui.
Gray, Elegy.
5. Vehement desire or pursuit; ardent eagerness, as for the attainment or accomplishment of something; engrossing tendency or propensity: as, the rage for speculation, for social distinction, etc.

So oer this sieeplng soui doth Tarquin atay,
His rage of iust by gazing qualified.
Shak., Lucrece, 1. 424.
What rage for fame attends both great and smsll! Better be d-d than mentloned not at sll. In our disy the rage for cians, work.
In
I. Spencer, Socisi Statles, p. 178 .
Croquet, which is now so fsr iost in the mists of sntiquity that men of thirty are too young to remember the rage for it, was actuslly not yet [14837] invented.

IF. Rermh, Fifty Yeara Ago, p. 88. 6. An object of general and eager desire or pursuit; fashion; vogue ; fad: as, music is now all the raye. [Colloq.]-7t. A violent wind.

Therout csan a rage snd such a vese
Thst it made al the gates for to rese
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1. 1127. =Syn. 2. Vexation, fndignation, etc. (see angerl); frenzy, rage (rāj), $\quad i$;
[ $\angle \mathrm{ME}$. ragen, $\langle$ OF , plp. raged, plr. raging. [<ME. rayen, < OF. ragier, rager, be furious, rage, romp, play, F. rager, Picard dial. rabier, be furious, rage, $=$ Pr. raviar, ratjar $=$ Sp. rabiar $=\mathrm{Pg}$. rairar $=$ OIt. rabbiare, be furious, 〈 ML. rabiare, be furious, rage, < rabia, L. rabies, madness, fury, rage: see rage, $\boldsymbol{n}$. Cf. cnrage, rave ${ }^{1}$, rabiate.] I. intrans. 1. To be furious with anger:; be excited to fury; be violently agitated with passion of any kind.

Ife inly raged, snd, as they talk'd,
Smote him into the mldriff with a stone
Miltom, P. L., xi. 444.
2. To speak with passionate utterance, or act with furious vehemence; storm; rave.
The fool rageth, and is confident. Prov. xiv. 16. Poets, when they rage,
Turn gods to men, snd mske an hor sn age.
Beau. and Fl., Msid's Tragedy, i. 2.
As bee was thns madde and raging agsinst the true Re-
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 84 .
1 expect Mr. Tickler this evening, and he will rage if he miss hls froe-snd-easy. Noctes Ambrosiane, Yel., 1832.
3. To act violently; move impetuously; be violently driven or agitated; bave furious course or effect: said of things: as, a raging fever; the storm rages; wav is raging.
The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shali justle
one against another in the broad ways.
Nabuni ii. 4.
Like the hectic in my blood he rages.
Shak., Hsmlet, iv. 3. 68.
ragged
If the Sickness rage in such Extremity at London, the The storm of cheers and counter-cheers rajes around him
Ilouse of Commons.
Coms
$4 \dagger$. To frolic wautonly; play; frisk; romp.

> When sche seyth galantys revell yul hall, Yn here hert she thynkys owt rage,

Mesyrynge with them to piey trage,
And stelyth fro how to piey and rage,
Reliq. Antiq., i. 29. (Halliuell.)
On a day this hende Nicholas
Fil with this yonge wyi to rage and pleye.
She lyggan to plate and rage,
Gower, Conf. Amant.,
5. To be very eager or anxious. [Rare.]
II. trans. To enrage; chafe; fret.

Deal miidly with his yonth;
For young hot coits being raged do rage the more.
ragee, $n$. See raggce.
rageful (rāj'fúl), a. [< roge + -ful.] Full of rage; furious.

With rageful eyes she bad him defend himseif.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, il. Nor thou be rageful, like a handied bee.
ragemant, $n$. See ragman ${ }^{3}$.
rag-engine (rag'en"jin), $w^{\prime}$. In paper-mauuf., a tank fitted with rotating cylindrical cutters or other devices for the rapid disintegration of rags to form paper-pulp.
rageous $\dagger$ (rā'jus), $a$. [Also ragious; <rage + -ous, perhaps by association with the unrelated ontrageous.] Full of rage; furious.
Our sauyour whiche redeemed vs with so great a price may not thincke that it fongcth 10 hym to se vs peryshe, neyther to suffer the shippe of his churche to bee so shaken with many grest and ragious flodes.

Bp. Fisher, Deven Penitentiai Psalms.
rageousness (rā'jus-nes), $n$. The quality of being rageous; fury. Also ragionsness.
What s ragioumes is it, to set thy chastity common like an harlot,

J'ives, Instruction of a Christisn Woman, ii. i.
ragerył (rā'jèr-i), n. [< ML. ragerie, < OF'.
ragerie, rage, anger, < rager, rage: see rage, $v$. 1. Rage; an ebullition of fury.

Piucked off -if. Brozene, She in raterd's Pipe,
2. Wantonness; frolic.

He was al coltissh, ful of ragerye.
Chaucer, Mcrchant's Tale, L. 603.
rag-fair (rag'fãr), n. A market for vending old clothes and cast-off garments.
raggt, $n_{0}$ Sce rag.
raggabash, $川^{\text {rag }}$ see ragabash.
ragged (rag'ed), a. [< ME. ragged, raggyd, shaggy, tattered, torn; < Icel. raggathr (= Norw. raggad), shaggy, ( Icel. rögg, shagginess, $=$ Norw. ragg, rough, uneven hair: see ray ${ }^{1}$. 1. Having a rough shaggy coat, as a horse or sheep; shaggy.

## A ragged colt.

King Alisaunder, 1. 684.
Whst shepherd owns those ragged sheep?
Dryden, tr. of Vlrgii's Eclogues, iii. 1.
2. Rough, uneven, or rocky, as a sea-bottom. -3. Roughly broken, divided, or disordered; having disjointed parts, or a confusedly irregular surface or outline; jagged; craggy; ruggedly uneven or distorted: often used figuratively.
My voice is ragged; I know I canuot plesse you.
Shak., As you Like it, i1. 5. 15.
I sm so hold as to call so piercing snd so glorious an ye as your Grace to view

Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 57
Then, foraging thls Isle, iong-promis'd them before, Amongst the ragged cleeves those monstrons Glants
, ht.
We went somewhat out of ye way to see the towne of
Bourbon i Archambant, from whose antient and ragoed bourbon 1 Archambsut, from whose sintient snd ragged cesstle is deriv'd the name or the present Roysi Fsmly od
Erancelyn, Diary, Sept. $24,1644$.

Ragged clouds still streamed the paie aky o'er.
Willinm Morris, Earthly Psursdise, III. 162.
4. Rent or worn into rags or tatters; tattered; frayed: as, a ragged coat; ragged sails.
He [the sheik] came out to us in a ragged hablt of green sllk, limed with Pur.
5. Wearing torn or frayed clothes: dressed in rags or tatters.

Since noble arts in Rome have no support,
And ragged virtue not a friend at court.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's SatIres, 111.
He ... perhaps thinks that after slt gipsies do not
other ragged people.
E. A. Freman, Venlee, p. 68.

## ragged

6. Shabby; ill-furnished.

In a small, iow, ragged room. . Marguret saw an old
woman with a dish of coals mad two tallow candles burnwoman with a dish of coais mind two tallow candles burn-
Ing bofore her on s table.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 15. 7. In her., same as raguly, especially of anything which is raguly on both sides. See ragged staff, below. - Ragged staff, in her,, a pale couped at cach end and raguly on each side : more commonly represeoted as an actuni knotted stick,
stumps of brsnches oo each side.
The Eari of Warwick's ragged staff is yet to he seen pourtrayed in their charch steepie.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwail.
ragged-lady (rag'ed-l
raggedly (rag'ed-li), adr. In a ragged condition or manner; roughly; brokenly.

Raggedly sud mcany spparelled.
ometimes I he. Whians (1093), p. 219. (Latham.) Somctimes I heard the foxes as they ranged over the aod demoniacsily like forest dugs.

Thoreau, Waiden, p. 293.
raggedness (rag'ed-nes), $n$. The state or character of being ragged, in any sense.

Poor naked wretches, How shail
Your lop'd dand window'd raggedneass defend you
From seasons such as theae? Shat, Lear
From seasons such as these? Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 31.
ragged-robin (rag' ed-rob/in), n. The enckoo-Flas-cuculi.

## ragged-sailor

 (rag'ed-sā'lor), $n$. A plant of the genus Polygonum: same as prince's-feather,2. ragged-school (rag'ed-sköl), $n$. See schools.
## ragged-staff

(rag'ed-stäf), $n$. A kind of polyum glutinosum Also called mer-maid's-glove.
raggee ( $\mathrm{rag}^{\prime} \bar{e}$ ), n. [Also raggy, ragee; < Hind. Canarese rāgi.] A grass, Eleusine caraeana, a prolific grain-plant pan and parts of India.
raggery (rag'ér-i), u. [くray ${ }^{1}+$-ery.] Rags collectively; raggedness. [Rare.]
Grim, portentous oid hags, sucil as Michael Angeio
painted, painted, draped in majestic raggery.
hackeray, Newcomes, xxxy.
ragging (rag'ing), $n$. [Verbal n . of ragI, $v$. etc., in which a red rag is used as aty ped-bass, -2. In mining, the first and roughest separation of the ore (mixed with more or less veinstone), by which the entirely worthless portion is selected and rejected. Nesriy the ssme so spalling; but sometimes the latter term is used to designate a second and more thorough ragging, while cobbing insy mean a stili nore thorough separation; but ali are done ragging-frame (rgorinc-frām) , S
ragging-frame (rag ing-frām), $\mu$. Same as rack-ing-table.
raggle (rag'l), v. t.; pret. and pp. raggled, ppr. raggling. [Freq. of rag ${ }^{1}$.] To notch or groove irregularly.
raggle ( $\mathrm{rag}^{\prime} 1$ ), $u$. [< raggle, $r^{2}$.] A ragged piece; a torn strip.

Striding swiftiy over the heavy snow, he exsmines each trsp in turn, to find perhaps in one a toe, in another a nail, and in a third a splendid ermine torn to raggles by "that
Cosmopornal carcajous,
raggyt (rag'i), a. [< ME. *raggy, < AS. raggig (pl. raggie), rough, shaggy, < Sw. raggig, shaggy, Sw. dial. raggi, rough-baired, slovenly, < ragg, rough hair, = Icel. rögg, shagginess: see rag ${ }^{1}$.] Rough; rugged; rocky.
A stony and ragyy hill.
raghtt. Same as raught 1 for reached.
ragi ( $\mathrm{rag}^{\prime} \bar{e}$ ), $\mu^{\prime}$. See ragce.
raginee (rag'i-nē), $n . \quad$ [Hind, rāginū, a mode
in music ( in music ( = Skt. rāyini, possessing color or passion), cf. rāg, a mode in music, < Skt. räga, coloring, color, fccling, passion; 〈 $\sqrt{ }$ raj, be colored.] One of a class of Hindu melodies founded on fixed scales. Often contracted to rag.

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raguly
ragingly (rá'jing-li), adv. In a raging manner' rag-money (rag' mun"i), $n$. See ray money, with fury; with violent impetuosity. under ray ${ }^{1}$

Ragnarök (ríg'nä-rèk'), n. [<Icel rugna röl 'twilight of the "gods' (G. götterdämmerung): ragna, gen. of rögn, regin, neut. pl., the gods (= Goth. ragin, counsel, will, determination, $>$ ragineis, counsclor); rôkr, twilight, dimness, vapor (see rcckil); but orig. regaa rök, the history of the gods and the world, esp. with ref. to the last judgment, doomsday: rök, reason, judgment.] In Scencl. myth., the general destruction of the gods in a great battle with the evil powers, in which the latter and the earth also perish, followed by regencration of all things through the power of the supreme God, and the reappearance of those gods who represent the regenerative forces of nature.
ragoa ( ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{ra}-\mathrm{go} \bar{\prime}^{\prime}$ ạ̀), $n$. Same as goa, 1.
ragondin, $n$. The pelt or fur of the La Plata beaver or coypou, I yopotamus coypus; nutria. ragoot, n. An obsolete English spelling of ragout.
ragout (ra-gö'), $u$. [Formerly spelled ragoo or ragou, in imitation of the F. pron., also ragoust, <OF. ragoust, F. ragout, a stew, a seasoned dish, < ragouster, ragaiter, bring back to one's appetite; <re-(<L. rc-), again, + $a-(<L . a d)$, to, + gousler, F. gointer, < L. gustare, taste: see gust ${ }^{2}$.] 1. A dish of meat (nsually mutton or veal) and vegetables cut small, stewed brown, and highly seasoned.

Spongy Moreils in strong Ragousts are found,
Add in the Soupe the sliny Suail is drown'd. $\begin{gathered}\text { Gay, Trivia, }\end{gathered}$
And thus they bid fareweli to carnsi dishes,
And soiid meats, sad highly-spiced ragon
To live for forty days on ill-dress'd flshes.
Byron, Beppo, st. 7.
When he found her prefer a plain dish to a ragout, had nothing to say to her.

Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 29. 2. Figuratively, a spicy mixture; any piquant combination of persons or things.
I assure you she has an odd Ragoút of Guardians, as you will find when you hear the Characters.

Mrs. Centliure, Bold Stroke, i1.
rag-picker (rag'pik"er), „. 1. One who goes about to collect rags, bones, and other waste articles of some little value, from streets, ashpits, dunghills, etc.-2. A machine for tearing and pulling to shreds rags, yarns, hosiery, old carpet, and other waste, to reduce them to cotton or wool staple; a shoddy-machine.-Ragton or wool staple; a shoddy-machine.-Ragragshag (rag'shag), n. [A riming variation of rag, as if < rag1 + shag. 1 A very ragged person; especially, one who purposely dresses in grotesque rags for exhibition. [Colloq.]
Whiie the Ragshags were marching, . . . [hel caught his foot in his ragged garment and pell.

Conn. Courant, July 7, 1887. rag-shop (rag'shop), n. A shop in which rags and other refuse collected by rag-pickers are bought, sorted, and prepared for use.
rag-sorter (rag'sôr"tẻr), $n$. A person employed in sorting rags for paper-making or other use. The subjects were grouped as follows: six ragsorters, ragstone (rag'stōn), n. [< rag ${ }^{1}+$ stone. $] 1$. In Eng. geal., a rock forming a part of a series of rough, shelly, sandy limestones, with layers of marl and sandstone, occurring in the Lower or Bath Oölite. The shale series is sometimes called the Ragstone or Ragstone series.2. In masonry, stone quarried in thin blocks or slabs.
rag-tag (rag'tag), n. [Also tag-rag, short for tag and rag: see ragl, tag, $n$., tag-rag.] Ragged people collectively; the scum of the populace; the rabble: sometimes used attributively. [Col-loq.]-Rag-tag and bobtail, all kinds of shabby or ness ; a disorder]y rabole. [Colloq.]
Rag-tag and bobtail, disguised and got up with makeshift arms, hovering in the distance, have before now de-
rag-turnsol (rag'tèrn"sol), n. Linen impregnated with the blue dye obtained from the juice of the plant Chrozophora tinctoria, used as a test for acids. See turnsal, 2.
ragulated (rag' प̣-lā-ted), $a$. In her., same as raguly.
ragule (rag-ū-lā'), $a$. Same as raguly.
raguled (rag'üld), a. [< ragul-y + -cdi2.] Same as raguly.
raguly (rag' $\mathbf{n}-1 i$ ), a. [< Heraldic F. ragulé; < E. rag $\left.{ }^{1}+-u i-+-e^{\circ}.\right]$ In her.. broken into regular projections and depressions like battle-
raguly
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rail
ments，except that the lines make oblique an－ gles with one another：said of one of the lines in heraldry，which is used to separate the divisions of the
field or to form the boundary of any ordinary．
Ragusan（ra－gö＇sann），a．and n．［＜ Ragusa（see def．）+ －an．Cf．ar gosy．］I．a．Of or pertaining to Ragusa in Dalmatia，on the Adri－ atic，a city belonging to Austria，
but for many centuries prior to the time of
Napoleou I．an independent republic．
II．n．A native or an inhabitant of Ragusa． ragweed（rag＇wēd），n．1．Any plant of the com－ posite genus Ambrosia；especially，the common North American species $A$ ，trifida，the great ragweed or horse－cane，and A．artemisiæfolia， the Roman wormwood or hogweed．Both are sometimes calied bitterweed．The former is commonly found on river－banks，has three－lobed lesves，and 1 s
sometimes 12 feet high．The latter，a much－blanchiog sometimes 12 feet high．The latter，a much－branchiog
plant from 1 to 3 feet high，with dissected leaves，grows plant from 1 to 3 feet high，with dissected leaves，grows everywhere in waste places，along roads，etc．，sund is tron－ fever．The plsnts of thits genus are monecious，the flow． ers of the two sexes borne in separate hesds，the female hesds producing s single fower with the ovoid involucre
closed over it．The flowers are greenlsh snd Inconsplcu－ closed over it．The fio
ons．See Ambrosia， 2.
2．The ragwort or St．－James－wort，Senecio Jaco－ bæa．［Prov．Eng．］
rag－wheel（rag＇bwēl），u．1．In mach．，a wheel having a wotched or serrated margin．－2．A cutlers＇polishing－wheel or soft disk made by clamping together a number of disks cut from some fabric．－Rag－wheel and chain，a contrivance for use instesd oi s band or belt when great resistance is to be overcome，consistiog of \＆wheel with pins or cogs on
the rtm，and a chain In the liuks of which the pins catch． the rim，and s chain in the li
See cut under chain－wheel．
rag－wool（rag＇wull），$n$ ．Wool from rags；shoddy． rag－work（rag＇werk），n．1．Masonry built with undressed flat stones of about the thickness of a brick，and having a rough exterior，whence the name．－2．A manufacture of carpeting or similar heavy fabric from strips of rag，which are either knitted or woven together．Compare rag carpet，undor rag ${ }^{1}$ ．
ragworm（rag＇wérm），$n$
ragwort（rag＇we̊rt） plants of the genus Seuccio；primarily，S．Ja－ cobra of Europe and northern Asia．This is sn erect herb from 2 to 4
feet high，with bright－yel－ low radiate heads in a com－ pact terminal corymb；the leaves are irregularly lohed
and toothed whence the sud toothed，whence the
nsine．Also calted benceed nsine．Also cslled benweed，
cankerweed，St．－James－wort canker woed，st．－Jomes－wort， Ireland fairies＇．horse．Some－
tlmes
ragzeed． raswort．See Othonna． Golden ragwort，a North Americss plsnt，Senecio aureurs，from 1 to 3 feet high，sometimes lower，
bearing corymbs of golden－ yeallow hesds in spring： yellow hesds in gpring：
very common snd extremely varisble．It is said to have been a fsvorite vulnerary with the Indians，and is by some regarded as an em－ menagogue and diurretic． Also called squeav－－veed Wenecto the purple jscobera， arden spectes from the cape of Good Hope： with the heads of goldeo rapwort
Sinection aurexs）， 2 th the frizome
with the lower part of the stem with the lowe
aod the leave smooth herb with pinnatiftd lesves and corym the rays purple，the disk yellow orpurple．－Sea－ragwort same as dusty－miller，2．－Wooll ragwort，Senecio tomen－ cosis of the southern United States，s plant covered with scarcely deciduous hoary wool
rahatet，v．$t$ ．An erroneous form of ratel．
He never linued rahatyng of those persones that offred sacriftce for to have good health of bodie．
Udall，tr．of Apophthegms oi Erasmus，p．86．（Davies．）
Rahu（rä＇hö），n．［Skt．Rāhu；derivation ob－ scure．］In Hindu myth．，the demon that is sup－ posed to be the cause of the eclipses of the sur and moon．
Raia（rā’ä），$\mu_{\text {．}}$［NL．，also Ruja，＜L ．raia，a ray： see ray ${ }^{2}$ ．］A genus of batoid selachians：used with various limits．（a）By the old authors It was ex－ tended to all the species of the order or suborder Raie． （b）By modern suthors it is restricted to those Raididx（in the narrowest sense）which have the pectorals separated by the snout，the csudal rudimentary，and the ventrals
distinct and notched． distinct and notched．It comprises nearly 40 specles，
generally called skates or rays．See cuts under skate and

Raiæ̈（rā＇ē），n．pl．［NL．，pl．of L．raia，a ray see Raia．］Au order or suborder of selachians，
comprising the rays or skates，and distiuguished by the position of the branchial apertures on the lower surface of the body，and the depressed and disk－like trunk in combination with the out－ spread pectorals．Also called Batoidei．
raian（rā an），$a$ ．and $n$ ．［ $\langle\mathrm{NL}$ ．Rai（ $\alpha)+$－（ln．］
raible（rā $\left.{ }^{\prime} b l\right), ~ v$. A Scotch form of rabble ${ }^{1}$ Wee Miller neist the guard relieves， Aud orthodoxy raibles．Burns，Iloly Fair．
raid（rād），$n$ ．［Also rade；〈ME．rade，Northem form of rode，くAS．rüll，a riding，$=$ Icel．reidlh， a riding，a raid：see road，of which roid is a va－ riant，prob．in part from the cognate Icel．form．］ 1．A hostile or predatory incursion；especially， an inroad or incursion of mounted men；a swooping assault for injury or plunder；a foray．

Then he a proclamation mald，
Throw Murray land to mak a raid
Battle of Harlaw（Child＇s Ballsds，VII．184）． So the ruffians growl＇d，
Thelr chance of booty from the mornlog＇s raid． ennyson，Geraint．
Hence－2．A suddeu onset in general；an ir－ ruption for or as if for assault or seizure；a de－ scent made in an uuexpected or undesired man－ ner：as，a police raid upon a gambling－house． ［Chiefly colloq．］
raid（rād），$v_{0}$［く raid，$\left.n_{1}\right]$ I．intrans．To go
upon a raid；engage in a sudden hostile or dis－ turbing incursion，foray，or descent．

The Saxons were perpetually raiding along the confines
II．trans．1．To makea raid or hostile attack upon；encroach upon by foray or incursion． Hence－2．To attack in any way；affect inju－ riously by sudden or covert assault or invasion of any kind：as，to raid a gambling－house．［Col－ loq．］－To rald the market，to derange prices or the course of trade，as on the stock－exchsnge，by exciting dis－ trust or uncertainty with regard to valnes；disturb or de－ prider（rà＇der）［＜raid＋er ${ }^{1}$ ］［Colloq．］ makes a raid；one cagaged in a hostile or pred－ atory incursion．
raign ${ }^{1} \mathrm{t}$ ，$r . t$ ．［ME．reynen；by apheresis for ar－ reign ${ }^{1}$（ME．araynen，ete．）．］To arraigu．
And many other exstorcioners and promotera to dyuers contreys within the reame was broght to Loudon，snd put ind Dudiey．
and raign ${ }^{2} t, n$ ．aud $r$ ．An obsolete spelling of reign． Raildæ（rā＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，＜Ruiu＋－idæ．］ A family of hypotreme selachians，or Raix， typitied by the genus Raia；the skates and rays proper．The species have a moderstely broad rhombic disk，a more or less acute snout，the tail slender but not Whip－like，and surmounted by two snnalt dorssls wlthout splnes，and no electrical apparatus．The females are ovlparous，eggs inclosed $\ln$ qusdrate corneous espsules
being cast．In this respect the Raidide differ irom all the beling cast．In this respect the Raiidx differ from all the other ray－like selschisns．The specles are quite numer－
ons，and every ses has representatives．Formerly the family was taken tn a much more extended sense，em－ bractng all the representatives of the suborler except the ssw－fishes．Also Rajide．
Rainæ（rā－i＇nē），$n . p l$ ．［NL．，くRaia＋－inæ．］ A subfamily of rays，coextensive with the fam－ ily Ruiidz in its most restricted sense．
raikt，$r$ ，$i$ ．See rake ${ }^{2}$
raill＇（rā̀l），u．［〈 ME．rail，raile，rayl，＊rezel， ＊rezol（in comp．rezolsticke，a ruler），partly＜ AS．vegol（not found in sense of＇bar＇or＇rail＇ except as in reyolsticca（＞ME．rezolsticke），a ruler，a straight bar，but common in the de－ rived sense＇a rule of action，＇$=$ MD．veghel， rijglet，rijelec，richel，a bar，rail，bolt，later rieh－ gel，a bar，shelf，D．rigchel，a bar，＝MLG．vegel， LG．regel，a rail，cross－bar，$=0 \mathrm{OH}$ G．rigil，MHG． rigel，G．viegel，a bar，boit，rail，$=$ Sw．regel $=$ Dan．rigel，a bar，bolt；partly＜ OF ．veille，vaille， roille，roile，reilhe，relle，rele，a bar，rail，bolt， board，plank，ladder．plow－handle，furrow，row， etc．，F．dial．reille，ladder，reille，raille，plowshare （＜LG．）；＜L．requla，a straight piece of wood， a stick，bar，staff，rod，rule，ruler，hence a rule， pattern，model：see rule ${ }^{1}$ ．Rail is thus a doub－ let of rulel ${ }^{1}$ derived through AS．，while rule ${ }^{1}$ is derived through OF．，from the same L．word． Cf．rail ${ }^{2}$ ．］1．A bar of wood or other material passing from one post or other support to an－ other．Ralls，variously secured，as by being mortised to or passing through slots in their supports，etc．，sre used In inany psrts of the United States rall other purposes． monly made of rails roughly split from logg and are com． zag with their ends resting upon one snother，every inter section so formed being often supported by a pair of cross． stakes driven into the ground，upon which the top rails rest．

2．A structure consisting of rails and their sustaining posts，balusters，or pillars，and con－ stituting an inclosure or line of division：often used in the plural，and also called a railing．The ralls of massive stone，elaborately sculptured，which form ples，sacred trinclosures of snelent Bud hist topes，tem－ ptes，sacred trees，etc．，to India，are among the most char－ ture，snd sre the most remsrksble works of this class ture，sn
known．
The Grownd wlthin the Rayles must bee coveryd with Beoke of Precedence（E．E．T．S．，extra ser．），1． 33. There lyeth \＆white marble in form of a graves－stone，
environed with a rale of hrasse．Sandys，Trsvailes，p．127． The Bharhut rail，according to the inscription on it， was erected by a Prince Vadha Pala．$;$ ．The buddh tangle，measuring 13 ft ．by 98 ft．
J．Fergusson，Illst．Indian Arch．，
3．In joincry，a horizontal timber in a piece of framing or paneling．Specifically－（a）In a door， wash，or ahy phat ween which the panels lie，the vertical pieces being Into which the upper ends of the balusters of a stsir sre mortised．（c）In furniture－making snd fine joinery，any piece of the coustruction passing between two posts or other members of the frame：as，the head－rail or foot－rail in a bedstesd．Hence－$(d)$ A corresponding member in
coostruction in other materials than wood，as a tie in coastruction in other
brass or iron furniture
4．Naut，one of several bars or timbers in a ship，serving for inclosure or support．The rail， speciftcally so called， 18 the fence or upper psrt of the bulwarks，consisting of a course of molded plsaks or small timbers mortised to the stanchions，or sometimes to the timber－hesds．The part passlug round the stern is the extended on stanchlons scross the after part of the fore－ castle－deck，the fore part of the poon，and the after part of each of the tops，respectively．A pin－rail is nart of a rail with holes in lt for belsying－pins；and a fife－rail is a rail around the lower part of a mast，shove the deck，with slmilar holes．The rails of the head are curved pleces of timber extending from the
of the head，tor its support．
5．One of the iron or（now generally）steel bars or beams used on the permaneut way of a rail－ way to support and guide the wheels of cars and motors．The general form now most in use for ateam railways is that known as the T．rail．But， though these rails all have a sectlon vague Iy resemblting the letter T，the proportion of the dtfferent parts and the weights of he ralls are nearly as varlons as the rail ways themselves．In the accompanytng ing 75 pounds per yard lin length the welght of the length of one yard lieng the common mode of stating the weighits of rails．These welghts are in modern ralls sometimes as great as 80 or 85 pounds per yard，the more recent tendency having ut shows the comparattve dimension or ratls．The parts．（Compare fish－joint，fish－plate，and fish1，v．t．，8．） hsse are called the fillets
6．The railway or railroad as a means of trans－ port：as，to travel or send goods by rail．［Col－ loq．］
French and English made rapid way among the drago－ manlsh officials of the $r$

W．H．Kussell，Diary In India，I． 24.
On the question of rail charges a good deal might be
Quarterly Rev．，CXLV． 319 ．
The tourlsts find the steamer waiting for them st the end of the rail．C．D．Warner，Their Pilgrimage，p． 270
7．In cotton－spinuing，a bar having an up－and－ down motion，by which yarn passiug through is guided upon the bar and is distributed upon the bobbins．－Adheston of wheels to rails．See ad－ hesion．－Capped rail，See cap1，Compound rail，\＆ together $\ln$ such manner that opposite ends of each pro ect beyond the other part to produces lapplug jolnt when The rails sre spiked to the ties or sleepers．Also called without flanges，with two－heasite hesds united way It ls always used with chairs，and by turning it upside down it can be used after the upper head has become worn as to be useless．－－False rall，ln ship－carp．a tbln plece of tlmber attsched Inside of a curved head－rali in order to strengthen It．－Fish－bellied radl，a cast－iron railway－rail having a con vex or down wardly arching un－ der surface to strengthen its middle part，after the man－ ner of some cast－iron beams snd girders．It was intro－ duced $\ln 1805$ ．－Flat rail，a railway－rail of cast－iron or The cast－lron flat rall wss first used in 1776．－Midele rall， in carp．，that rall of a door which is on a level with the hand，and oll which the lock is usually fixed，whence it is sometimes called the lock－rail．See cut under door．－Plpe rail，a rail of iron pipe joined by fittings as in pipe－fitting． roomsof shins，the sldes are now much used in enfine－ elevated railways，etc．－Plpe－rail fittings，the serew－ threaded fittings，includling conplings，elbows，crosses，tees， usually of an ornamental pattern－Por pipe－railings，and rail used in the construction of a rsilway－switch．－Rail－ of steel rails for the insertion of flsh plate bolts．－Rall－

## rail

stralghtening machine，a portable screw－press for
straightening bent or crooked rails or iron bara．－Rail under（noul．），with the lee raii zubmerged：as，the veascl saised rail under．－Rolled rail，a rail made of wrought head．Such rails whre too expensiva for generail use， and have given place to the Beasemer－8teel raila，Also rail．The first stecl rails were maunfactured in England rails，atimulated by the inventlon of the celchrated Besse－ mer process for making cheap mild ateei from which rails of far greater durability than those of wrought－iron can aubatition of ateel raila for wrought－iron ralla on near－ rall． jence（which see，under fence）
raill（rāl），$v_{\dot{\prime}}$［［＜ME．ruilen，raylen $(=\mathrm{OHG}$ rigilö，MHG．rigelen，G．viegeln），rail；cf．OF reillier，roillier，raillier，inclose with rails，bar from the noun．Cf．rail${ }^{2}, r$ ．］I．trans．1．To inclose witl rails：often with in or off．
The aayd herae must bee raylyd about，and hangyd with blake Cloth

Booke of Precedence（E．E．T．S．，extra ser．）i． 33. It is a apot raized in，and a piece of ground is laid out like Mr．Langdon ．．．has now reached the railed apace．

W．M．Daker，New TImothy，p． 150
2．To furnish with rails；lay the rails of，as a railway；construct a railway upon or along，as a street．［Recent．］
Fifty miles of new road graded last year，which was t receive its rails this apring，will not ba railed，because it is not aiaia for the company to make further inveatment
II．intrans．To fish with a hand－line over the rail of a ship or boat．［Colloq．］
In England，the summer fishing for mackerei is carrled on hy mealis of hand imes，and amall boats may be see Nature，XLI． 180.
rail2 ${ }^{2}$（rāl），v．$t$ ．［＜ME．railen，raylen，$\langle$ AS．as if＊regolian（ $=\mathrm{D}$. regelen $=\mathrm{G}$ ．regeln），set in order，rule，〈regol＝D．G．Sw．Dan，regel，〈L． regula，a rule：see raill，and cf．rule ${ }^{1}$ ．Cf．OF． reillier，roillier，rail，bar，also stripe，from the noun．］To range in a line；set in order．

Ai watz rayled on red ryche golde naylez，
That al glytered de glent as glem of the zunne
Sey whe They were brought to London ais railed in ropes， 1 like a team of horses in a cart，and were executed，some at Lon－
don，and the rest at divers piacea．Bacon，Hiat．Hen．VII． Audley，Flammock，Joseph，
The ringieaders of thia commotion
Railed in ropes，fit ornaments for traitors，
Wait your deterninations．
Ford，Perkin Warbeck，iii． 1. rail ${ }^{3}+$（rāl），n．［Early mod．E．，also vayle；＜ ME．rail，reil，rezel，〈AS．hrægel，hrægl，a gar－ ment，dress，robe，pl．clothes，$=$ OS．hregil $=$
OFries．hreil，reyl，reil $=0 H G$ ．hregil，clothing， OFries．hreil，reyl，reil $=0 \mathrm{OHG}$ ．hregil，clothing， garment，dress；root unknown． ment；dress；robe：now only in the compound uight－rail．－2．A kerchief．
Rayle for a womans neck，crevechief，eo quartire dou．
Palsgrave blea．

And then a good grey frocke，Palsgn
A kercheffe，and a paize．
Friar Bacon＇s Prophesie（1604）．（Halliwell．） rail ${ }^{3} \dagger$（rāl），v．t．［ME．railen；＜rail3，v．］To dress；clothe．

Reali railled with wel riche ciothes
William of Palerne（E．E．T．S．），1． 1618. rail ${ }^{4}$（rāl），$u$ ．［Early mod．E．rayle ；OF．raale， rasle，F．ralle（ $>\mathrm{G}$. ralle，ML．rallus）， F ．dial． reille，a rail；so called from its cry；cf．OF． rasle， F ．rale，a rattling in the throat；＜OF． raller，F．raler，rattle in the throat，＜MD． ratelen，rattle，make a noise：see rattle．Cf． also D．rallen，rellen，make a noise，Sw．ralla， chatter（rallfágel，a rail），Dan．ralle，rattle．］A bird of the subfamily Rallinæ，and especially of the genus Rallus；a water－rail，land－rail． marsh－hen，or erake，Rails are small marsh－jov－ ling wading birds，related to coots and gallinules．They
abound in the marshes and swamps of most parts of the world，where they thread their way in the mazea of the reeds with great ease and celerity，the body being thin and compreased，and the iegss stout and atrong with long eggs ；the young run about as soon aat hatehed．The com－ or zalt－water marah－hen of the United Statea ja R．crepi tans；the king－rail or freah－water marsh－hen is $R$ ．elegans： the Virginia raili is $R$ ．virginianuzs，also calied red rail，
little red－breagted rail，lesser clapper－ail small mud－hen

 ortian，Carolina，crake，crake－gellinule etc．See Crex，
Porzank，and cut under Rallus－Golden rail，a antpe
of tha genua Rhynchra；a paloted－anlpe or rail－anlpa．－
$49+1$
railroad
Spotted rail，the spotted crake，Porzanc maruetta，also
called spotted sritty and apotted veater－hen．－Weka rall． sca Ocydromus．
rail ${ }^{5}$（rāl），$v$ ．［Early mod．E．rayle ；＜ $\mathrm{OF}^{3}$ ．rail－ ler，F．railler，jest，deride，mock，＝Sp．rallar， grato，scrape，vex，molest．$=$ Pg．rular，scrape， rub，vex，くL．as if＊radulare，dim．or freq．of radere，scrape，scratch：seo rase ${ }^{1}$ ，razel．Cf． L．rallum（contr．of＂rudlum），a scraper，radula， a scraping－iron：see railula．Hence rally ${ }^{2}$ ，rail－ lery．］I．intrans．To speak bitterly，opprobri－ ously，or reproachfully；use acrimonious ex－ pressions；scoff；inveigh．

Thou raylest on，right withouten reasoo，
And blamest hem mucin for small encheason
Spenser，Shep．Cal．，May．
Angel2 ．．．bring not railing accuastion against them．
A certain Spaniard ．．．railed $\dot{\text { Coryat，Cruditiea，I．} 126 .}$ With God and Fate to rail at suffering easily．
＝Syn，of rail at．To upbraid，scold or scold at or scoid about，invelgh againat，abuse，objurgate．Railing and scolding ara always uldigniffed，if not improper ；literally， abusing ia inproper；ail three words may by hyperboje II trons to scoff apor
II．t trans．To scoff at；taunt；scold；banter； affect by railing or raillery．

Tili thou canst rail the geala from off my bond，
Thou but offend＇zit thy lunga to apeak ao joud．
Shak．，M．of V．，iv．1． 139.
Such as are capable of goodnesa ara railed into vice， that might as easily be admonished into virtue．
ir T．Broune，Rellgio Medici，ii． 4.
rail ${ }^{\text {º }}+$（rāl），v．i．［Early mod．E．rayle ；＜ME． railen，reilen，roilen，flow，prob．a var．of roilen， roll，wander：see roill．］To run；flow．
Whan the Geanute feit hym wounded and saugh the biode faile down by the lifte Iye，he was nygh wode oute
of witte． I aaw a apring out of a rocke forth payle，

Aa ciear as Chriatall gainat the Sunnit beames．
rail－bender（rāl＇ben＂der），u．A screw－press or hydraulic press for straightening rails，or for bending them in the construction of railway－ curves and－switches．The rail is supported upon two bearers，between which the pressure is applied．Also called rail－bending machine． rail－bird（rāl＇bèrd），$n$ ．The Carolina rail or sora，Porzana earolina．［U．S．］
rail－bittern（rāl＇bit＂èrn），$n$ ．One of the small bitterns of the genus Ardetta，as A．ncoxena， which in some respects resemble rails．Coues． rail－board（räl＇bōrd），u．A board nailed to the rail of a vessel engaged in fishing for mack－ erel with hand－lines．
rail－borer（rāl＇$b \bar{o} r^{\prime \prime}$ er ），$n$ ．A hand－drill for making holes in the web of rails for the fish－ plate bolts．
rail－brace（rāl＇brās），$n$ ．A brace used to pre－ vent the turning over of rails or the spreading of tracks at curves，switches，etc．，on railways． rail－chair（rāl＇chãr），$n$ ．An iron block，used especially in Great
Britain，by means of
which railway－rails are secured to the sleepers．With the flat． the United States，chaira are not required，the ralla balng attached to the sleepera by apikea．

## rail－clamp（zā］＇－

klamp），$\%$ ．A wedge or tightening－key for clamping a rail firmly in a rail－chair，so as to
prevent lateral play．
rail－coupling（rāl＇kup＂ling），u．A bar or rod connecting the opposite rails of a railway to－ gether at critical points，as curves or switches， where a firmer connection than is afforded by the sleepers is needed．
railer ${ }^{1}$（rā’lèr），n．［くraill$\left.+-e r^{1}.\right]$ One who makes or furnishes rails．
railer ${ }^{2}$（rā＇lér），n．［Early mod．E．rayler，〈F． railleur，railer，jester，く railler，rail，jest，mock： see rails．］One who rails，scoffs，insults，cen－ sures，or reproaches with opprobriouslanguage．

I am so far off from deserving you，
That I ani grown the scorn of common railers
Fletcher，Wildgoose Chase，iii． 1.
Junius is never more than a railer，and very often he is rail－guard（rāl＇gärd），u．1．In English loco－ motives，one of two stout rods，reaching down to about two inches from the track，before a front wheel．In America the cow－catcher or
pilot serves the same purpose．－2．A guard－ rail． railing（rā̄ling），n．［＜ME．raylynge；verbal $n$ ． of rail，$r$ ．］1．Rails collectively；a combina－ tion of rails；a construction in which rails form an important part．Hence－2．Any openwork construction used as a barrier，parapet，or the like，primarily of wood，but also of iron bars， wire，etc．－Post and railling．See past
railingly（rå ling－li），adv．In a railing manner； with scofting or opprobrious language．
railing－post（rā＇ling－pōst）．$\%$ ．Same as ruil－ past．
railipotent（rạą－lip＇ọ－tent），a．［Irreg．＜raill + potent，as in omnipotent．］Powerful in railing or vituperation，or as incentive to railing；ex－ tremely abusive．［Rare．］
The most preposterous principiea have，in requitai， ahown themaclrea，as an oid anthor phrases it，valiantly
railipotent．
F．IIall，Mod．Eng．，Pref． rail－key（rāl＇kē），$n$ ．A wedge－piece used to clamp a rail to a chair by driving it in between the rail and the chair．Compare rail－clamp． raillery（rāl＇－or ral＇er－i），n．［Early mod．E． raillerie，ralliery，rallery；＜F．raillerie，jesting mockery，＜railler，jest：see rait5 and rally ${ }^{2}$ ．］ 1 ． Good－humored pleasantry or ridicule；satirical merriment；jesting language；banter．
Let raillery be without malice or heat．B．Jonson． When you have been Abroad，Nephew，you＇li understand Rallery better．Congreve，Way of the World，ili． 16.
That conversatlon where the spirit of raillery ls aup－ pressed will ever appear tedtous and insipid．
2t．A jest．［Rare．］
They take a pleasing raillery for a serions truth．
Gentleman Instructed，p．13．（Davies）
railleur（ra－lyèr＇），n．［F．railleur，railer，jester， mocker：see railer ${ }^{2}$ ．］One who turns what is serious into ridicule；a jester；a banterer；a mocker．
The family of the railleurs ia derived from the same originas with the philozophers，The founder of philogo－ phy ia confeased by all to be Socrater；and he was also the famous author of all irony．
ipp．Sprat，Iliat．Royal Soc． railly（rā＇li），n．；pl．raillies（－liz）．［Dim．of rail3．］Same as rails．［Scotch．］ rail－post（rāl＇pōst），$n$ ．In earp．：（a）A balus－ ter for a stair－rail，hand－rail，or a balustrade （b）A newel．Also called railing－post．
rail－punch（rąl＇punch），$n$ ．A machine for punching holes in the webs of rails．and for analogous uses．
railroad（rāl＇rṑd），$n$ ．［＜rail ${ }^{11}+$ road．$]$ A road upon which are laid one or more lines of rails to guide and facilitate the movement of vehicles designed to transport passengers or freight，or both．［In this aense the words railroad and raizcay （which are of about equal age）are synonymous；but the
former is more commonly（and preferably）used in the former is more commonly（and preferably）used in the
United Statea，the latter now unlversally in Englaod． In both countries eteam－raifiroads are called roads，seldom ways．For convenience，the aubject of railroads，and the under railwoy．］
The London＂Courier，＂in detailing the advantages of rail－roads upon the locomotive ateam engine principle， contains a remark relative to Mr．Ruah，our present mimis－ cannot atop the course of knowledga and improvement The American government haa poazeased itzelf，through ts minizter，of the improved mode of conatructing and nuaklog rail－raads，and there can be no doubt of their im－ mediate adoption throughout that country．＂

Niles＇s Register，April 2，1825．
Alas！even the giddiness attendant on a journey on thia Manchester rail－rood iz not zo perilous to tha nerves as deal world．
Oct，Count Robert of Paris，Int．，p．xi．（Oct．15，1831）． On Monday I ghail aet off for Liverpool by the railroad， which wisi then be opened the whole way．

Macaulay，in Treveiyan，II． 20.
Lady Buchan of Athlone writes thus in 1883：＂I have a letter from SIr Joho，who strongly recommends ny going
by the railroad．＂
N．and $Q$ ．，7th aer．，VIII． 379.
Commissioner of Railroads．See commissioner．－Ele－ vated railroad．See railway．－Railroad euchre．See euchre．－Underground raliroad．（a）See underground railway，under railway．（b）Io the United States before the aboition ol slavery，a secret arrangement for enabling alaves to escape into free territory，by passing them along
from one point of concealment to another tili they reached Canada or aome other placo of afety．
railroad（rāl＇rōd），v．t．［＜railroad，n．］To hasten or push forward with railroad speed； expedite rushingly；mush：as，to railroad a bill through a legislature．［Slang，U．S．］
A New York daiiy some time agn reported that a com－ mon thicf ．．．was railroaded through court in a few
dayg．
Pop．Sci．Mo．，XX XII． 758.
The Alicu act，that was railroaded through at the close
of the last seasion．
Sci．Amer．，N．S．，LVII． 37.

## railroader

railroader (rāl'rō-dèr), $\%$. A person engaged in the management or operation of a rauroa or railroads; one employed in or about the running of railroad-trains or the general business of a railroad. [U. S.]
The Inter-State Commerce Commission is endeavoring The Enyineer, LXVI. 18 railroading (rāl'rō-ding), $n$. [< railroad + -ing ${ }^{1}$.] The management of or work upon a railroad or railroads; the business of constructing or operating railroads. [U. S.]
Wonders in the science of ralloading that the tourist will go far to see.

Harper's Weekly, XxxuII., Supp., p. 60. railroad-worm (rāl'rōd-wérm), $n$. The applemaggot (larva of Trypeta pomonella): so called because it has spread along the lines of the railroads. [New Eng.]
rail-saw (rāt'sâ), $n$. A portable machine for sawing off railway-rails in track-laying and -repairing. The most approved form clamps to the rail to saw working on a rock-shalt, which is operated by lsterally extending detschsble rock-levera. It has mechanism which slowly moves the saw toward the rail. A rail csn be cut off by it in fitteen minutcs.
rail-snipe (rāl'snīp), $n$. A bird of the genus Rhynchxa (or Rostratula), as R. eapensis, the Cape rail-snipe, also called painted Cape smipe and golden rail.
rail-splitter (rā1'split"ér), $n$. One who splits logs into rails for making a rail fence. Abraham Who fin, President of the United States had occasionally pplit rails, was some Who in his youth had occasionally spit rails, was some-
times popularly called the rail-spliter, nnd clubs of his
partizans assumed the name Rail-spotiters. partlzans assumed the name Raidsphititers. [U. S.]

Yes: he bad llved to shame me from my sneer
To lsine my penctl, snd confute ny pen;
This rail--gplitter a true-born king of men.
railway (rāl'wă) mech. engin., broady, a way composed of one or more rails, or lines of rails, for the support, and commonly also for the direction of the motion, of a body carried on wheels adapted to roll on the rail or rails, or lines of rails. The wheels of railway-cara are now more ustually flanged; but ta rallways forming parts of machines they are somctimes grooved, or they may run in grooves formed in the risils.
2. A way for the transportation of freight or passengers, or both, in which vehicles with flanged or grooved wheels are drawn or propelled on one or more lines of rails that support the wheels of the vehicles, and guide their course by the lateral pressure of the rails against the wheels; a railload. (See railroad.) The parts of an ordinnry passenger. and frcipht-railway proper are
the road-bel, ballast, sleepers, rails, $r$ sil-chalrs, splices, the road-bet, ballast, sleepers, rails, rill-chalrs, splices,
spikes, switches snd switch mechsulim, collectively cslled permanent way, sud the signals; but in common and accepted usage the meaning of the terms railway and rail nent way, but everything necessary to its operation, as houses, round-houses, locomotive-shops, car-shops, and repair-slops, and also all other property, of the operating company, as stocks, bonds, and other securities. Most existing rall ways employ steam-locomotives; but systens of
propulston by endless wre ropes or cables, hy electric locomotlves, and by electromotors placed on tudivitual cars to which electricity generated by dynamos at suitsble
stations is supplied from electrical conductora extending along the line, or from storage-batteries carried by the cars, have recently made notable progress. Horae-railways or tranways, ist whlch the cars are drawn hy horses or mules are also extensively used for local passenger and
freight traftic but in many plsces such railways are now Preight traftic; but in many plsces such railway
being supplanted loy electric or cable systems.
Raitway.- A new iron railway has leen Invented In Bevaria on an exactly horizontal surface ont this im-
provernent, a woman, or even a child, may, with sparent provement, a wornan, or even a child, may, with apparent It is proved that those iron railings are two-thirds better than the English, and only cost hall as much

Vues's Register, Jan. 26, 1822.

## Abandonment of railway. See abandonment, Aërlal,

 Archimedean atmospheric, centripetal, electrle ated raulroad, in contradistinction to surface raizoay, an New York and elsewhere for railway purposes to avoid obstructlon of surface toadwsys. The elevated structures are usually made of a good quality of steel and iron, and cars are moved on them either by steam-locomotlves or has also been spplied to the propulsion of cars on elevated railways.- Inclined railway, s railwsy having such a sleep grade that special means other than ordinary locopelling cara on it. The use of locomotives with gripping wheels engaging a rail extending midway between the ordiaary ralls, or having a piulion engaging the teeth of a rack-rail stmilarly placed, is a feature of many such railways Cables operated by s stationsry engine are also used. - Marine railway. See marine. - Military railway, s rail way eqnipped for military servlce. Armored locomo-tives, and armor-plated cars haviog port-holes for rifles snd tives, and armor-plated cars having port-holes for rifles snd
some of them carrylng swivel-guns, are prominent features

## 1942

of a military railway ouffit.- Pneumatic railway, (a) A
railway in which cars sre propelled by air.pressure behind them. In one form of pneumatic rallway the cars were pushed like pistons through a tunuel by pressure of alr
on the rear. The system failed of practical sucess Irom the difficulties met with in the attempt to carry it out on under atmospheric). (b) A railway in which cars sre drawn by pneumstic loconotives. Scarcely more success hss - Portable railway, or portable railroad, a light rail-way-track made in detachable sections, or otherwise constructed so that it insy be easily taken op, carried about, sita transportcd to s distance, for use in millitay operations, in constructing rocis, Th bulladng operations, in wood, or of wood plated with iron. - Prismoldal radlway, s railway consisting of a single conthuous beam csis run astride of the beam, the former being provided with grip-wheels to obtain the hold on the track requisite for draft. - Railway brain, a term applied to certain cases developed by railwsy accident, in which a traumatic neurosis is believed to he of cerebral origln- Rail-
Way Clauses Consolidation Act sn English statule Way Clauses Consolidation Act, sn English slatute of provisions spplicable to railwsy corpratlons enabling prom to tske private property, and giving them speclal rights or special dutles. - Railway cut-ofr saw. See acrip. See scrip.-Railway apine, san afiection of the spine resulting from concussion produced by a rallway accident. See under gpine.

## clature.

its place in medical nomen-
Underground railway a railwsy running through a continuous tunnel, as nnder the streets or other paris of a city; a subterranean rallway.
railway-car (rāl'wā-kär), $n$. Any vehicle in general (the locomotive or other motor and its tender excepted) that runs on a railway, whether for the transportation of freight or of passengers.
railway-carriage (rāl'wā-kar"āj), $n$. A rail-way-car for passenger-traffic. [Eng.] railway-chair (rāl'wā-chãr), $n$. Same as ruilehair.
railway-company (rāl'wà-kum"pan-ni), u. A stock company, usually organized under a charter granted by special legislativo cnactment, for the purpose of constructing and operating a railway, and invested with certain special powers, as well as subject to special restrictions, by the terms of its charter.
railway-crossing (rāl'wā-krôs"ing), n. 1. An intersection of railway-tracks.-2. The intersection of a common roadway or highway with
the track of a railway. the track of a railway.
 railway-slide (rāl'wā-slīd), n. A turn-table. [Eng.]
railway-stitch (rāl'wā-stich), u. 1. In erochet, same as tricot-stiteh.-2. In embroidery, a simple stitch usually employed in white embroidery, or with floss or filoselle.- 3. In worstedwork or Berlin-wool work, a kind of stitch used on leviathan canvas, large and loose, and covering the surface quickly.
railway-switch (rā̄l'wā-swich), n. See switeh. railway-tie (rāl'wā-tī), $n$. See tie.
railway-train (rāl' wā-trā̀n), $n$. See train.
raim (rām), $v . t$. Same as ream ${ }^{2}$
raiment (rā'ment), $n$. [Early mod. E. rayment;
ME. raiment, rayment, short for arayment, later arraiment, mod. arrayment: see arrayment. Cf. ray, by apheresis for array.] That in which one is arrayed orclad; clothing; vesture; formerly sometimes, in the plural, garments. [Now ouly poetical or archaic.]

On my knees I beg
That you'll vouchsafe me raiment, bed, , and food.
Truth's Angel on horaeback, hils raiment of white silk powdered with stsrs of gold.

Hiddleton, Trlumphs of Truth.
$=$ Syn. Clothes, dress, attire, habiliments, garb, costume, array. These words are all in current use, whlle raiment and vesture have a poetic or sntiquc sound.
raimondite (rā'mon-dit), $n$. [Named after A. Rainondi, an Italían scientist who spent many years in exploring Peru.] A basic sulphate of iron, occurring in hexagonal tabular crystals of a yellow color.
rain ${ }^{1}$ (rān), n. [Early mod. E. rayne, $\langle$ ME. rein, reyn, reyne, reane, rezn, rien, ren, ran, < AS. reqn (often contr. rēn) $=\mathrm{OS}$. regan, regin $=$
OFries. rein $=\mathrm{D}$. regen $=\mathrm{MLG}$. regen $=\mathrm{OHG}$ $\mathrm{OF}^{2} \mathrm{ties}$. rein $=\mathrm{D}$. regen $=\mathrm{MLG}$. regen $=\mathrm{OHG}$. regan, MHG. regen, G. regen $=$ Icel. Sw. Dan. regn $=$ Goth. rign, rain; cf. L. rigare, moisten (see irrigation), Gr. $\beta p \varepsilon \chi \varepsilon \iota \nu$, wet (see embrocation).] 1. The descent of water in drops through the atmospliere, or the water thus falling. In generai, clouds constitute the reservoir from
which rain descends, but the fall of rain til very small which rain descends, but the fall of rain fil very small quantities from a cloudless sky is occasioually observed.
rain
into cloud, and fatls as rain, is derived from the evapora-
tion of wster, partly from land, but chicfly from the vast expanse of the ocean. At a given temperature, only a certain amonat of squeous vapor can le contained in given volume, and when this amomint is present the sir this temperature, a part of the vapor will be condensed
into small drops, which, when suspended in the atmo sphere, constitute clouds. Under continued cooling and until they begine number and size of the drops increase largest of these, falling fastest, unite with smaller ones that they overtake, and thus drops of rain are formed cloud and on the distribution of electrical stress therein. Sometimes the rate of condensation is so srest therein. water appeara to fall in sheets rather than in drops, snd then the storm is popnilarly cslled a cloud-burst, it is now generally held that dynamic coollng (tlist is, the coollng of alr by expansion, when raised in altitude, snd thereby brought under diminished pressure), if not the sole cause of rain, is the only csuse of aoy importance, and that other causes pupularly appealcd to-such as the intermingling of warm and cold air, contsct with cold mountsin-slopes, The requislte ascent of air may be occasioned ether by convection carrents, s cyclonlc circulation, or the upward defiection of horizontal currents by hills or mountains and rain may be classifled as con raphic, sccording ss the first, second, or third of these methods is brought into operation to produce it. The productiveness of the soil and the maintenance of life in most parts of the earth depend largely upon sn adequat all of rain. Insome regions it is more or less evenly dis ributed throughout the year, in olners in confined to is part of the year (the rallyseason), sad in others still it is tlon of locsl atmospheric conditions. In a ship's log-book abbrevisted $r$.
A muchel wind alith mid a lutel rein
Ancren Rivele, p. 246.
Also a man thst was born in thys yle told vs thst they had no Rayne by the space of $x$ months; they sow ther whete with owt hayne.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 61. 2. Figuratively-(a) A fall of any substance throngh the atmosphere in the manner of rain, as of blossoms or of the pyrotechnie stars from ockets and other fireworks. Blood-rain is a fall f fragments of red slge or the like, raised in large quan titles by the wind and sfterward precipitated. Sulphur ain or yellow rain is a slmilar precipitation of the pollen of fir-trees, etc. (b) A shower, downpour, or abuudant outponring of anything.

Whilst Weslth it self doth roll
In to her bosom in a golden Roin
The former and the latter rain, In Pslestine The former and the latter rain, in Palestine, the rains -The Rainst, a tract of the Atlantic ocesn formerly so called. See the quotation.
Crossing toward the west, from Africs, it is now known hat between shout five and filteen north latitude is a spsce of ocesn, nearly triangular, the other limit heing by the earlternsvigatora the Rains, oul shed o the calms nd almost incessant raln slways found ther

Fitz Roy, Westher Book, p. 115

- Syn. 1 . Rain, IIaze, Fog, Mist, Cloud. A cloud resting upon the earth is called mist or fog. In mist the globules are very fine, but are separately distingnishable, snd have a tinguishable, and there is no perceptlble motion. A dr fog is composed largely of dust-particles on which the condensed vapor is too slight to occaslon any sense of microscopic iminuteness of its particles. It is visible only as a want of transparency of the atmosphere, and in gen eral exhihits neither form, boundary, nor locus. Thus. among haze, fog, mist, and rain, the size of the constituen particles or globules is a discriminating characteristic hough frequently cloud merges lato fog or mist, and mitst ainl (ran), [< ME
$\operatorname{ain}^{1}$ (rān), $t \cdot \quad[<$ ME. raynen, reinen, reynen, rezuen, rinen, rynen (pret. rainde, reinede, rinde;
sometimes strong, ron, roon), $\langle$ AS. rignan, rarey reguan, usually contracted rinau, rȳuan (pret rinde; rarely strong, rän), $=\mathrm{D} . r \times g e n e n=M \mathrm{LG}$ regenen $=0 Н G$. reganōn, regonōn, MHG. regenen, G. regnen $=$ Icel. regna, rigna $=$ Sw. regua $=$ Dan. regne $=$ Goth. rignjan, rain; from the noun: see rain¹, $n$.] I, intrans. 1. To fall in drops through the air, as water : generally used impersonally.
There it reyneth not hut litylle in that Contree; and lor of that Ryvere.

Manderille, Travels, p. 45.
Evemnore so sternliche it ron,
And blew therwith so wonderliche loude,
chaucct, Troilus, iii. 677
And in Elyes tyme heuene wss yclosed,
That no reyne de rone.
The rain it raineth every day Shat $T v, v, 101$
2. To fall or drop like rain: as, tears rained from their eyes.
The Spaniards presented a fatal mark to the Dloorish mises, which rained on them with pitiless fury. Isa., ii. 7.
Prescott, Ferd. and
Down rained the blows upon the unytelding oak.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I1I. 252.

## rain

II．trems．＇To pour or shower＇down，like rain fom the clonds；pour or send down abundantly Behold，I will rain bread from heaven for you．

Does he rain gold，and preelous promises，
Into thy lap？ Why，it rains princea；though some people are disap－ pointed of the amival of the retenier
To rain cats and dogs．See cat1． rain $^{2}($ rān $), n_{\text {．}}$［Origin obseure．］1．A ridge． Halliucll．－2．A furrow．［Prov．Eng．in both senses．］
They resped the corne that krew in the raine to serve What turne，as the corne in the ridge was not readie
rain ${ }^{3}+$ ，$n$ ．An obsolete spelling of $r \operatorname{cin}^{1}$
rainball（rān＇bál），$n$ ．One of the festoons of the mammato－cumulus，or pocky cloud：so called because considered to be a sign of rain． ［Prov．Eng．］
rainband（rān＇baud），$n$ ．A dark band in the solar spectrum，situated on the red side of the D line，and caused by the absorption of that part of the spectrum by the aqueons vapor of the atmosphere．The intenaity of the rainband va－ ries with the amount of vapor in the air，and is thus of some importance as an indication of ralo．Direct．vision speetroscopes of moderate diapersion are beat adapted for
observing it．Pocket Inatruments of this kind，designed for the purpose，are callcd rainband－spectroscopes．
At every hour，when there is sufficient light，the inten－ sity of the rainbiand in observed and recorded．

Nature， XXXV .589.
rain－bird（rān＇bérd），n．［＜ME．reyne－bryde；＜ rain $^{1}+$ bird ${ }^{1}$ ．］A bird supposed to foretell rain by its cries or actions，as the rain－crow． Many birds become nolsy or uneasy before rain，the pop－ （a）The green woodpecker，Gecinus viridis．Also tain－fovel， rain npie．［Eng．］．（b）The iarge ground－cuck ea，Saurothera vetula；also，\＆related cuckoo，Piaya plu－
rainbow（rān＇bō），$n$ ．［＜ME．reinbowe，reinboze， renboze，＜AS．regn－boga，rēnboga（＝OFries． reinboga $=\mathrm{D}$. regenboog $=\mathrm{MLG}$. regenboge，re－ gensboge（ef．LG．watcr－boog）$=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．reganbo－ go，MHG．rcgenboge，G．rcgenbogen $=$ Icel．regu－ bogi $=$ Sw．regnbage $=$ Dan．regnbue），$\langle$ regin， A bow，or an are of a civcle，consisting of the prismatic colors，formed by the refraction and reflection of rays of light from drops of rain or vapor，appearing in the part of the heavens op－ posite to the sun．When large and atrongly illumi－ nated，the rainbow preaents the sppearance of two con－
centric arches，the inner belng esiled the primary snd centric arches，the inner being csiled the primany and colors of the solsr apectrum，but the colors are arranged in reversed order，the red forning the exterior ring of the primary bow and the interior of the secondary．The pri－ mary bow la formed by rayz of the sun that enter the up－ per part of falling drops of rain，and undergo two refrac－ tiona and one reflection：the secoudary，by rays that enter
the under part of rain－drops，snd undergo two refrsctions and two reflections．Hence，the colors of the aecondary bow sre fainter than those of the primary．The rainbow ia regarded as a symbol of divine beneticence toward mso， from its being made the token of the covenant that the earth ahould never again be destroyed by a flood（Gen．ix． 13－17）．Smailer hows，sometimes circular and very bril－ liant，are often seen through masses of mist or spray，as The a moon sometimea forms a bow or arch of light，more faint than that formed by the sun，and called a lunar rainbow．
Thanne ic ofe［r］－teo hefenea mid wicne．thanne bith atáwed min ren boge．betwuxe than folce［vel wicne］． henon forth mancyn．mid watere adrenche that ic nelie Old Eng．Homilies（ed．Morrik），18t ser．，xxiv．225．（Rich．）

Taunede［showed］him in the warl］kene a－buuen
Rein－bove．
Genesis and Exodus，1． 6
When in Heav＇n I aee the Fain－boaw bent
I hold it for a Pledge and Argument．
Sylvester，tr．of Du Bartas＇s Weeks，i． 2

## Intersecting 7 ainbows are not uncommon．They require．

 of course，for their production，two sourcea of parsilei rays；and they are seen when，behind the apeetator，thereia a large sheet of caln water．
Tait，Light，$\& 165$.
2．In her．，the representation of a half－ring di－ vided into seven concentric narrow rings and arched upward，each end resting on a clump of clouds．To avold the difficulty of finding seven different tinetures，the number of concentric rings is sometimes di－ biue，gold，and red
3．In ormith．，a humming－bird of the genus Diphlogena，containing two most brilliantly plumaged species，D．iris of Bolivia，and D．hes－ perus of Ecuador，－4．The rainbow－fish．－Rain－ bow style，a method of callico－printing in which the colors
are bjended with one another at the edgee．－Spurious or supernumerary rainbow，a bow always seen in connec－ primary bow，or outaide that of the gecondary one．Its colors are fsinter and less pure，as they proceed from the

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## rain－water

means of the pluviometeror rain－gage．The average rain－
fall of a district includes the anow，If any reduced to its fall of a district inciudes the gnow，if any，reduced to its equivaient in water．－Rainfall chart，sn isohyetal chart． see isohyetal．
rain－fowl（rản＇foul），n．［＜ME．reyn forlc； rain ${ }^{1}+$ foicll．］1．Same as rain－bird（a）． ［Eng．］－2．The Australian Scythrops norze－
rain－gage（rān＇gāj）， 1. An instrument for col－ lecting and measuring the amount of rainfall at a given place．Many forms have been used；their size has bcena few square inches or aquare feet in area， and their material has been sheet－netal，porcelain，wood， or glasa．The form adopted by the United Ststes signal Service conaiata of three parta－（a）a funncl－shaped re－
ceiver，having a turned brass rim \＆inchea in dlameter： celver，having a turned brass rim \＆inchea in biameter， （b）a collecting tuhe，made of seamieas brasa tubing or inches $^{\text {Indilde diameter，making its area one tenth that of }}$ the receiving aurface；and（c）a gsivanized iron overflow－ cylinder，which in time of soow is uaed slone as a now－ gsge．A cedar measuring．stick ia used to measure the depth of water coliected in the gage．By reaan of the ratio between the grea of the colleeting tube and that of the reueving surface，the depth of raio la onc tenth that rain－goose（rān＇gös），$n$ ．The red－throated diver or loon，Urinator or Colymbus septentrionalis， supposed to foretell rain by its cry．［Local， British．］
rain－hound $\dagger$（rān＇hound），$n$ ．A variety of the hound．See the quotation．
Mastifis are often mentioned in the proceedings at the Forest Courts［in England］，in company with other breeds which it ia not easy now to identify，auch as the rain－ hound，which keepa watch by itself in rainy weather．

The Academy，Feb．4，1888，p． 71.
raininess（rā＇ni－nes），$n$ ．［＜rainy＋－ness．］The state of being rainy．
rainless（rān’les），$a . \quad[<$ rain $1+$－less．］With－ out rain：as，a rainless region；a rainless zone． rain－maker（rān＇nā̄＂kẻr），n．Among super－
to the brook－trout of Europe，but not to that of the United States．It has been quite widely distributed by piscieni－ turista．In the breeding season ita colors are respiendent， giving rise to the popular name
rainbow－worm（rān＇bō－wèrm），n．A species of tetter，the herpes ivis of Bateman．
rainbow－wrasse（rān＇bō－ras），$n$ ．A labroid fish， Coris julis，the only British species of that ge－ nus：so called from its bright and varied colors． rain－box（rān＇boks），$n$ ．A device in a theater for producing an imitation of the sound of falling rain．
rain－chamber（rān＇chām＂bér），$n$ ．An attach－ ment to a furnace，hearth，or smelting－works in which the fumes of any metal，as lead，are partly or entirely condensed by the aid of water． rain－chart（rān＇chärt），$n$ ．A chart or map giving information in regard to the fall and distribution of rain in any part or all parts of the world．Also called rain－mop．
rain－cloud（rān＇kloud），n．Any cloud from which rain falls：in meteorology called nimbus． Two genersl clasaes may be distinguished－（a）cumulo－ nimbus，where rsin falls from cumulus clouds，generally in squalla or showers，and（ $b$ ）strsto－nimbus，where rain falls from stratus clouds．The name is sometimes espe－ cially given，in a more restrieted aenae，to the ragged．de－ tached masses of cumulus（called by Poey fracto－cumulus）， or to the low，torn fragments of cioud called scud，whieh der choud． rain－crow
ain－crow（răn krō），$n$ ．A tree－cuckoo of the genus Coccygus，either C．americanus or C．ery－ throphthalmus：so named from its cries，often heard in lowering weather，and supposed to predict rain．［Local，U．S．］
rain－doctor（rāu＇dok＇tor），$n$ ．Same as rain－ rain－door（rān＇dōr），$\%$ ．In Japanese houses， rain－door（ran dor），$\%$ In Japanese houses， a veranda which are closed in stormy weather and at night．
raindrop（rān＇drop），n．［＜ME．raindrope（also reines drope），＜AS．regndropa（ $=\mathrm{D}$ ．dim．re－ gendroppel，regendruppel $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．regentropho， MHG ．G．regentropfen $=\mathrm{Sw}$ ．regndioppe $=$ Dan． reyndraabe，raindrop），＜regn，rain，+ dropa， drop：see rain² and drop，u．］A drop of rain． －Raindrop glaze，in cerame，a a glaze with very alight drop－1ike bo
rainet，$n$ ．An obsolete spelling of reign．
raines ${ }^{2} t, \%$ ．pl．An obsolete spelling of reins．
raines ${ }^{2+}$ ，n．［Also rayncs，reins；＜Renhes（see at Rennes in France．
She ahould be apparelled besutifully with pure white
Bale，Select Works，p． 542 （Davies．） rainfall（rān＇fâl），n．1．A falling of rain；a shower．－2．The precipitation of water from clouds；the water，or the amount of water， coming down as rain．The rainfall is measured by
stitious races，as those of Africa，a sorcerer who pretends to have the power of producing a fall of rain by incantation or supernatural means． Also called rain－doctor．
The Africsn chifef，with his rain－makers and maglclans． The Century，XL。 s03．
rain－map（rāı＇map），$n$ ．Same as rain－chart． rainment（rān＇ment），$n$ ．An aphetic form of arraignment．
rain－paddock（rān＇pad＂ok），n．Tle batrachian Brericeps gibbosus，of South Africa，which lives in holes in the ground and comes out in wet weather．
rain－pie（rān＇pī̀），$n$ ．Same as rain－bird（a）． ［Eng．］
rainpour（rān＇pōr），n．A downpour of rain；a heavy rainfall．［Colloq．］
The red light of flitting lanterna botched the steady rainpour．Harper＇s Mag．，LXXVI． 572. rain－print（rān＇print），$n$ ．In geol．，the print of raindrops in some aqueous rocks，formed when they were in a soft state，such as may be seen on a muddy or saudy sea－beach after a heavy shower．It is possible for the geologist to tell by in－ spection of the printa from what direction the wiod was
blowing st the time of their formation． not admitting the entrance of rain or penetra－ tion by it；rain－tight；water－proof in a shower．
Their old templea，．．．Which for long have not been rain－quail（răn＇kwāl），$n$ ．The quail Coturnix coromandelicus，of Africa and India，whose mi－ grations are related in some way to rainy sea－ sons．
rain－storm（rân＇stôrm），n．A storn of rain；a rain．
The fella sweep skyward with a fine breadth，freahened by atrong breezea；clouds snd suoshine，ragged rainstorms， thunder and lightning，ehase across them forever．

The Atlantic，LXV． 824.
rain－tight（rān＇tit），$a$ ．So tight as to exclude rain．
lain－tree（rān＇trē），$u$ ．The genisaro or guango， Pithecolobium Saman．It la aald to be so called be－ cauge occasalonally in Sonth A merica，throngh the agency of elcadas which suck its juices，it sheds moisture to such an extent as to wet tbe ground．Another explanation is are not retained by it．See genisaro．
rain－wash（rān＇wosh），n．See wash．
rain－water（rān＇wầtér），$\mu$ ．［く ME．reyne wa－ tcr，reinwater，く AS．＊regnwztcr，rēnwæter（＝ OHG．reganwazar），＜regn，rēn，rain，+ wzter， water：see rain${ }^{2}$ and water．$]$ Water that has fallen from the clouds in rain，and has not sunk into the earth．
No one has a right to build his honke ao as to cause the lue haa acquired a light by a grant or pregeription Borevier，Law Dict．，II． 419.
rainy
rainy (rā'ni), $a . \quad[<$ late ME. ruyne, < AS. *reg-
níy, rèng, rainy, nig, remig, rainy, < regn, rē, rain: see rain 1.$]$
Abounding with or giving out rain; dropping Abounding with or giving ont rain; dropping
with or as if with rain; showery: as, rainy weather; a rainy day or season; a rainy sky.
A continual dropping in a very rainy day.
Both mine eyes were rainy like to his.
A rainy day, figuratively, a time of greater need of clouded yortunes; a possible time of want or misfortune ng for a rainy day. The man whose honest induatry just gives hin a comagainst a rainy day. raioid (rā'oid), a. and $n . \quad[<\mathrm{L}$. raia, ray, + Gr. عidos, form.] I. a. Resembling or related to the ray or skate.
II. 2. A selachian of the family Raiidar or suborder Raiz.
Raioidea (rā-oi'dệ-ằ), n.pl. [NL.: see raioid.] A supertamily of rays represented by the family Raïdæ.
raịp (räp), n. A dialectal form of rope.
rair (rãr), $v$. and $\mu_{\text {. A dialectal form of roar. }}$
rais (rā'is), $\%$. Same as reis ${ }^{1}$.
raisable (rā'ză-bl), a. [<rais(e) ${ }^{1}+$-able.] Capable of being raised or produced; that may be ifted up. [Rare.]
They take their aip of coffee st our expense, and cele hrate ns in song; a chorus is raimable st the shortest pos alble notice, and a chorus ia not easily cut off in the mld-
dle.
C. Stoddard, Mashallah, xriji. raise ${ }^{1}$ (rāz), $u^{\prime}$; pret. and pp. raised, ppr. raising. [Early mod. E. also rayse; くME. roisen. raysen, reisen, reysen, < Icel. reisa ( $=$ Sw. resa $=$ Dan. reise $=$ Goth. raisjan $=$ AS. rēran, E. reari), raise, cause to rise, causal of risa, rise, $=$ AS. risan, E. rise: sce riseI. Cf. rearl , the native (AS.) form of raise.] I. trans. 1. To lift or bring up bodily in space; move to a higher place; carry or canse to be carried upward or aloft; hoist: as, to raise one's hand or lead; to raise ore from a mine; to raise a flag to the masthead.

When the morning sun shall raise his car A bove the border of thlls horizon,
Well forward towards Warwich.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 80.
The oxen raixe the water by a hucket sod rope, wlthont a wheel, and so by driving them from the well the hucket . Pococke, Description of the East, II. I. 61. The high octagon aummer honse you sce yonder is
aized on the mast of a ship, slven me by an Fast-lndla raized on the mast of a ship, clven me by an Fiast-Indla
captain. Cotman and Garriek, Claudestine Marriage, ii.
2. To make upright or erect; cause to stand by lifting; elevate on a base or support; stand or set up: as, to ruise a mast or pole : to raise the frame of a building; to raise a fallen man. He wept tendirly, and reised the kynge be the hande.
The clders of his house arose and went to him to rais him up from the earth. ohim, to raise
2 Sam. xii. 17 . 3. To elevate in position or upward reach; increase the height of ; build up, fill, or embank; make higher: as, to raise a building by adding a garret or loft; to raise the bed of a road; the flood raised the river above its banks. -4. To make higher or more elevated in state, condition, estimation, amount, or degree; cause to rise in grade, rank, or value; heighten, exalt, advance, enhance, increase, or intensify: as, to raise a man to higher office; to raise one's reputation; to raise the temperature ; to raise prices; to raise the tariff.
Merrick bald only this: The Earl of Essex raised me, and he hath overturned me. Baker, Chronicles, p. 392. Those who have carnal Minds may have some raised and spiritual Thoughts, but they are too cold and speculative.
I was both weary and humgry, snd I think my appetite was raised by seeing so much food.

Dampier, Voyages, II. 1. 88.
The duty [on salt] was raised by North, in the war of American Independence, to 58, the bushel.
S. Dorell, Taxes in England, IV. 4.

Steam-greens after printing are frequently brightened, or raised as it is technically called, by passing through wesk bath of bichrome.
5. To estimate as of importance; cly up; hence, to applaud; extol.

Like Cato, give his little Senate laws,
And sil sttentive to his own rpplanse;
While wits and templars every sentence raise,
And wonder with a loolish face of praise.
And wonder with a foolish face of praise.
6. To form as a accretion: erect above mass, or by upward build or heap up: as, to raise a cathedral, a
monument, or a mound; an island in the sea aised by volcanic action.
I will raire forta agsinat thee. Isa. xxix. 3. All these great structures wore doubtless raized inder
the hishops of Damascus, when Cliristianity was the estab. the hishopzor Damascus, when Cliristianity was the eatab. lished religlon lere.
7. To lift off or away, remove by lifting; take off, as something put on or im posed: as, to raise a blockade.

Once alresdy have you prisoned me,
To my great chare, almost my overthrow,
And gomewhat raigde the debt by that advantage.
The Sorbonne raied the probihition it had , 11. 28),
pon the works of the Grecisn philosopher aristoticl Mind, XII. 25
8. To canse to rise in sound; lift up the voice
in; especially, to utter in high or lond tones.
When I raised the psaln, how did my rofee quaver for
In sounda now lowly, and now strong,
To raise the desultory song.
They hoth, as witil one accora raised 8 dismal cry.
Dickers, IIaunted Man.
9. To cause to lise in air or water; cause to move in an upward direction: as, to raise a kite; to raise a wreck.

## Should have aacended to the roof of heaven, <br> Raired by your populons troops. Shak., A. snd C., iit. 6. 50

10. To cause to rise from an inert or lifeless condition; specifically, to cause to rise from death or the grave; reanimate: as, to raise the dead.
Also in ye myddes of that chapell is a ronnde marble of a deed woman, whanne they were fin doubte whiche it was of the thre. Sir R. Guyfforde, Pylgrymage, p. 25 .
We have testifled of God that he raised up Christ : whom he raised not up, if so be that the dead rise not.

Thou must restore him flesh again and life,
And raise his dry bones to revenge this sesendal.
11. To cause to rise above the visible horizon, or to the level of observation; bring into view; sight, as by approach : chiefly a nantical use: as, to raise the land by sailing toward it.
When first secing a whale from the mast-head or other place, it is termed raising a whate.

In ©ctoher, 1832 , he ohin He (Glossary), p. 311. 8 whale and lowered for it. $\quad$ The Century, XLL 562 .
12. To canse to rise by expansion or swelling; expand the mass of; puff up; inflate: as, to raise bread with yeast.
1 learned to make wax work, Japan, paint nponglass, to raise paste, make sweetmeats, sances, and everything that was genteel and fashionable
Quoted $\ln J$. Ashton, social bife in Relgn of Queen Annc,
[1.23.,
The action of the ssiltpetre on the hides or skins, it is clalned, is to plump or raise them, as it is called.
13. To cause to rise into being or manifestation; cause to be or to appear; call forth; evoke: as, to raise a riot; to raise a ghost.
I will raise up thy seed after thee, which shall he of thy song.
He commandeth and raiseth the stormy wind.
1 ll learn to conjure and raise devils.
Shak., T. snd C., il. 3. 6. Come, come, leave conjuring;
The spirit you would zaise is here already
14. To promote with care the growth and development of; bring up; rear; grow; breed: as, to raise a family of children (a colloquial use); to raise crops, plants, or cattle.

A bioody tyrant and a homicjde;
One raised in blood. Shak., Rich. 111., v. 3. 247.
Most can raise the flowerg now,
For all have got the sed
"Where is Tina?"
Tennyson, The Flower.
"Asphyxia "s took her to raise.
"O what?" said the boy, timidly
Why, to fetch her up-teach her to work," said the ittle old woman. IF. B. Stove, oldtown, p. 112. 15. To cause a rising of, as into movement or activity; incite to agitation or commotion rouse; stir up: as, the wind ruised the sea; to ruise the populace in insurrection; to raise a covey of partridges.

We are betray'd. Fly to the town, cry "Treason!"
And raise onr faithful frlends!
And raise our faithrul frlends!
Fletcher, Donble Marriage, v. 1
Raise up the city ; we shall be murder'd all
Ford, 'TIs Pi

1te sow'id a slander in the common ear,
Raied nyy own town against me ln the night, Tennyson, $\mathcal{O}$ eraint.
16. To cause to arise or come forth as a mass or multitude: draw or bring together; gather; collect; muster: as, to raise a company or an army; to ruise an expedition.
The Lord Mayor Walworth had gone into the City, and IIe had by his amed 139. tended for a civil ${ }^{\text {Warr, }}$, begger it both himaelf and the Public.
Per a
Milton, Cikonoklsstes, ve Send off to the Baron of Meigallot; he can raise threeacore horse snd better. 17. To take up, by aggregation or collection; procure an amount or a supply of ; bring together for use or possession: as, to raise funds for an enterprise; to ruise money on a note; to raise revenue.
At lenght they came to ruise a competente \& comforteBradford, Plymonth Plantation, p. 17.
He was commissloned to zaire money for the Hussite
crusade. These young men find that they have to raise money hy mortgaging thelr land, znd are often obliged to part with the land because they csnnot meet the interest on the 18. To give rise to, or cause or occasion for; bring into force or operation; originate; start: as, to raise a langh; to raise an expectation or a hope; to raise an outcry.

The plot 1 had, to raise in htm doubts of her,
Bearl. and Fl., Knight of Mialta, iii. 2.
This will certainly give me Occaslon to raise Diffenlities. Stele, Conscions Lovers il. 1
There, where she once had ilwelt 'mid hate snd praise,
Fiuliam Aforis, Earthly Paradise.
19. To hold up to view or observation; bring forward for consideration or discussion; exhibit; set forth: as, to raise a question or a point of order.
Moses' third excuse, raised ont of a natural defect.
Donne, sermons, v
They excepted against him for these 2 doctrlns raised rom 2 Sam. xll. 7. Rradford, Plymnuth Plantation, p. 177. What a besutifnl Description has our Author raised upon that llint in one of the Prophets!

Addison, Spectator, No. 339.
20. To rouse; excite; inflame. [Scoteh.]

The herds that cane set a' things here asteer, Rose, Helenore, p. 45
Fahum was raieed and conld rive no satistanieson.) answers. Gatt, Ringan Qifhaize, 11. 138. (Jamieson.) He shonld been tight that danr' to raise titee Burns, Auld Farmer's Aalutati
21. To incito in thonght. proceed; bring, lead, or ; cause to come or ad, or drive, as to a concluof view, or an extremity.
I cannot hat be raised to this persuasion, that this thiri period of time will far surpass that of the Groclan and oman learning.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 358. 22. In the arts, to shape in relief, as metal which is hammered, punched, or spun from a thin plate in raised forms. Sec spin, repoussé. Raised banvas, battery, beach. See bundl, etc. Raised canvas-work. See canvas-work, 2-Raised couching. See couching 1 , 5.- Raised crewel-work, or lomentsl needlework done with crewel-wool in ralsed lops.-Raised embroidery (a) Embroldery in which spplying the main parts of the pattern to the ground in locks of cotton or wool or pieces of atuff, and cound ing these with the embroldery-ailk. (b) Embroidery by meana of which a nap or pile like that of velvet is prodnced, the pattern being worked In looped stitehes and thus raised in relief from the background.- Raisedloop-stittch, s stitch In crochet-work by which a soft aurface of projecting loops of worated is prodnced, - Raised mosatc. (a) Mossic in Which the inlaid figures are left in relief above the backface, as in some exsmples of Florentine mosaic. (b) Bnoaslce of small tesserre, in which the principal surface is modeled in relief, as in stucco or plaster, the tesserze being afterward applied to this surface and following its curves: a variety of the srt practised under the Roman empire, but not common since.-Raised panel. See pancl.- Raised patchwork, patchwork in which some or all of the pleces are atuffed with wadding, so that
they preaent a rounded surface.-Raised plan of a house. Same as elevation, 6.-Raised point, in lacemaking, a point or stitch by meana of which a part of the pattern is raised in rellef. Compare rose-point, and Venice point, under pointl.-Raised roof. See roof.-Raised stitch, in worsted-work or Berlin work, a stitch by mesns of which a aurface llke velvet is produced, the wool heing frat raised in loops, which are then cut or ahaved and vet. See velvet.- Raised work, inlacemaking, workdone in the point or stit ch nsed in some klnds of bohbln-lace, by ia raised in relief, as in IIoniton lace.-To have one's
raise
a bead or mass of hubhes io rise, as on a ciass of liquor, raise a hlock poure. See bhockade. To raise a hobbery,
Cain, the devll, hell, the mischef a racket, a row,
a rumpus, etc, to make mischiee or, a rumpus, etc., to make mischiel or trouble;
fusion, disturbance, conflict, or riot. [Slang.]
Sir, give me an Account of ny Ncckiacc, or I'li make such 8 Noiae in your Houae Ill raise the Devil in it.
here raising the mischic
The head-oditor has bcen in here raising the mischicy and learing his hair:

Skeiches, l. (Mr. Bloke's Itcm). I expeet Susy's boys 'li be raising Cain round the house;

## H. B. Stowe, Oidtown, p. 212.

To raise a eheck or a note, to make a check or a note
iarger by dishonestiy aiticring the smount for which it was drawn. - To raise a dust. See dust 1 , -To raise a
house, to raise and join together the paris of the frame of a house built of wood. Sec house-raising and raising-
bee. [Rural, U. S.]-To raise a purchase (naut ) to bee. [Rural, U. S.]-To raise a purchase (naut.) to dis-
pose or arrsnge appliances or apparatua in such s wsy as to exert the required mechanicai power.-To raise a slege, to reinduish the attempt to capiure a place by beTo raise bread, case the sitempt to be rell, etc, light porotus, and spongy by the development of carbonic-acid or ieaven.-To ralse money on (something), to procure money by picdging or pawning (something), -To raise or resentment : make one angry, to excite one to anger

They began to raise my dander by bolittling the Yankees.

## To raise the curtain. Sec curtain.-To raise the

 land. See land1. - To raise the market upon, to chSweyn Erickson had gene too far in raising the market upon Mr. Mertonin. Scott, Pirate, ii. To raise the wind. (a) To make a disturbance [Coi-
loq.] (b) To obtain ready money by some shift or other. loq.] (b) To obtain ready money by
[Collof.]-To raise upt, to coliect.

To reysen up a rente
That longeth to my iordes dnetee
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, 1. 90.
$=$ Syn, 1 snd 2. Raise, Lift, Erect, Elevate, Exalt, Height-
en, Heave, Hoist. Raise is the most general and the most en, Heave, Hoist. Raise is the most general and the most
Ireely figurative of these words, and in its various uses represents ali the rest, and siso many others, as shown in the definitions. Lift is peculiar in impiying the exercise of physical or mechanicai force, moving the object genercompletely its physical contsct with the piace where if was. To lift a ladder is to take it whoily off the ground,
if oniy an inch; to raise a ladder, we may lift one end and if oniy an inch; to raise a ladder, we msy lift one end and carry it up till it is supported in some way. ho or orm is a more defloite and eaergetic act thsn to raise it. We lift a chidd over a piace; we raise one thst has failen. To erect is to set up perpendicuiarly: as, to ly by an amonnt not farge; the wordis often no more than a digniffed synonym for raise. To exall is to raise to dignity: the word is thus used in a physicai sense in Isa. xi. 4, "Every valley shall be exalted," and elsewhere in the Bible; but the figurative or moral sense has now become the principal one, so tbat the other seems sntique. To heighten is to increase in height, either physically or moraliy: he whom we esteem siready is heightened in our es. teem by sn especially honorable sct. To heave is to raise fashion. To heist is to rgise a thing of some throw in like some degree of siowness or effort, generally with mechanfcal heip, to a piace: as, to hoist a rock, or a flag.- 14 Rear, Bring up, Raise. To rear offspring through their teuderer years till they can take care of themselves; to bring up a child in the way he should go; to raise oats and other products of the soil; to raise horses and cattle.
Where were you brought up? not, where were yon raised? Where were you brought up? not, where were yon raised? The use of raise in appifation to peraons is a vulgarism. to training or education in mind and manners.
II. intrans. To bring up phlegm, bile, or blood from the throat, lungs, or stomach. [Colloq.] raise ${ }^{1}$ (rāz), n. [< raise $\left.{ }^{1}, v_{.}\right]$1. Something raised, elevated, or built up; an ascent; a rise; a pile; a cairn. [Prov. Eng.]
There are yet some considerabie remsins of stones which still go by the name of raises.

Ifuchinson, Hisi. Cumberland. (Hallivell.)
That exquisite drive through Ambleside, snd
Congregationalist, Juiy 14, 1887.
2. A raising or lifting; removal by lifting or taking away, as of obstructions. [Colloq.] No furiber difflculty is anticipated in making permanent
the raise of the freight blockade in this city [St. Touis] the raise of the freight blocksde in this city [St. Louis].
Philadelphia Times, April 6, 1886. 3. A raising or eularging in amount; an increase or advance: as, a raise of wages; a raise of the stakes in gaming. [Colloq.]-4. An acquisition; a getting or procuring by special effort, as of money or chattels: as, to make a raise of a hundred dollars. [Colloq.]
raise ${ }^{2}$ (rāz). A dialectal (Seotch) preterit of
raiser (rā'zer), n. [<raise $\left.{ }^{1}+-e r{ }^{1}{ }^{1}\right]$ 1. A person whe raises or is occupied in raising anything, as buildings, plants, animals, etc raixer of huge melona and of pine.

1945
rake
The hcad of the Victar Yerdicr type [nt rosces] origliuated
with ihe greatest of alf the raisers, Lacharme, of Lyons 2. That which raises; a device of any kind used for raising, lifting, or elevating anytling: as, a water-raiser. Specifically-(a) In carp., same as
riser. (b) In s yehicle, s support or stay of wood er metai under the front soat, or some material placed under the frimimings to give them greater thickness. (c) ln whale. whale.
raisin (rä'zn), $n$. [८ME. raisin, reisin, reysyn reysone, reysynge, a cluster of grapes, also a dried grape, raisin, = D. razijn, rozijn = MLG. rosin = IHGG. rasin, rosine, G. rosine $=$ Dan. rosin $=$ Sw. russin (ML. rosina), raisin; < OF. raisin, reisin, a cluster of grapes, a grape, a dried grape (raisins de cabas, dried grapes, raisins), F. raisin, dial. rasin, roisin, rosin, grapes (un grain de raisin, a grape; raisins re eaisse, raisins), $=$ Pr. razim, rozim, razain $=$ Cat. rahim $=\mathrm{Sp}$. racimo $=$ Pg. racimo $=$ It. racemo (dim. racimolo), a cluster of grapes, <L. racemus, a cluster of grapes: see raceme, a doublet of raisin.] 1t. A eluster of grapes; also, a grape.

Nether in the vyneyerd thou schalt gadere reygyns and of porc men snd pilgryms. Wuclif, Lev. xix. 10. (Trench)
2. A dried grape of the common Old World species, Vitis vinifera. Only ceriain baccharine vareties of the grape, however, thriving in special localitiea,
are avsiliable for raisins. 'The larger part of ordinary are avsitiable for rasins. The larger part of ordinary
large raisins are produced on a narrow tract in Meditersrge raisins are produced on a narrow tract in Mediter-
ranean Spain. These are aii sometimes ciassed as Malaga raisins, but this name belongs more properly to the "des. sert-raisins " grown about Biaiaga: they are also calie glaccous surtace and in part at least, raisins of the sum or sun-raisins becsuse dried on the vine, the lesves being removed, snd sometimes the cluster-stem haff-severed. When packed hetween sheets of paper, these are known as
layer raisins. Rsisins auitable for cookery, or "puddinglayer raisins. Rsisins quitable for cookery, or "pudding-
ralisins," sonetimes calied lexias, are prodnced especiaily at Valencia. These are cured, after cutting from tie vine in the sun, or in bad weather in heated chambers, the are ofien dipped in potash lye to soften the sin fayo drying, and impart a glosss Excluding the "Corinthisn rasius is the vicintiy of Smyma incinding Chesme nea Chios. Here are produced neariy all the sultanas, smal seedioss raisins with a golden-yeiliow delicate skin and weet aromatic flavor. Raisins are also a product of Per sia, of Greece, Italy, and sonthern France, of the Cape native American grape has yet been developed suitable for the preparation of raising. See raizin-voine.
Then Abigail made hastc, and too

## Insters of raisins.

sn hundred
I must have saffron to colour the warden pies;
our pounds of prunes, and as many of raisins of the sun
Black Smyrna raisin, a small black variety of raisin with large seeds.- Corinthian raisin, the currant, or of the grape. The cluster is about three inches long and the berry is not iarger thsn a pea It is inches long, and large quantities in the siorea and the neighboring isiands, and is consumed in baking and cookery.-Eleme raisin a Smyrns raisin ne good size and quslity, hand-picked from the slem, used chiefly for ships' stores or sent to distant
markets.
raising (rā'zing), n. [<ME. rcysynge; verbal n. of raisel,$\left.v_{.}\right]$1. The act of lifting, elevat ing, etc. (in any sense of the verb). Specificaily - (a) An occasion on which the frame of s new buiiding, the pieces of which have been previonsly prepared but rc quire many hands to put into place, is raised with the heip of neighbors. See house-raising and raising-bce. [Rursl, U. S. 1 (b) In metal-work, the embossing or ornamentation of sheet-metai by hammering, spinning, or stamping. (c) A method of treating hides with acids to cause them to ol tanniog. (d) In dyeing, the process or method of inten sifying coiors.
2. Same as raising-piece.

Franke-posts, raisins, besmes . . . snd such principals. W. Harrison, Descrip. of England, ii. 12
3. That with which bread is raised; yeast or yeast-cake; leaven. Gayton, Festivous Notes on Don Quixote (cited by Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.). [Old or prov. Eng. and U.S.]-4. In printing, the overlays in a press for woodcut-printing.
raising-bee (rā'zing-bē), n. A gathering of neighbors to leelp in putting together and aising the framework of a new building. Such gatherings are nearly obsolete. Compare husk-ing-bee, quilting-bee. [U. S.]
Raising-bees . . were frequent, where honscs sprung up at the wagging of the flddle-sticks, as the wails of Anphion. raising-board (rā'zing-bord), $n$. In leathermanuf., a corrigated board used to rub the surface of tanned leather to raise the grain; a erippler. E. H. Knight.
raising-gig ( $r^{\prime}$ '̃'zing-gig), $n$. In elofh-manuf., maehine. E. H. Knight. raising-hammer (rā'zing-ham"ér), n. A hammer with a long head and a rounded face, used by silversmitlis and coppersmiths to form a sheet of metal into a eup or bowl shape.
raising-knife (rà zing-nif), $n$. A coopers' knife used to set 11 staves in form for a cask.
raising-piece (rá'zing-pés), $n$. In carp., a piece of timber laid on a brick wall, or on the top of the posts or puncheons of a timber-framed house, to carry a beam or beams; \& templet.
raising-plate (rā'zing-plāt), $n$. In carp., a horizontal timber resting on a wall, or upon vertieal timbers of a frame, and supporting the heels of rafters or other framework; a wallplate.
raisin-tree (rā'zn-trē), n. The common eur-rant-shrub, Ribes rubrum, the fruit of which is often confounded with the Corinthian raisin, or eurrant. [Prov. Eng.] - Japanese raisin-tree, a its iruit is edible.
raisin-wine (rā'zn-wīn), $\mu$. Wine manufactured from dried grapes. Maiags wine is mostly of this kind, and the Tokay of Ifungary is made from partiy raison d'être (rā-zôńn' dā'tr). [F:: raison, reason; $d$ for de, of, for; étre, being, <étre, be.] Reason or excuse for being; rational canse or ground for existence.
raisonné (rā-zo-nā'), a. [< F. raisonné, pp. of raisonner, reason, prove or support by reasoning, arguments, ete.: see rason $\left.{ }^{1}, v.\right]$ Reasolled out; systematic; logical: occurring in English use chiefly in the phrase catalogue raisonné (which see, under eatalogue).
raivel (rāvl), $n$. A Seotch form of ravelı, 3.
raj (räj), n. [Hind. rāj, rule, く Skt. $\sqrt{ }$ rāj, rule. Cf. raja ${ }^{2}$.] Rule; dominion. [India.]
But Deihi had falien when these gentiemen threw their strength into the tide of revoit, and they were too late
for s decisive anperiority over the British raj for s decisive auperiority over the British raj.
Raja ${ }^{1}$, n. Same as Raiu
raja ${ }^{2}$, rajah (iäjiii), $n$. [Hind. rāja, < Skt. rāja, the form in comp. of rajan, a king, as in mahāräja, great king; akin to L. rex, king (see rex) ; $\langle\sqrt{r a j}$, rule: see regent.] In India, a prince of Hindu race ruling a territory, either independently or as a fendatory; a king; a ehief: used also as a title of distinction for Hindus in some cases, without reference to sovereignty, as nabob is for Mohammedans. The power of neariy ail the rajas is now subordinate to that of British ofticials resident at their courts. Those who retain some degree of actusi sovereignty are
Rajania (rā-jā'ni-ị), n. [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), an adapted form of Jan-Raja (Plumier, 1703), so called after John Ray (Latinized Raius), 1628 1705, a celebrated English 11aturalist, founder of a natnral system of classifieation.] A gelus of monocotyledonous plants of the order Dioseoreaces, the yain family. It is characterized by dioctous beil-shaped or fiattened six-lobed flowers, with tened broad-winged and one-celijed samara. The 6 species are sil natives of the West Indies. They are twining vines resembling the yam, and bear alternate leaves, either hal-berd-or heart-shaped or linear, and small flowera in racemes. Several species are occasionally cultivated under glass. R. pleioneura, common in woods of tbe larger West rajaship, rajahship (rä'jä-ship),
tajaship, rajahship (räjä-ship), n. [< raja ${ }^{2}$ Rajidæ, $n$. 1 ph. Same or prineipality of a raja. Rajidæ, n. pl. Same as Raiidx.
Rajput, Rajpoot (raj-pöt' $)$, n. [< Hind. rajpūt, a prisce, son of a raja, < Skt. rājaputra, a king's son, a prince, <rajan, a king, + putra, son.] A member of a Hindu race, divided into numerous clans, who regard themselves as descendants of the ancient Kshatriya or warrior caste. They sre the ruling (ihough not the most numerous) race of the great region oamed rom them Rajputana, consisting of several sion is thet of states, Their hereditary protesfarge s number of princely familiea. The Rsiputs are not strict a dherenis of Brahmanism.
rake ${ }^{1}$ (rāk), n. [く ME. rahe, < AS. raca, racu, rxee $=$ MD. rake, raecke, D. rake, dim. rakel = MLG. rake, LG. rake, a rake, $=$ Sw. raka, an oven-rake, $=$ Dan. rage, a poker; in another form, MD. reke, D. reek = LG. reck $=\mathrm{OHG} . r c$ cho, rchho, MHG. reche, G. rcehen, a rake, = Icel. reka, a shovel; from the verb represented by MD. reken, OHG. rechan, rehhan, MHG. rechen, scrape together, $=$ Goth. rilian (pret. rah), collect, heap up (ef. rake ${ }^{1}, v$., which depends on the noun).] 1. An implement of wood or iron, o1' partly of both, with teetli or tiues for drawing
rake
ar scraping things together, evening a surface of looso materinls, etc. In its aimplest forn, for use by hand, it consista of a bar in whlch the teeth are sut, and
which iafixed flrmly at right angles to a handle. Rakes are made in many ways for a great variety of purposes, snd the


## Horse-rake. $A$ and $B$ show details of dumping-apparatus

 a, backpiece for holding cleaser-sticks:engaged with satchet: $c$, pawl disengated teeth; $c^{c}$; paw engaped with ratchet; c, pawl disenzaged from ratchet; $d$, trip for
pawl; $e$, pawl acting by its
sticks,

 holding down teeth; t, trip-lever arot forched self-tunp; tro trip-rod foot-lever for dunping gid then axle and cap trim with the wheels wintil the pawls automati-
cally disengag from the rathet by striking $d$, whea the teeth fall
back
teeth are inserted elther perpendleularly or at a greater or less lnelination, according to requirement. Their most prominent uses are in agriculture and gardening, for drawing together hay or grsin in the feld, leveling beds,
ete. For farm-work on a large seale horse-rakes of many ete. For farm-work on a large seale horse-rakes of many forms are
2. Anl instrument of similar form and use with a blade instead of teeth. either entire, as a gamblers' or a maltsters' rako, or notehed so as to form teeth, as a furriers'rake. See the quotations.
The rake [for malt $]$ inchan Iron llade, atout 30 inehes
long and perhaps 2 inches broad, flxed at each end by long and perhaps 2 inches broad, fixed at each end by strong wood alaft, with s cross-head hsndle

Ure, Dlet., III. 188.
The skin la firat carded with a rake, which la the blsde of an old shear or plece of a scy the with large teeth notched Clam-rake, an instrument used for eollecting the seaelsm, Hfactra solidiasima. - Under-rake, a kind of oyster. 15 to 20 feet long, head 1 to 2 feet wide sud with handle to 10 lnehes long. [Rhode Ialand.]
rake ${ }^{1}$ (rāk), $c^{\prime}$; pret. and pp. raked, ppr. rakiug. [< ME. raken, serape, \} AS. "racian $=$ MD. raken $=$ MLG. raken $=$ Icel. Sw. raka $=$ Dan. rage, rake; from the noun: see rake $\mathbf{I}, \bar{n}$. Cf. MD. rehen, OHG. rechan, rehhan, MHG. rechen, scrape together, G. rechen, rake, Goth. rikan (pret. rak), colleet, heap up: sce rake $\left.{ }^{1}, n.\right]$ I. trans. 1. To gather, elear, smooth, or stir with or as if with a rake; treat with a rake, or something that serves the same purposo: as, to rake up hay; to rake a bed in a garden; to rake the fire with a poker or raker.
They rake these coales round In the forme of a cockpit, Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 144 .
Rake well the cinders, sweep the floor,

## And aift the dust behlnd the door. Cowper, Epistle to

2. 'To eollect as if by the use of a rake; 2. To eollect as if by the use of a rake; gather
assiduonsly or laboriously ; draw or scrape together, up, or in.

All was rak'd up tor me, your thankful brother,
That will dance merrily upon your grave.
That will dance merrily upon your grave.
ho had hence raked some oblections sgainst the Chris tians, for theae thiogs which had not suthoritle of Scripture. had not suthoritle of Serip-
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 68.
Tlmes when chlmney-corners hsd benches in them, where old people sat poking into the a
raking out traditiona like live eoslg.

Hawthome, Seven Gables, xviil.
3. To make minute search in, as if with a rake; look over or through carefully; ransack: as, to rake all history for examples.

The statesman rakes the town to find a plot.
4. To pass along with or as if with a seraping motion; impinge lightly upon in moving; hence, to pass over swiftly; scour.
49.46

Thy thunders roaring rake the akfea,
Thy fatal lightning swlftly flies.
Sundys, l'araphrase
Every mast, as it passed,
Loneffellows sir clouds.
5. Milit to fire upome as a shi shot will pass lengtliwise along the deek; fire in the direction of the length of, as a file of soldiers or a parapet; enfilade.
They made livers ahot through her (belng but luch kill or hurt some of the Indiana. IFinthrop, Hlst. New Englsnd, I. 226.
Raking a ship is the aet of canvonading a ahip on the
atern or head, so as that the balls shall scour the whole length of her deeks; which ls one of the moat dangerous incidents that cesn happen in a naval action.

Falconer, Marine Diet. (ed. I778).
$6+$. To cover with earth raked together; bury. See to rake up, below.
Whanne thi soule is went ont, it thi bodi in erthe rakid,
Thsn thith
blhata. Hymns to Tirgin, etc. (E. I. T. S.), p. 89. To rake hell, to search, as it were, smong the dsmned, tmplying that the person or thag referred to in the conlbe found even in hell.
This man I brought to the general, assuring his exeelleney that if I had raked hell I could not find his match for his skill in mimieking the eovenaaters.

Suzt, Meru, of Capt. Crelchton.
To rake up. (a) To cover with material raked or scraped up a fire (to cover forith asliee, as in a fireplace).

Here, in the sands,
Here, in the sands,
Thee Ia corpsel In rake $u p$, the gosit unsanctifed
Of murderoua lechers.
The Bellowes whence they blowe the fire
Or raging Lust (before) whose wanton flashe
Sylreater, tr. of Du Bartas'a Weeks, i. 2.
(b) To draw from obllvion or obscurity, as something forgotten or shandoned ; bring to renewed stention; reaus as, to rake upa forgotten quarrel.
Nohody thluka any more of the late King than it he had been desd fifty years, unless it be to abuse him and to rake up all his vicea and mlsdeeds.

Greville, Memolr8, July 18, 1830.
To rake up old claims based on a forgotten atate of thing after tresty or long use had buried them, la profigate.

Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ill., p. 438.
II. intrans. 1. To uso a rake; work with a rake, especially in drawing together hay or grain.-2. To mako search with or as if with a rake; seek diligently for something; pry; pecr here and there.
Those who take pleazure to be all thir life time rakeing
Milton, Hist. Eng., is
But what pleasure is it to roke into the sores or to re prove the Vlees of a degenerate age?

## Stillingftect, Sermons, 11. 111

rake ${ }^{2} \dagger$ (rāk), $n . \quad$ [ ME . rakc (also raike), $\langle$ AS. raeu, a path (edrucu, a river-path), from the root of raekir see rach 5 .
course, way, road, or path.

Rydes one a rawndoune, and his rayke holdes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2980
Out of the rake of ristwysnea renne auld he nevire.
king Alssaunder, p. 115
rake ${ }^{2}$ (rāk). $\because$. i.; pret, and pp. raked, ppr.
raking. [Early mod. E. (Se,) also raik; $\langle$ ME. raken, < As. racian, run, take a course, $=$ Sw. raka, run hastily; mixed with ME. raiken, rayken, reyken, < Tcel. reika, wander: see rake ${ }^{2}$, $n$.] 1. To take a course; move; go; proceed. [Obsolcte or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Then Paris aprochyt, the Perelana hym wlth :
Radli on the right syde rakit he furth,
And bounet into batell with a brym will
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 6904.
Now pass we to the bold beggar
Robin Ilood and the Beggar (Clilld's Ballads, V. 106)
2. In hunting: (a) Of a hawk, to range wildly; fly wide of the game.

Their talk was all of iraining, terms of art,
"She ls too noble", he sald "to and lure.
Nor will ahe rake; there ls no baseness in her,
Tennyson, Merlin snd Vivien.
(b) Of a dog, to follow a wrong course. Sce the quotation.

All young dogs are apt to rake: that Is, to hunt with their noaes close to the ground, following their birds by the track rather than by the wind.
portsman's Gazetteer, p. 466
To rake about, to gsd or wander about. [Seotch.] rake ${ }^{3}$ (rāk), $v$. ; pret. and pp. raked, ppr. ruking. [<OSw. ruka, project, reach (raka frum, reaeh over, project), Dan. rage, project, pro trude, jut ont; allied to AS. reccan, streteh see rack ${ }^{1}$, retch1.] I. intrans. To incline from

## rakehellonian

the perpendicular or the liorizontal, as the mast, stem, or stem of a ship, the rafters ot a roof, the end of a tool, ete. See the noun.
The stern, when vlewed in the sheer plan, rakea ait, the with the live forming the boundary of the buttock. Thearte, Naval Arclı, 8107.
II. trans. To give a rake to ; cause to incline or slope. [Rare.]
Every face in it [the theater] commandling the stage, and the whole so admirably raked and turued to that centre that s hand can scarcely move in the great assemblage without the movement bellug aeen from thence.

Dickens, Uncommereial Traveller, Journey iii.
rake ${ }^{3}$ (rāk), n. [<rukic3, v.] 1. Inclination or slope a way from a perpendicular or a horizontal line. The rake of a slipp's mast is its inclination baekward, or rarely (in some pecullar rigg) forward; that of ship) is the slope ward from also called apo (See cut under vitamar) the keel a rool is its pitch or slope from the ridge to the csves o rake of a saw-tooth ia the angle of inclinatlon whleh a straight line drawn through the middle of the bnee of the tooth and its point formas with a radius also drawn throngh the middle of the base of the tooth; of a cutting-tool, the slope backward and downward from the edge on either slde or both sidea. Rako in a grinding-mill is a sloping or want of balanee of the rumner, produclng undue pres-
sure at one edge. 2. In enal-mi
2. In enal-mining, a series of thin layers of ironstone lying so near each other that they can all be worked together. [Derbyshire, Eng.] rake ${ }^{4}$ (rāk), $n$. [Abbr. of rakchell, ult. of rakel.] An idle, dissolute person; one who goes about in search of vicious pleasure; a libertine; an idle person of fashion.
We have now and then rakes in the habit of Roman senatore, snd grave politicians in the dress of rakes

Stcele, Spectator, No. 14.
I am in a fair Way to be casy, were it not for a Club of Female lakes who, under pretenee of taking their innoeent rambles, forsooth, and diverting thas Spleen, seldom fail to plague me twles or thrice a day to Cheapen Tea, or buy a skreen. . These Rakes are your dile Ladles of Faahlon, who, having nothing to 10 , employ thenselves
In tumbling over my ware. Steele, Spectator, No. 336. rake ${ }^{4}$ (rāk), $r$. i.; pret. and pp. roked, ppr. ruking. [<rake,$n$.$] To play the part of a rake;$ lead a dissolute, debauched life; practise lewdness.
'Tils hls own fault, that will rake and drink when he is but just crawled out of his grave. Suift, Journal to Stella, $x x$.

Women hid their neckR, snd veild their faces,
Shenstone, Epll, to Dodsley'a Cleone.
rake-dredge (rāk'drej), $n$. A combined rake and dredge used for collecting specimens in natural history. It is a heavy A-slaped Iron frame, to the arms of which bars of iron armed with long, thln, sharp
teeth, arranged like those of a rake are bolted bek teeth, arranged like those of a rake, are bolted haek to back. A rectangular frame of round iron, supporting a deep and fine dredge-net, is placed behind the rake, to re-

## rakee, $n$. See raki

rake-head (rāk'hed), n. In her., a bearing representing the head of a rake, or, more usually, four or five hooks or curved teeth inserted in a short rod.
rakehell (rāk'hel), a. and $n$. [A corruption of ruket, simulating rake $\mathbf{1}^{\mathbf{1}}, \imath_{0},+$ obj. hcll, as if one so bad as to be fouud only by raking hell, or one so reckless as to rake hell" (in double allusion to the "harrowing of hell": see harrow" and harrow ${ }^{1}$ ): see rakel, and cf. to rake hell, under rake ${ }^{\mathrm{I}}$, r.] I. a. Dissolute; base; profligate.

And farre away, anild their rakehell bands,
They spido a Lady left all suecourlease.
II. $\mu$. An abandoned fellow; a wiok especially, a dissolute fellow; a rake.
I thought it good, neeessary, and my hounden duty to sequalnt your goodness with the abominable, wleked, and detestable hehaviour of all these rowsey, ragged rabhlement of rake-hella, that under the pretenee of great misery, diseases, and other innumerable cslamities, which
they feign through great hypocrisy, do win and gsin they feign through great hypocrisy, do win and gsin
great alms in all placea where they wily wander, to the great alms in all placea where they wily wander, to the
utter deluding of the good givers. fiarman givers. A sort of lewd rake-hells, that care neither for God nor
the devil. B. Jonson, Every Msu In hia Humour, iv. I. A rakehell of the town, whose character is aet off with no other aecomplishment bitt excessive prodigality, profaneneas, intemperance, and hust, ia rewarded with a nady almosit ruined. Suefít, Agalnst Abolishing Christianlty

## rakehellonian $\dagger$ (rāk-he-lo'ni-an), $n_{0}$ [< rake-

 hell + -onian, as in Babylomian, ete.] A wild, dissolute fellow; a rakeliell. [Rare.]I have been a man of the town, or rather a man of wit, family of the contan Tom Brorn, Worke, II. 313. (Daries.)

## rakehelly

rakehelly（rāk＇hel－i），a．［＜rakchell $+-\mu 1$ ．Cf rukely．］Like or characteristic of a rakeliell． I scornc and spue out the rakehellyc route of our ragged
rymers． Dissipated，not to say rakchelly，countenancca．
rakelt $a$ and 1 ．EEarly mod．Fi．also robivl， Sc．ruchel：〈ME．rakel，rakle，racle，rakyl，vakil， hasty，rash，wild，く leel．reikull，reikoll，wan－ doring，unsettled（＜Icel．reilia，wander，roam see rake ${ }^{2}$ ）cf．Sw．dial．rakkel，a vagabonel， rakkla，wander，rove，freq．of raka，run hastily sce rakic ${ }^{2}$ ．Cf．lcel，rakall，Sw，räkel，Dan． rekel，a hound，lout，nsed as a tern of abuse．］ 1．a．Rash；hasty

0 rakel hand，to doon so foule amys．
II．n．A dissolute man．See rakehell．
rakelt，v．i．［ME．raklen；＜ralicl，a．］To act rashly or hastily．

Ne I nyl not rakle ab for to greven here．
rakelnesset，＂．［＜ME．rakelnesse，haste，rash ness；＜rakel + －ness．］Hastiness；rashness． 0 every man，be war of rakelness，
ve trowe no thyog withouten atrong witnease．
Chaucer，Manciple＇a Tale，1． 179
rakelyt，$a$ ．［＜rake $\left.{ }^{4}+-l y\right]^{1}$ ．Cf．rakehelly．］ rakelyt，a．

Our rakely young Feliowa live as much by their Wita as ever．C．Shadwell，Humours of the Army（1713） raker（rä’kẻr），$n$ ．［＜ME．rakere，rakyer； rake ${ }^{1}+$－er ${ }^{1}$ ．］1．One who or that which rakes． Specifically－（a）A persoo who uaea a rake；formeriy，a scavenger or atreet－cleaner．
Their busineas was declared to be that they ohould hire pcrana called rakers，with carts，to clean the atreets and carry away the dirt and filth thereol，under a penalty of
40 ．Mayherv，Iondon Labour and London Poor，II． 232 （b）A machine for raking hay，atraw，etc．，by horae or other power．（c）All instrument for raking out the ashes from
a fre or grate； $1 n$ locomotives，a self－acting contrivaice for cleaning the grate．（d）A gun so placed as to rake an enemy＇s vessel．

Down：ahe＇s welcome to us
Every man to his charge！man her $\mathrm{i}^{\prime}$ the bow well，
And place your rakers right．
Fletcher，Doubie Marriage，ii． 1.
（e）A plece of iron having pointed enda bent at right anglea in opposite directiona，used for raking out decayed mortar from the
2．A rake－like row of internal brauchial arch appendages of some fishes．See gill－raker．
rakery（rákèr－i），n．［＜rake ${ }^{-1}+$－ery．$]$ The con－ duct or practices of a rake；dissoluteness． ［Rare．］
He ．．．instructed his dordship in all the rakery and He intriguea of the lewd town．North，Lord Guilford，II． 300. rakeshamet（räk＇shām），$n$ ．$\quad\left[\left\langle r a k e^{1}, v .,+\right.\right.$ obj． shame，$n$ ．，as if＇one who gathers shame to him－ self＇；formed in moral amendment of rukehell．］ A vile，dissolute wretch．

Tormentora，rooks，and rakeshames，aold to iucre．
Miton，Reformation In Eng．，il
rakestalet（rāk＇stāl），$n$ ．［Also dial．rakestele；〈rake ${ }^{1}+$ stale $^{1}$ ，steal2．］A rake－handle．

That tale is not worth a rakestele．
Chaucer，Wife of Bath＇s Tale，L． 93. rake－vein（rāk＇vāu），n．In lead－mining，in Eng－ land，a vertical or highly inclined fissure－vein， as distinguished from the flat－vein，or flat，and the pipe－vein（a mass of ore filling an irregu－ larly elongated cavern－like opening）．［Derby－ shire，Eng．］
raki，rakee（rak＇ē），u．［＜Turk．rahit，spirits， brandy．Cf．arrack，rackil．］A colorless aro－ matic spirituous liquor，prepared from grain－ spirit，as in Greece，or from distilled grape－ juice，as in the Levant．
The hill－men on auch occasions conaume a coarae sort of rakee made from corn．${ }^{W}$ ．$I$ ．Russell，Diary in India，II． 181. Raw grain apirit，which is used in the country for mak－
ing raki．
U．S．Cons．Rep．，No．Ixvili．（1886），p． 640. raking ${ }^{1}$（rā＇king），n．［＜ME．rahynge；verbal n．of rakel，v．］1．The art of using a rake；a gathering or clearance with or as if with a rake；also，that which is raked or raked up．

But such a raking was never seen
As the raking o＇the Rnllien Green．
Battle of Pentland IItlls（Child＇a Ballads，VII．242）． 2．The act of raking into or exploring some－ thing；hence，a rigid scrutiny or examination； a depreciatory overhauling；censorious criti－ cism．
The average common achool received a raking which
would even gratily the sharp－aet critical appetite． would even gratily the sharp－aet critical appetite．
Jour．of Education，XVIII． 138.

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raking ${ }^{1}\left(1 \bar{a}^{\prime} \mathrm{king}\right), p^{\prime}, a . \quad\left[\mathrm{Ppr}\right.$ ．of rulic $\left.{ }^{1}, i_{\bullet}\right]$ Such as to rako：as，a rating fire aking ${ }^{2}$（rāking），p．a．［Ppr．of ralic3，v．］In－ lining；having a rake or inclination．－Raking bond，molding，ete See the nouns
raking－piece（ $1 \bar{a}$＇king－pēs），n．1．In a lridgo－ centering，a picce laid upon the sill supported by tho footing or impost of a pier．Upon the rak． Ing－pieces rest the atriking－piates，which aupport the ribs o drop ciear wien the arch is completed．
2．In a theater，a low and pointed bit of sconery used to unask an incline．
rakish ${ }^{1}$（1＇ス＇kish），a．［＜rahe $\left.{ }^{3}+-i s h^{1}.\right]$ Naut．， having an unusual amount of rake or inclina－ tion of the masts，as a vessel．The piratical craft of former times were distinguished for their rakish build．
But when they found，as they soon did，that the beauti－ ful，rakish－looking achooncr was averae to piracy，and care－ less of plunder，．．．they declared inrat neutrality，then
adheaion．
Whyte Melville，White Roae，II．i．
rakish ${ }^{2}$（rā＇kish），a．［＜rake ${ }^{4}+-i s h{ }^{1}$ ．］1．Re－ sembling or given to the practices of a rake； given to a dissolnte life；lewd；debauched．
The arduous task of converting a rakish lover．
Macaulay．
2．Jaunty．
rakishly（rā＇kish－li），adv．［＜rakish $\left.{ }^{2}+-l y^{2} \cdot\right] 1$.
In a lakish or dissoluto manner．－2．Jauntily． rakishness ${ }^{1}$（rā＇kish－nes），u．［＜rakish ${ }^{1}+$ －ness．］The aspect of a rakish vessel．
rakishness ${ }^{2}$（rä＇kish－nes），n．［＜rakish2＋ －ness．］1．The character of being rakish or dissolute；dissoluteness．

If the lawyer had been preauming on Mra．Transome＇a Ignorance as a woman，or on the stupid rakishness of the originail heir，the new heir would prove to him that he
had caiculatcd rashly．George Eliot，Felix Holt， 11. had caiculated rashly
2．Jauntiness．
akket，$n$ ．A Middle English form of rack． raklet，$v$. ．A variant of rakel．
rakshas，rakshasa（rak＇shas，rak＇shạ－są̣），$n$ ． ［Skt．］In Hind．myth．，one of a class ot evil spirits or genii．They are cruel monatera，frequenting cemeteries，devouring hunian beinga，and assuming any shape at pleasure．They are generally hideons，but some， eapecially the femaies，aliure by their beanty．
Rakusian（ra－kū＇si－ạn），$n$ ．［Ar．］A member of a Clixistian sect mentioned by Mohammedan writers as having formerly existed in Arabia． Little is known of it，but its tenets appear to be a further corruption of those of the Men－ dæans or Sabians．Blunt．
râle（räl），$n$ ．［＜F．rale，OF．raale，rasle，rat－ tling in the throat，$\langle$ F．raler，OF．raller，rattle， ＜LG．ratelen，rateln，rattle：see rattle．Cf． rail4．］In pathol．，an abnormal sound heard on auscultation of the lungs，additional to and not merely a modification of the normal re－ spiratory inurmur．－Cavernous râle．See cavern－ ous．－Crepitant rale，a very flne crackling rale heard during inspiration in the first atage of pneumoala．Also called vesicular rale．－Dry rale，a non－bubbling reapira－ tory rile，caused by constrlction of a bronchlal tube or larger all－passage．The high－pitched whistliag dry rale is called a sivilant ralled a sonorous rale．－Moist rales，bubbling raile，fine or coarse，produced by iiquid or aemillquid in the bron－ chiai tube，bronchi，trachea，or larynx．－Pleural rale， an abnormal sound produced within the pleura，as a fric－ tion sound，or metallic tinkling，or a auccusslon sound．－ Subcrepitant rale，a very fine bronchiai bubbling rale．
Ralfsia（ralf＇si－ai），n．［NL．（Berkeley），named in honor of Johin Ralff，an English botanist．］ A small genus of olive－brown seaweeds of the class Phreosporex，type of the order Iialfsiaceæ． They are rather small homeiy plants，growing on stones， rocks，or the ahells of mollusks and cruataceans．Three speciea are found on the New England coast．
Ralfsiaceæ（ralf－si－ā＇sē－ē），n．pl．［N1．．，くRalf－ sia＋－acer．］An order of olive－brown sea－ weeds，typified by the genus Ralfsia．The fronda are horizontally expanded，aometimea crustaceous；and shaped paraphyses and apheroldal aporangia．
rall．An abbreviation of rallentando．
rallentando（rål－len－tản＇dọ），a．［It．，ppr．of ral－ lentare $=$ F．ralentir，slacken，relent，abate，re tard：see relent．］In music，becoming slower with decreasing rapidity．Also rallentato．Ab－ breviatedrall．Compareritardanclo and ritenuto． ralliance $\left(\right.$ ral＇i－gns），$n$ ．［＜rally ${ }^{1}+$－ance．］ The act of rallying．［Rare．］Imp．Diet．
Rallidæ（ral＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，＜Rallus＋ －idx．］A family of paludicole grallatorial pre－ cocial birds，typified by the genus Rallus，and divided into Fallinse，Gallinulinx，and Fulicinx， or rails，galliuules，and coots，to which some add Oeydrominxe and Himantornithinx；the rails and their allies．There are upward of 150 species，found

Sincarly all parts of the world，in swaings and marshes．
 who dallies or reassembles；one who reunites， as disordered or seattered forces．
rallier ${ }^{2}$（ral＇i－èr）， 1 ．［＜vally $\left.{ }^{2}+-e r^{1}.\right]$ One who rallies or banters．［Rare．］Imp．Jiet． alliform（ral＇i－fôrm），${ }^{\prime}$ ．［＜NL．rulliformis， ＜Rallus，a rail，＋L．forma，form．］Having the structure of or an aftinity with the rails；ral－ line in a broad sense；of or pertaining to the Ralliformes．
Ralliformes（ral－i－fôr＇mēz），n．pl．［NI．，pl．of ralliformis：seo ralliform．］A superfamily of paludicole precocial grallatorial birds，repre－ scuted by the family Rallidx in a broad sense， containing the rails and their allies，as distin－ guished from the Gruiformes，or related birds of the crane type．
Rallinæ（ra－línē），n．pl．［NL．，くRallus + －inæ．］ The leading subfamily of Ralliclx，including the genus Rallus and related genera；the rails．The apecies are atrictiy paiudicole；the bouy la great becom－ wresaed；the form tapers in iront，andige ap tail ；the winga are ahort and rounded；the tail hat weive feathera；the thighs are ver muacular，and the flank－feathera are notably colored；the ibiæa are naked bclow；tite tarsi are scuteilate in front and the toea are long，cieft to the base，and not lobed o bviously marglned．Beaidea Rallus，the leading genera are Porzana and Crex．There are about 60 apeclea，found llin countriea
ralline（ral＇in），a．［NL．，＜Rallus + －inel．］Per taining or related to the genus Rallus or fam－ ily Rallidx；resembling a rail；ralliform in a narrow sense．
rallum（ral＇um），n．；pl．ralla（－ï）．［ $\mathrm{L}_{1},<$ ra－ dere，scrape，scratch：see rascl，razel．］An implement used as a scraper by husbandmen among the Romans，consisting of a straight handle and a triangnlar blade．－Rallum－shaped， ating squarely as the blade of a atylua
Rallus（ral＇us），$u$ ．［NL．，＜F．rale，OF．rasle，a rail：see rails．］The leading genus of Rallina containing the true rails，water－xails，or marsh

hens，having the bill longer than the head，slen－ der，compressed，and decurved，with long nasal groove and linear subbasal nostrils，and the coloration plain below，but with conspicuously banded flanks．See ruils．
allyl（ral＇i），v．；pret．and pp．rallied，ppr．ral－ lying．［Early mod．E．rallie，$\langle\mathrm{OF}$ ，rallier，ra－ lier， F. rallier，rally，＜re－，again，+ alier，allier， bind，ally：seo ally ${ }^{1}$ ，and cf．rely ${ }^{1}$ and rely $\left.{ }^{2}.\right]$ I． trans．1．To bring togetler or into order again by urgent efiort；urge or bring to reunion for joint action；hence，to draw or call together in general for a common purpose：as，to rally a disorganized army；to rally voters to the polls．

Therc＇a no help now；
The ariny a scatter＇d all，through discontent，
Not to be rallied up in haste to help this． Fletcher，Loyal Subject，iii． 1.
2．To call up or together，unite，draw，gather up，concentrato，etc．，energetically．
Prompta them to rally all their sophistry．
Dccay of Christian Piety．
Grasping hia foe in mortal agony，he rallied his atrength
for a flinal blow． Philip rallied himself，and iried to speak up to the oid standard of respectability

II．intrans．1．To come together or into or－ der again with haste or ardor；rounite ener－ getically；hence，to gather or become conjoined for a common end；cohere for aid or support．

And then we rally＇d on the hilla．
Up ${ }^{\circ}$ and W＇ar Them A＇，Willie（Child＇a Bailada，VII．260）
rally
2ey ralled round their fiags，and renewed the assanlt．
2．To come into renewed energy or action；ac－ quire new or renewed strength or vigor；un－ dergo restoration or recovery，either partial or complete：as，the market rullied from its de－ pression；the patient rallied about midnight．
Innumerable parts of matter chanced then to rally
gether and to form themsclves into this new world．
Catholiclam hadrallied，add had driven back Protestant－ ism even to the German Ocean．

Hacaulay，Von Ranke＇s Hist．Popes． rally ${ }^{1}$（ral＇i），$n_{.}$；pl．rallies（－iz）．［＜rally $\left.{ }^{1}, v_{0}\right]$ 1．A rapid or ardent reunion for effort of any kind；a renewal of energy in joint action；a quick recovery from disorder or dispersion，as of a body of troops or other persons．－2． Theat．，specifically，the general seramble or chase of all the players in a pantomime；a mêlée of pantomimists，as at the end of a transformation scene．
The last scene of all，which in modern pantomime fol－ lows upon the shadowy chase of the characters called the 3．In lavn－tennis，the return of the ball over the net from one side to the other for a number of times consecutively．－4．A quick recovery from a state of depression or exhaustion；re－ newal of energy or of vigorous action；return to or toward the prior or normal condition，as in disease，trade，active exertion of any kind， etc．：as，a rally in the course of a disease；a rally in prices．
The two atand to one another like men；rally follows rally ln qulck succesalon，each fighting as if he thought to tinish the whole thing out of hand．
rally ${ }^{2}$（ral＇i），$v$ ；pret lying．［＜F．railler，dail：see rails］ppr．ral To attack with raillery；treat with jocose，sa－ tirical，or sareastic pleasantry；make merry with in regard to something；poke fun at；quiz．

Strephon had iong confess＇d hls aumorous paln，
Which gay Corinna rallied with disdaln．
Gay，The Fan，i． 40.
Snake has just been rallying me on our mutual attsch．
Sheridan，School for Scandal，it
$=$ Syn．Banter，etc．（see banter），joke，quiz，tcase．
II．intrans．To nso pleasantry or satirical merrisaent．
Juvenal has railed more wittily than IIorace has rallied．
Dryden，OrIg．and Prog．of Satire． This gentleman rallies the best of any man I know； are in your heart not unwilling to grant hlm ：to wit，that you are gulity of an excess is something which ia in itzelf laudable．Stcele，Spectator，No． 422. rally ${ }^{2}$（ral＇i），$n$ ．［＜rally $\left.{ }^{2}, v_{.}\right]$An exercise of good humor or satirical merriruent．［Rare．］ bantering（rali－ing－li），ads．In a rallying， bantering，or quizzical manner．［Rare．］
＂What！tired already，Jacob＂s would－be successor？＂
asks she rallyinyly．
R．Broughton，Doctor Cupld，ix． rallying－point（ral＇i－ing－point），n．A place， person，or thing at or about which persous rally， or come together for action．
ralph（ralf），＂．［Appar．from the personal name Ralph．］1．An alleged or imagined evil spirit wbo does mischief in a printing－house． ［Printers＇slang，Eng．］－2．A familiar name of the raven，Corvus corax．
ralstonite（râl＇stọn－īt），$u$ ．［After J．Grier Ralston，of Norristown，Pennsylvania．］A flu－ oride of aluminium and calcium，occurring in
transparent isometric octalhelrons with cryolite transparent isometric octahelrons with cryolite in Greenland．
$\operatorname{ram}^{1}$（ram），n．［＜ME．ram，ramme，rom，〈AS． ram，ramm，rom；＝D．ram $=$ MLG．LG．ram $=\mathrm{OHG} . \mathrm{ram}$, rammo，MHG．ram，G．ramm，a ram，male sheep．Hence ram ${ }^{2}$ ．Cf．vam ${ }^{3}$ ．］The male of the sheep，Ovis aries，and other ovine quadrupeds；a tup．See cuts under Ovis and quadrieornous．The Ram，Aries，one of the aigna and
ram $^{2}$（ram），$n$ ．［＜ME．ram，ramme，〈 AS．ram， ramm $=\mathrm{D} . \mathrm{ram}, \mathrm{m} .,=\mathrm{MHG} . \mathrm{G}$. ramme，f．，a battering－ram；orig．a particular use of ram ${ }^{1}$ ， in allusion to the way a ram uses his head in fighting．］1．An instrument for battering， crushing，butting，or driving by impact．specif－ cally－（a）Same as battering－tam．

Bring up your rams，
And with their armed heads make the fort totter．
（b）A solld pointed prolection or beak jutting from the bow of a war．vessel，used both In ancient and in recent times for crushing in an enemy＇s vessel by helug driven
agalnst it．See def．2，and cut under entonolon．（e）The heavy weight of a plie－drtving machine，which．falla upon

494 S
ine head of the pile ：same ss monkey，3．（d）The piston In the lsrge cyliader of a hydraulic press，（e）A hooped ing blow on the end．（ $f$ ）in metal－coorking，a steam－ham－ mer used in forming a bloom．
2．A steam ship of war armed at the prow be－ low the water－line with a heavy metallic beak

or spur，intended to destroy an enemy＇s ship by the force of collision．The beak is often so far Independent of the vital structure of the ship that，In the out easentlal injury to the ahip to which it helonge．See also cuts under beak．－Hydraulic ram．See hydraulic． ram $^{2}$（ram），v．；pret．and pp．rammed，ppr．ram－ ming．［S ME．rammen，ram，ram；cf．D．ram－ men＝MLG．rammen，ram，batter，＝G．rammen， ram，bore or drive in（＞Dan．ramme，hit，strike， ram，drive）；from the noun：see raml，n．］I． trans．1．To strike with a ram；drive a ram or similar object against；batter：as，the two ves－ sels tried to ram each other．－2．To force in； drive down or together：as，to ram down a car－ tridge；to ram a charge；to ram piles into the earth．
Somewhat of trepidation might be observed in his man． ner as he rammed down the balls

Batham，logoldshy Legends，I． 143. 3．To fill or compact by pounding or driving． Lady Len．No man shall ever come withln my gates．
Men．Fos．Wilt thon ram up thy porch－hold？

Narston and Barksted porch－hold？
A bitch ．．was flited wlth some cound materials，and ramin＇d to make the foundation solid．
4．To stuff as if with a ram；cram．
By the lord，s luck－basket！rammed me in with foul shirts sud amocks，socka，foul stocking
Shak．，M．Mreasy napk
W．of W．， They ramane in great piles of wonde，which they lay very
dcep．
Coryat，Cruditlea，y． 206. Do not bring your Fisop，your politician，unless you csn
ram up his mouth with clovea． ram up his mouth with clovea．B．Jonson，Poetaster，iii． 1.
II．intrans．To beat or pound anything，in any of the transitive senses of ram．
So was it imposaible that the wais of Iericho should fall cugines． Finding that he could do 110 good by ramming with logs of timber，he get one of the gatea on fre．

Bacon，Hlat．Hen．V1I．
With all the watchfulneas and all the allll in the worid， pack without a ship built for rarming．
reely，p． 160. ram
strongly）$), ~ a . ~[<~ I c e l . ~ r a m r, ~ s t r o n g ~(r a m l i g a, ~$ strongly $),$ Sw．ram，strong，perfect，mere
（en ram bonde，＇a perfect boor＇），＝Dan．ram． （en ram bonde，＇a perfect boor＇），＝Dan．ram，
sbarp，acrid，rank，mere（ram jydsk，＇pure Jut－ ish＇）． 1 I．Strong；as a prefix，very：used as a prefix in ranshaehle，rambustious，ote．－2． Strong－scented；stinking：as，ram as a fox． Latham．
Ramadan，Ramadhan（ram－a－dan＇），n．［Also Ramazan，Ramadzan，and Rhamazan；$=\mathrm{F}$ ． ramazan，ramadan $=$ Sp．ranuedan $=\mathrm{Pg}$. rama－ dan，remedão $=$ Turk．Pers．ramazān，〈 Ar．ra－ madan，the name of the 9 th month of the Moslem year，＜ramed（ramad），be heated or hot．］The ninth month of the Mohammedan year，and the period of the annual thirty days＇fast or Moham－ medan Lent，rigidly observed daily from dawn until sunset，when all restrictions are removed． The lunar reckoning of the Mohammedan calendar bringa Its recurrence about eleven days earlier each year，so that It pasaes through all the aeasons auccessively 1 l a cycle of about thirty－three years；hut 1 t is aupposed that when it was named it was regularly one of the hot months， lowed by the three daya＇least called the Lesser Baira fol－ ramage ${ }^{1}+\left(\mathrm{ram}^{\prime} \bar{a} \mathrm{j}\right)$ ，a．and n．［I．a．＜ME．ram－ age，$\langle$ OF．ramage，of or belonging to branches， wild，rude，＜LL．＂ramatieus，of branches，ऽ ra－ mus，a branch ：see ramus．II．n．〈OF．rantage， branches，branching，song of birds on the branches，etc．，〈LL．＊ramaticum，neut．of＊ra－ matieus，of branches：see I．］I．a．1．Hav－ ing left the nest and begun to sit upon the
branches：said of birds．
bracher，a manac hale
A macher，a mage hawke．
Nor must you expect from high antiquity the distlnc－ tions of eyos and ramage liswks．

## Hence－2．Wild or sara Broune，Misc．Tracte，v

Longe ye gan after hym abydc，
A wilde
chasing at that houred tyde．
Rom．of Partenay（E．E．T．S．），1．527．
Enlis he fo not wlas no sage，
No more than lis note
Rom．of the Rose，1． 5384. Yet if she were so tickle as ye would take no stand，so Greene，Gwydonlus（1593）．（Hallizell．）

## Also ramish，rammish．

II．n．1．The branching of trees or plants； branches collectively．－2．The warbling of birds among branches；bird－song．
When Immelodious winds but made thee［a lute］move， Drummond，Sonnets，il． 10.
3．A branch of a pedigree；lineage；kindred． Cotgrave．－4．Courage．Prompt．Parv．，p． 422. ramage ${ }^{2}$ ，$n$ ．Same as rummage．
ramagioust（ra－mā＇jus），a．［＜ME．rumagous， ramagious，＜ramage，wild：see ramage ${ }^{1}$ ．］Un－ tamed；wild．Coles， 1717.
ramal（rā＇mạl），a．［＜NL．＊ramalis，〈 L．ramus，a branch：see ramus．］1．In bot．，of or belonging to a branch；growing or originating on a branch； rameal．－2．In anat．and zoöl．，pertaining to a ramus；of the character of a ramus：as，the ramal part of the jaw－bone．
Ramalina（ram－q－li＇nạ̈），n．［NL．（Acharius）， ＜L．ramale，twigs，shoots，＜ramus；a branch： see ramus．］A genus of crustaceous lichens of the tribe P＇armeliacei and family Usneei．The thallus is iruliculose or finally pendulous，mostly com－ pressed or at length aubloiliaceous；tha apothecia are acutelliform；the spores are ellipsoid or oblong，bilocn－ lar，and colorless．
ramass $\dagger$（ra－mas＇），v．t．［＜ $\mathbf{F}$. ramasser，bring to－ gether，gather，＜re－，again，+ amasser，heap up： see amass．］To bring together；gather up； unite．
And when they have ramast many of aeveral kindea and tastes，according to the appetite of those they trest，they Cmen one vesael，and then another．
Comical IIist．of the World in the Moon（1659）．（Halliwell．）
ramastrum申（ra－mas＇trum），n．；pl．ramastrı （－trä̉）．［NL．，＜L．ramus，a branch，＋dim．－as－ ter．$]$ In bot．，one of the secondary petioles，or petiolules，of compound leaves．Liudley．
Ramayana（rä－mà́＇yạ－nä），n．［Skt．Rāmàyana， ＜Rama（see def．）＋ayan̈a，a going，course，pro－ gress，expedition，$\langle i$ ，go：see go．］The name of one of the two great epic poems of ancient India，the other being the Mahabharata．It glves the history of Rama，especially of hia expedition through god IIanuman，hla wife Sita，carried away of the monkey vana
rambade（ram＇bād），n．［＜F．rambade，＂the bend or wale of a gally＂（Cotgrave），also ram－ bate；cf．Pg．ar－rombada，a platform of a gal－ ley．］Nawi，the elevated platform built across the prow of a galley for boarding，ete．
rambeh（ram＇be），$n$ ．［Said to be connected with Malay rambūtan，＜rambut，hair：see rambutan．］ The fruit of a middle－sized tree，Baccaurea sa－ pida，of the Euphorbiacex，found in Malacca， Burma，etc．The fruit is globose，half an lnch long yellowlah in color，aeveral－celled，with a pleasant auhacid yello
OF Maberget（ram＇bérj），n．［Also remberge；＜ OF．Tamberge；origin obscure．］A long，nar－ row war－ship，swift and easily managed，for－ merly used on the Mediterranean．
By virtne thereof，through the retention of some aerial gusts，are the huge ramberges，mighty gallions，\＆c．，launch－ ed from thelr statlons．

Ozell，tr．of Rabelals，Iii．51．（Nares．）
ramble（ $\mathrm{ram}^{\prime} \mathrm{bl}$ ），$r . i$. ；pret．and pp. rambled， ppr．rambling．［An altered form（with dissimi－ lation of $m m$ to $m b$ ）of dial．rammle，く ME． ＊ramelen，freq．of ramen，E．dial．rame，roam， ramble：see roam．］1．To roam or wander about in a leisurely manner；go from point to point carelessly or irregularly；rove：as，to ramble about the city or over the country．

Bold Robin Hood he would ramble away．
Robin Hood and the Ranger（Child＇s Ballada，V．207）．
My firat Entrance upon thls Bambling kind of Life．
Dampier，Voyages，II．，Pret．
2．To take a wavering or wandering course； proceed with irregular turns，windings，or transitions；show a lack of definite direction or arrangement：as，a rambliug path or house；
ramble
4949
a rambling discourse；the vine rambles every
way；he rambled on in his incoherent spech． But wisdom does not lie in the rambling lmagination of men＇s minds

O＇er hla ample sldea the rambling sprays
Luxurtant ahoot
Chomson，Spring
Our home is a rambling old place，on the outakirta of a
3．To reel；stagger．Halliwell．［Prov．Eng．］
－Syn．1．Ramble，Stroll，Saunter，Rove， Range，Stray．Ramble，by derivstton，also stroll aud saunter，snd stray when used in thts sense，express a less extended courae than the others．To ramble or stroll is to go about，aa fancy leads，for the pleasure of being shread． may aulenter or go along jay，aud therefore alowiy．One far as it goes To romble rove or roan is to pursue a courge that is not very atraight．Oue may rove，roam，or wander with some briakness or for some object，as in search of a loat child．One may wander about or stray about because he has lost his way．The wlid besat rangea，roves，or roams in aearch of prey．Roam expres
ramble（ram＇bl），n．［＜ramble，v．］1．A roving or wandering movement；a going or turning about irregularly or indefinitely；especially，a leisurely or sauntering walk in varying direc tions．
Coming home after a short Chrlatmas ramble，I found a tter upon my table
In the middle of a brook，whose sllver ramble
Down twenty little fails，through reeda and bramble
Traclng along，it brought me to a cave．
Keats，Endymion， 1
On returning from our ramble，we pasaed the house of
2．A place to ramble in；a mazy walk or tract．
－3．In coal－mining，thin slaly beds of stone， taken down with the coal，above which a good roof may be met with．Gresley．
rambler（ram＇blèr），$n$［［ ramble，$r,+-c r 1]$ One who rambles；a rover；a wanderer．
There is a palr of Stock a by every Wstch house，to aecure night ramulers in．Dampier，Voysgea，II．i．77．
rambling（ram＇bling），$m$ ．［Verbal n．of ram－ ble，v．］1．The act of wandering about，or from place to place
Rambling mskes little alteration In the mind，ualess proper care be taken to improve it by the observations thst are made．${ }_{\text {Pococke，}}$ Description of the East，II．it． 277
2．A roving excursion or course；an indefinite or whimsical turning back and forth．

Thy money she will waste
In the vain ramblings of a vulgar taste．
Crabbe，Worka，I． 73.
And oft In ramblinge on the wold
aaw the village lighta below．
T＇ennysom，Miller＇s Daughter．
ramblingly（ram＇bling－li），adv．In a rambling manner．
rambooset，ramboozet，$n$ ．See rumbooze
ram－bow（ram＇bou），$n$ ．A ship＇s bow of such construction that it may be effieiently used in ramming：
rambunctious（ram－bungk＇shus），$a$ ．Same as rambustious．［Colloq．，U．S．］
rambustious（ram－bus＇tyus），a．［Also ram－ bunctious；a slang term of no definite forma－ tion，as if $<$ ram $^{\mathrm{S}}+$ bust $^{2}+-$ ious．Cf．E．dial． rumbustical，rumgumptious，rumbumptious，ete．， boisterous，slang forms of the same general type．］Boisterous；careless of the comfort of others；violent；arrogant．［Low．］
And as for that black－whakered alligator，．let me ahaped claws of hts．

Bulver，My Novel，xi． 19.
rambutan，rambootan（ram－bö＇tan），n．［Also rambostan；＜Malay rambūtan，sö called in al－ lusion to the villose covering of the fruit，＜ram－ but，hair．］The fruit of Nephelium lappaceum， a lofty tree of the Malay archipelago．It is of an oval form，somewhat flattened， 2 Inches long，of s reddish
coior，snd covered with soft spines or hatra．The edible coior，snd covered with soft gpines or hatra．The edible psit is ans aril，snd is of a pleazant subscid taste．The tree is related to the lichl and longan，and is cultivated in
rambyt，$a$ ．［ME．；cf．ramp．］Spirited；pran－ cing；ramping（？）．

I aalle be at journee with gentille knyghtea，
On a ramby atede fulle jolyly graythide．
Morte Arthure（E．E．T．S．），1． 373.
ram－cat（ram＇kat），n．A tom－cat．
Egad i old malds will presently be found
and writlag their dead ram－cats la holy ground
Wolcot（P．Pindar），Peter＇a Peasion．
Ram－cat is oider than Peter．Smollettuaea the word in
ina tranalation of Gil Blaa：＂They brought me a ragout made of ram－cat＂（vol．1．ch．
ramé（ra－mā＇），a．［OF．rame，branched，＜L． ＂ramatus，branched，＜ramus，a branch：see ra－ mus．］Iu her．，same as attireer．
rameal（rä＇mē－al），$\alpha$ ．［〈rame－ous + －al．$]$ Grow－ Also rameous．
Ramean（rā＇mẹ－an），n．［＜Ramće or Ramus （see liamist）+ －an．$]$ A Ramist．
ramed（ramd），a．［Appar．，with E．suffix－eतt ${ }^{2}$ ， ＜F．ramé，pp．of ramer，prop，support（crecp－ ing plants），＜rame，f．，OF．raim，m．，a branch， stake，F．dial．rain，raime $=$ Pr．ram，ramp $=$ It．ramo，〈 L．ramus，a branch：see remus．］ Noting a vessel on the stocks when all the frames are sct upon the keel，the steu and stern－post put up，and the whole adjusted by the ram－line．
ramee，$n$ ．See ramie．
ramekin（ram＇e－kin），n．［Alsorammekin，rame quin；＜ F ．romequin，a sort of pastry made with cheese，＜OFlom．rammeken，toasted bread．］ Toasted cheese and bread，or toast and cheese； Welsh abbit；also，bread－crumb baked in a pie－pan with a farce of cheese，eggs，and other ingredients．E．Phillips， 1706.
ramelt，$n$ ．See rummel．
ramellose（ram＇el－ōs），a．［＜ramcllus＋－ose． In algology，bearing or cliaracterized by ra－ melli．See ramellus．

Fiascicull of extreme brsnches densely ramellose．
H．C．Wood，Fresh－Wreter
H．C．Wood，Fresh－Wrster Algx，p． 207.
ramellus（rặ－mel＇us），$n . ;$ pl．ramelli $(-i)$ ．［NL．， dim．of L．ramus，a branch：see ramus，ramu－ lus．］In algology，a ramulus，or，more specifi cally，a branch smaller and simpler than a ram－ ulus，oceurring at the growing tip．
rament（rā－ment＇），n．［＜L．ramentum，usually in pl．ramenta，serapings，shavings，chips，seales bits，＜radcre，scrape，shave：see rasel，razel． 1．A scraping；shaving．－2．In bot．，same as ramentum．［Rare．］
ramentaceous（ram－en－tā＇shius），$a$ ．［＜rament ＋－accous．］In bot．，covered with ramenta． ramentum（rā－men＇tum），n．；pl．ramenta（－tä） ［NL．：see rament．］1．Same as rament，I．－ 2．In bot．，a thin，chaffy scale or outgrowth from the epidermis，sometimes appearing in great abundance on young shoots，and par－ ticularly well developed on the stalks of many ferns：same as palea（which see for cut）．
ferns：same as palea（which see for cut）．
rameous（rā＇mē－us），a．［＜L．rameus，of or be
longing to boughs or branches，＜ramus，a
branch：see ramus．Cf．ramous，ramose．］Same as rameal．
ramequint，n．See ramekin．
Rameside（ram＇$\Theta$－sid），a．and n．［＜Ramescs $+-i d e^{2}$ ．］I．a．Pertaining or relating to any of the ancient Egyptian kings named Rameses or Ramses，or to their families or government． The principal kinga of the name were Rameses II．of the nineteenth dyossty and Rameaes III．of the twentieth．
II．$n$ ．A member of the line or the family of Rameside kings．
ramfeezle（ram－fézzl），v．t．；pret．and pp．ram feezled，ppr．ramfeezling．［Appar．＜ram
feeze．］To fatigue；exhaust．［Scotch．］

My awkward nuse aair pieada and begs I would na write She＇s satt st best，and something lazy．
ram－goat（ram＇göt），n．A low，tortuous leaf shrub，Xanthoxylum spinifex（Fagara microphyl－ Shrub，danthoxylum spinifex（Fagara microphyl－
lum），found on arid sliores in the West Indies and South America．
ramgunshock（ram－gun＇shok），$a$ ．［Also ram－ gunshoch，rangunshock，rugged；origin obscure．］ Rough；rugged．［Scotch．］

Our ramgunshock，glum gndeman
Ia out snd owre the water．
Had I the Wyte．
ram－head（ram＇hed），$n$ ．1．An iron lever for raising up great stones．－2†．Naut．，a halyard block．－3t．A cuekold．
To be called ram－head la a title of honour，and a name ram－headed（ram＇hed＂ed），$a$ ．Representes with the head of a ram，as a sphinx；furnished with the head of a ram，as a sphinx；furnished
with ram＇s horns，as a sphinx＇s head；crioceph－ alous（which see）．
rami，n．Plural of ramus．
ramicorn（rā＇mi－kôrn），$n$ ．and $a$ ．［＜NL．rami cornis，＜L．ramus，a branch，＋cormu，horn． I．n．In onnith．，the horny sheath of the side of the lower mandible，in any way distinguished from that covering the rest of the bill．
The ramicorn，which covera the sidea of the rami of the
ower mandihle．Coues，Proc．Phila．Acad．（1866），p． 276.
II．a．In entom．，having ramified antennæ，
as a hemipterous insect；pertaining to the
Ras a hemicornes．

Ramilie
ramicorneous（rā－mi－kôr＇nệ－us），a．［＜ramicorn Ramicornes（rä－mi－kôr＇ıèz），the rnt of ramicornis：see rumicorn．］ln entomo，a group of hamicorms：see rumicorn．］in entom，a group næ．See rumose．
amie（ram＇ē），n．［Also ramee；Malay．］A plant，the so－called China grass，Bochmeria ni－ nea，or its fiber．The plant is a perennial ahrub with herbaceous ahoota，native in the Malsy 1alaods，China，and Japan．It has long been cultivated in parts of tie Liaat Indier to aupply fiber for fish－nets and cloths，and in China and Japan textiles of great beauty are made from this material．（see gras8－cloth．）In length，thickineas，and
woodincss the stems most nearly reaemble hemp．The woodincss the stems most nearly resemble hemp．The
fiber is unsurpassed in strength，is in an exceptional de－ fiber is unsurpassed in strength，is in an exceptional de－
gree maffected by moisture，In flnenesa rivals flax，and lias a siliky luster shared only by jute．The plant can be grown in sny moderate climate－to the southern United statea and aa far north sa New Jersey，aa demonatrated by experiment Also called cambric，silk－grass，and ramie－ hemp；In Indla，rhea．See cut under Bohameria．
ramie－fiber（ram ${ }^{\prime}$ ē－fi＂hèr），$n$ ．See ramie．

## ramie－plant（ram e－plant），$n$ ．See ramie．

ramification（ram＂i－fi－kā＇shon），n．［＝F．rami－ fication $=$ Sp．ramificacion $=$ Pg．ramificação $=$ It．ramificazione，＜ML．＂ramificatio（ $n$－），＜ ramificare，ramify：see ramify．］1．The act or process of ramifying，or the state of being rami－ fied；a branching out；division into branches， or into divergent lines，courses，or parts，as of trees or plants，blood－vessels，a mountain－chain， a topic or subject，etc．－2．The manner or re－ sult of ramifying or branching；that which is ramified or divided into branches；a set of branches：as，the ramification of a coral；the ramifications of an artery or a nerve；the rami－ fications of the capillaries，or of nerves in an insect＇s wing．See cuts under Dendrocoela and embryo．
Inflinite vascular ramifcations
the microacepe
a．Taylor．
3．In bot．，the branching，or the manner of branching，of stems and roots．－4．One of the branches or divergent lines or parts into which anything is divided；a division or subdivision springing or derived from a main stem or source： as，the ramifications of a conspiracy；to pursue a subject in all its ramifications．
When the radlcal Ides branches out into paraliel rami－ fications，how can s consecutive series be formed of aenses in thelr nature collateral？Johnsen，Eng．Dict．，Pref．
5．The production of figures resembling branches．－Point of ramification，in the integral cal－ culus，a potnt on the plane of Imagtnary qusntity where cuus，or more values of the fuuction beceme equal．Also two or more values．
ramified（ram＇i－fid），a．In zoöl．and anat．， branched；having branches；dividing and re－ dividing：as，ramified nervures of the wings． －Ramified corpuscle，a lscuna of bone，laving long $\rightarrow$ Render processers which ramify and inosculate with those of other lacunæ；an ordinary bone－cell．
ramifiorous（rā－mi－flō＇rus），a．［＜L．ramus， branch，+ flas（flor－），flower．］Flowering on the branches
ramiform（rā＇mi－fôrm），a．［＝F．ramiforme，＜ L．ramas，a branch，+ forma，form．］In bot． and zoöl．，resembling a branch．Henslow．
ramify（ram＇i－f̄），$v . ;$ pret．and pp．ramified， ppr．ramifying．［＜F．ramifier＝Pr．Sp．Pg． ramificar＝It．ramificure，〈 ML．＂ramificare（in pp．ramificatus），branch，ramify，く L．ramus，a branch（see ramus），+ －ficare，（ facere，make．］ I．intrans．1．To form branches；shoot into branches，as the stem of a plant，or anything analogous to it；branch out．
When they［asparsgua－plants］are older，and begln to ramify，they loae ihía quality．Arbuthnot，Alimeots， p ． 61. The＂test＂has a aingle round orifice，from which，when gtreama forth speedily giving off ramifying extengions W．B．Carpenter，Mlcroa．，\＆ 397.
2．To diverge in various ways or to different points；stretch out in differont lines or courses； radiate．
The eatabliahments of our large carrters ramify through－ into bromehes or parts； extend in different lines or directions．
Whoever considers the few radical poattions which the Scriptures afforded him will wonder by what energetic operations he expanded them to such an extent，and It ís also inflnitely ramified，diversifled，extending every－ where，snd tonchling everything．

D．Wesster
Ramilie（ram＇i－lē），$u$ ．［＜ A name given to various articles or modes of dress，in commemoration of Marlborough＇s vic－ tory at Ramillies in Belginm over the French

## Ramilie

under Villeroi，in 1706：elhiefly used attribu－ tively．The Ramilie hat was a form of cocked hat worn
in the time of Gcorge 1．Its peculiarity consisted in the in the time of Gcorge 1．Its peculiarity consisted in the
sdjustmeut of the hat－brim－apparently the one in which stjustment ocks are nearly equal in length sndi similar in arrsngement．The Ramitie wig，worn 8 s late as the time called the Rsumilie plait or tail，with a very large bow at the top sid s smaller one at the bottom．
A peculiar－shaped hat was known as the＂Ramilie cock．＂ While in this country，the natural hsir thed in a pig－ tsii and powdered passed for as good as the Ramilie wig
snd Ramilie tsil．
S．Dowell，Taxes in England，I11． 200 ． ramiparous（rạ̀－mip＇ą－rus），a．［＜L．ramus， a branch，+ parere，produce．］Producing branches．

## ramish $\dagger, a$ ．

The plaintiff had declared for a ramizh hawk，which is The pisinuif had deciared for a cat the boughs），and by consequence fere nsture．

Nelson，Laws Conc．Game，p．151．（Encyc．Dict．）
Ramism（rā＇mizm），u．［＜Ramus（see def．）+ －ism．］The logical doctrine of Petrus Ramus， or Pierve de la Ramée（born in Picardy，1515； massacred on St．Bartholomew＇s day，1572）．The doctrine was that of Aristotle，with the omission of the more difficuit and metaphysicel parts，snd with s few ad－ ditions drawn from rhetoric and from Platonic sources （such as the doctrine of dichotomy）．It was characterlzed by simplicity and good sense，and was set forth with some
Ifterary skili．It attracted considerabie atfention，owing to the unbound ed hostilty to Aristotle prolessed by Ramus and was taught for many ars io the Scottsh univers， ties and si Cambridge．John Milton wrote a Ramist logic．
In England，Cambridgs alone，always disposed to reject the suthority of Aristotfe，and generally more open to new idess than the sister university，was a stronghold of Ra－
mizm．Adamson，Encyc．Brit．，XIV． 803.
Ramist（rāmist），n．and a．［＜F．ramiste，a Ra－ mist，pertaining to Ramus，＜Ramus（see Ra－ $\mathrm{mism})^{\prime}$ ．I．$n$ ．A follower of Peter Ramus．See Ramism．The malu position of Ranus was that＂every－ thing thas Aristotie tsught was false，＂but there was no－
thing original in his writings． thing original in his writings，IIe introduced into logic
the dilemina，which hsd slways been tanght as the dilemma，which had slways boen
rhetoric，to which he grestly inclined．
II．a．Pertaining to Ramus o
II．a．Pertaining to Ramus or Ramism；char－ acterized by or characteristic of Ramism．－ Ramist consonants（French consonnes ramistes），the let－ ters $j$ and $v$ ：so called by French writers，becsuse Ramus was the frrt，in his grammatical writings，to distinguish
then as consonants from the voveis $i$ and $u$ ．
ram－line（ram＇lin），$n . \quad[<r a m$（ $\%$ ）（see ramed） + tine ${ }^{2}$ ．］1．In ship－building，a small rope or line used for setting the frames fair，assisting in forming the sheer of the ship，or for other similar purposes．－2．In spar－making，a line used to make a straight middle line on a spar． rammed（raind），$a$ ．［Pp．of ram ${ }^{2}, v$ ．］Exces－ sive．Hallitcll．［Prov．Eng．］
rammekint，$\%$ ．See ramchin．
rammel（ram＇el），$n$ ．［Also ramell，ramel；＜late ME．ramel，rubbish，〈OF．ramaille，ramille，usu－ ally in pl．ramailles，ramilles，F．ramilles，branch－ es，twigs，＜Llı．ramale，usually in pl．ramalia， branches，twigs，sticks，＜L．ramus，a branch see ramus．］1．Refnse wood，as of twigs or small branches，or decayed woody matter．

Rubbish，rammel，sud broken stones．trolland．
2．Rubbish，especially bricklayers＇rubbish．
The Pictes ridding awsy the earth snd ramell wherewith it was closed up．

Ifolinhked，II isi．Scot．，M．b，col．1，c．（Nares．）
［Obsolete or prov．Eng．in both senses．］
rammel $\dagger$（ram＇el），$v . i$ ．［＜rammel，$n$ ．］To turn to rubbish；molder． Franare［1t．］．．．．．to sometirmes inud wailes or doe of thenselves．

Floria（1611），p． 195.

## rammelsbergite

 （ram＇elz－bérg－it），$n$ ． ［After K．F．Rant melsberg（born 1813）， a German chemist．］ An arsenide of nick－ el，like chloanthite in composition，but erystallizing in the orystarhzing in sys－ tem．
## rammel－woodt +

（ram＇el－wud）， Natural copsewood． There growyth many wood，which servethe muche for the buyldinge of suche small houses． MS．Cotton．Caliy，B，viii． （（IIallivell．）


Rammers．
rammer，with iron band or ao wooden rammer，with iron band or
hoop； $\begin{aligned} & \text { ，} c \text { paving－rammers } \\ & \text { used being } \\ & \text { lo conpact } \\ & \text { lilestones，etc．}\end{aligned}$
ammer（ran＇er），$\mu . \quad[=G$. rammer；as ram² ．，$+-c y^{1}$ ．］An instrument for ramming，or driving by impact．The pavers＇rammer，used in set－ lling stones or compacting earth，is s heary mass of iron－ and on one or both sides．（See beetle1，1．）Hounders＇ram－ mers are made in different ways，for various purposes，ss forcing the sand into the pattern，soliditying it io the flask to．A gunners＇rammer is a staff with a cylindricai head， or oriving home the charge in s cBman，usually having or fied－sitillery s swsb（csiled a aponge）at the other end or cleaning out the gun stter fring．Ramrods，sud some kinds of ram，as that of a ship of war，are also sometimes cailed rammers．See ram²， ，snd ramrod；see sle
The earth is to bee wef driven snd besten downe close with a rammer，thas it may be fast about the roots．
ammish ${ }^{1}$（ram＇ish），a．［＜ME．rammish．${ }^{1}$ $+-i s h^{1}$ ．］Resembling or characteristic ram；rammy；strong－scented；hence，coarse lewd；lascivious：used like goutish in the same sense．Compare hircine．

For al the world，they stinken as a goot：
Iler ssvour is so rammizh snd so hoot，
Thst though a man from hem a myie be，
Chavcer，Proi．to Csnon＇s Yeoman＇s Tsie，L． 334. Whose father being a rammish ploughmsn，himself a

## pertumed gentiemsa．

rammish ${ }^{2}+$（ram＇ish），u．Same as ramage ${ }^{1}$
rammishness（ram＇ish－nes），$n$ ．［＜rammish $1+$ －ness．］The state or character of being ram－ mish．
rammy（ram＇i），$a .\left[<r a m^{1}+-y^{1}\right.$ ．］Like a ram； rammish．
Galen takes exception st muiton，but without question he means tilat ramany mutton which is in Turkie and Asia sifnor．Burton，Anat．of 3el．，ii． 82 ramollescence（ram－o－les＇ens），$n_{0}$［ $\langle\mathrm{F}$. ru－ mollir，soften，refl．become soft（＜re－，again，＋ amollir，softell：see amollish），＋－escence．Cf． L．remollescere，become soft again，become soft．］A softening or mollifying；mollification． Imp．Diet．［Rare．］
amollissement（1＇a－mo－lēs＇moí），n．［＜F．ra－ mollissement，＜ramollir，soften，become soft： see ramollesecnce．］In pathol．，a morbid condi－ tion of some part of the body，as the brain or the liver，in which it becomes softened．
ramoon（ra－mön＇），n．［＜Sp．ramon，the top of branches cut as food for shcep in snowy wea－ ther（ $=$ F．romon，a broom of twigs or branches） ＜ramo，くL．ramus，a branch：see ramus．］A low West Indian tree，Trophis Americana，be－ longing to the mulberry tribe，with milky juice and drupe－like fiuit．Its leaves and twigs are sometimes fed to cattle．
ramose（rā＇ıōs），a．［＜I．ramosus，full of branches：see ramoms．］1．Same as ramous．－2． In zoöl．：（a）Branching ；much－branched；rami－ fying frequently，as corals and other zoöphytes； ramous．（b）Resembling a branch or branches； shooting out like a brauch：as，the ramose spines of some shells．－Ramose antenna，sntenne in which the joints are rether long，a few of them ennitting from the base or apex－generally on the outer side，rarely on the base or apex－generaly on the outer side，rase．
ramosely（rī̀ mōs－li），ade．In a ramose or branching manner．H．C．IHood，Fresh－Water Alge，p． 21.
Amous（rã＇mus），a．［＜F．rameux $=$ Pr．ra－ mos $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Ig}$ ．It．ramoso，＜L．ramosus，full of branches，¿ramus，a branch：see ramus．］ Branched or branchy，or full of branches；hav－ ing branches，or divisions of the character of branches；ramifying；ramose．
Which vast contrsction sud expsnsion seems unintelii－ gible，by felgning the particles of sir to be springy and
Nexton，Opticke，iif．query 31 ． A ramous eflorescence of a flie white spar found hang－ ing from a crust of iike spar，st the top of sn oid wrought
ramp（ramp），$v$ ．［Also romp（now partly differ－ enced in use：see romp）；（ME．rampen，く OF． ramper，raumper，creep，crawl，also climb， $\mathcal{F}$ ． ramper，creep，crawl，cringe（cf．rampe，a flight of stairs（ $>$ G．rampe）$)_{g}=$ It．rampare，elutch（ram－ pa，a claw，a grip，rampo，a grappling－iron）， a nasalized form of＂rappare，in comp．ar－rap－ pare,$=$ Pr．Sp．Pg．rapar，snatch up，carry off， seize upon；of Teut．origin：LG．rappen，rapen， snatch np hastily；Bavar．dial．rampfen，G． raffen，snatch，ete．：see rap ${ }^{2}$ ，rape ${ }^{2}$ ，raff．］I． intrans．1．To rise by climbing or shooting up， in growth．
Some Sorts of Plants ．．．are either endued with a Faculty of twining about others thst are near，or else fur－ catch IIold of thenn，and so rampring upon Trees，shrubs， Hedges or Poles，they mount up to a grest 11 eight．

Ray，Werks of Creation，p． 111.

## rampacious

Trees of every sori
On three sides，siender，spreading，long and short；
Each grew as it contrived，the poplar ramped，
Drouning，
The flg－tree rearded itseit．
2．To rise for a leap or in leaping，as a wild beast ；rear or spring up；preparo for or make a spring；jump violently．See rampent．

Tho，rearing up his former feete on hight， his ravenous pawes．
Spenser，F．Q．，VI．xii． 29.
Sureiy the Prelatos would have Saint Psul＇s words rampe one over snother， 88 they use to clime into their Livings
and Blishopricks．Milion，On Def．of Humb．Remonst．

Thither I climb＇d at dawn
ad stood by her garden－gste；
A lion rampe st the top，
Tennysom，Msud，xiv． 1.
3．To move with violent leaps or starts；jump or dash about ；hence，to act passionately or violently；rage；storm；behave with insolence．

Whan she comth hoom，she rampeth in my fise，
Chaucer，Proi．to Monk＇s＇Tale，1． 16.
The Govr，hearing ye tumuite，sent to qoiet it，but he ramped more jike a furious beast then a man． Bradford，Plymouth Pisntation，p． 174.
For the East Lynn（which is our river）was ramping and roaring frightiuliy

R．D．Blackmore，Lorna Doone，xlviii．
4．To spring about or along gaily；frolic；gam－ bol；flirt；romp．See romp．
Good wenches would not so rampe abrode ydeify．
Udall，Rotster IJoister，ii． 4.
Then the wiid boar，being so stoat and strong，
Jorial IIunter of Bromegrove（Child＇s Baliade VIII．146）．
Peace，you foul ramping jsde！
B．Jonson，Partholomew Fsir，iv． 3
［This verb，although still employed in litera－ ture，is not common in colloquial use．］

II．trans．1．To hustle；rob with violence． ［Thieves＇slang．］－2．To bend upward，as a piece of iron，to adapt it to the woodwork of a gate or the like．Halliwell．
Mr．R．Phipps is introducing st Campbeil Rosd，Bow， lessers．Parkin sud Wehb＇s patent ramped wheel tire．
To ramp and reavet，to get（anything）by falr means ramp（ramp）
amp（ramp），$n_{i}$［＜ME．rampe；＜ramp，r． Cf．romp，$\pi_{\text {］}}$ 1．A leap；a spring；a bound． ［Obsolete or archaic．］

Fled from his ifon The boid Ascalonite $\quad$ Aiton，S．A．，1． 189. 2．A rising passage or road；specifically（milit．）， a gradual slope or ascent from the interior level of a fortification to the general level be－ hind the parapet．
The ascent is by easy ramps． We crossed literally \＆ramp of dead bodies Ioosely cov－
ered with earth．
W．II．Russel，Diary in India， 1.312. 3．In masonry and carp．，a concave bend or slope in the cap or upper member of any piece of ascending or descending workmanship，as in the coping of a wall；the concave sweep that connects the higher and lower parts of a railing at a half－or quarter－pace．－4．In arch． etc．，any slope or inclined plane，particularly an inclined plane affording communication between a higher and a lower level．
In some parts［of the temple at Khorssbad］even the parapet of the ramp still remsins in situ． romp．
Nay，fy on thee，thou rampe，thou ryg，with al that take thy part．Bp．Still，Gammer Gurton＇s Needle，iif． 3. Although that she were s lusiy bouncing rampe some－ The bouncing ramp，that roaring girl my mistress．
6．The garden rampion，or its root．－7t．A highwayman；a robber．Halliuell．－8．In the game of pin－pool，a stroke by which all the pins but the center one are knocked down． A player making a ramp at any stage of the game wins the pool．－Ramp and twist，in carp．， rampt（ramp），$a$ ．［＜ramp，$v$.$] Ramping；leap－$ ramp；furiously swift or rushing．

Ride out，ride out，ye ramp rder！
Your steed＇s haith stont snd stran
The Broom of Cowdenknows（Child＇s Ballads，IV．46）． rampacious（ram－pā＇shns），$a$ ．［A var．of ram－ pageous，prob．confused with rapacions．］Same as rampageons．［Colloŋ．］

## rampacious

A stone statue of some rampacious animal with fowing name and tail, distantly resembling an insane cart-horse. rampadgeon (ram-pā'jon), n. [< rumpagc-ous follow. A turious, boisterons, or quarrelsom fellow. Hrallirell. [Prov. Eng.]
rampage (ram'pạj or ram-pāj'), $n . \quad[\langle r a m p+$ -uge.] A leaping or jumping about, as from anger or excitement; violeut or furious movement; excited action of any kind: as, to be on the rampage; to go on a rampage. [Colloq.] She's been on the ram-paye this last apcll about five minutes. Dickens, Great Expectations, ii. A diplomatist like Prince Bismarck, possessed of that
faculty of plain gpeech, and out for the tinnc on the ram paculty of plain speech, and out for the time on the ramrampage (ram' pạj or ram-pāj'), v. $i . ;$ pret. and pp. rampaged, ppr. rampaging. [Also (Sc.) rampauge; < ramprage, n.] 1. To act or move in a ramping manner; spring or rush violently; rage or storm about. [Colloq.]
Were 1 hest go to finish the revel at the Griffin? But then Maudie will rampauge on my return.

Scoth Fir Maid of Perth, xvi.
Now we will see how these rantpaging Hurons lived
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xii.
2. To mun or prance about; move springily or friskily; romp; riot. [Colloq.]
An' they rampaged abont fon horseback 1 wl' their grooms, and was 'untin' arter the Tennyson, Village Wife, vii. How do you propose to go rampaging all over Scotland and still be at Oban on the fifteenth?
rampageous (ram-pa gious (and ranpacions gious (and rampacious, q. v.); < rampage + -aus.] 1. Of a ramping character; behaving rampantly; unruly; raging; boisterous; stormy. [Colloq.]
The farmera and country folk [had] no cause to drive in their herds snd flocks as in the primitive ages of a ram. pageous antíquity. Gall, Provost, xv. (Davies.)
A hon-a mighty, conquering, generous, rampageous Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, A Week'a Holiday There's that Will Maskery, gir, as is the rampageousest Methodla ss can be. George Eliot, Alam Bede, y Hence-2. Glaring or "loud" in style or taste; "stunning." [Colloq.]
There comes aloug a missionsry, . . . with a rampa gious gingham.

Daily Telegraph, Oct. 6, 1885. (Eneyc. Dicl.) The ornamentation is for the most part in rampageous rocsille style, bright burnished gold on whitewash or
white imitation marble. IIarper's Mag., LXXIX. 200 .
rampageousness (ram-pā'jus-nes), n. The character of being rampageous. [Colloq.] One there is, a lover-cousin, who out-Herods every one else in rampagiousness and lack of manners.
rampairt, $v . t$. [< F.remparer, fortify, inclose with a rampart: see rampire, rampart.] To make secure; intrench; shield; cover.
Theyr frame is rsysed of excedynge hyghe trees, sette cloae toge her snd fast ramparired in the grounde, so standyng a aiope snd bending inward that the toppea of the trees

Petcr MIArtyr (tr. In Eden'a First Books on America,
[ed. Arber, p. 68).
rampalliant, rampallion $\dagger$ (ram-pal'yăn, -yon), n. [r ramp + -atlian, -alion, a vague terminaRapscallion; villain; rascal: a vituperative word.
Away, you acullion! you rampallian, you fnatllarian!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 65. Out upon them, rampallions! I'll keep myself safe enough out of their fingers.

1 was almost strangled with my own band by twa pallians, wha wanted yestreen...to harle me into s changehouse. Scote, Fortunes of Nigel, xxvi. rampancy (ram'pau-si), n. [< rampan( $t$ ) + -cy.] The state or quality of being rampant; excessive activity; exuberance; extravagance.
The pope had over mastered all, the temporall power being quite In a manner evacuated by the rampancy of the spiritual.

Dr. II. Bore, Episties to the Seven Churches, Pref. This height and rampancy of vlce.

South.
rampant (ran'pant), a. [くME. *rampant, also rampand, rampent, $\angle \mathrm{OF}$. rampant, ppx. of ramper, creep, climb: see samp.] 1. Climbing or springing nuchecked; rank in growth; exuberant: as, rumpant weeds.

The cactus is here very abundant and rampant.
2. Overlenpince restroint or britled; umestricted.
49.51

He is tracicall on the Stage, but rampant in the TyringBp. Earle, Mícro-coamographie, A l'lajer.
The cusiom of street-hawkiug is ramprant in Spaln,
Happily the love of red raga which is so rampant on to have spread to Parenzo Itself.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 104.

The style of the pulpit in respect of imagery, I concelve,
should be grave, severe, intense not luxuriant, not ram. should be grave, severe, intense, not luxuriant, not ram-
patent.
A. Phelpe, English Style, p. 144.
They were going together to the Doncaster spring ineeting , where Bohemianism would be rampant Fiss Breddon, Only a Clod, xxvl.
3. Ramping; rearing.

## The tawny lion ... springa, as broke from bonds, And rampant shakea his brinded mane.

 Milton, P. L, vii. 406.When he chaseth and followeth after other bessts, hee goeth slws les galtant or rampant; which he neuer useth to doe when he is chased in aight, but is onely pasaant.
4. In her., rising with both fore legs elevated, the dexter uppermost, and the head seen sidewise, the dexter hind leg also higher than the sinister, as if the weight of the creature were borne upon the latter : noting a lion or other beast of prey. Also ramping, effrayé. See also cut under affronté.


> Old Nevil's creat, The rampant bear chain'd to the ragged ataff. Shak.. 2 Hen. VI...v.

Rampant affronté, rampant combatant. See coun Rampantarch In arch., an antarch, whose arch, ansich whose mentsare not on the samelevel. - Rampant bandage, s bandage applied in auch a manner that
the turns of the spirsl do not touch each other, but spaces betwecn.Rampant displayed, in her., facing directly out
from the slield from the shineld
snd seated on the hasunches or raised erect on the hind lega, the fore paws extended: noting a of prey.-Ramof prey.- Ram-
pert.,
gaving
havla
in her., having the
game attitude as in rampsnt, but with the head turned so as to look directly out from the shield

- Rampant in-


## dorsed. See counte



Rampant Arches,
dorsed. See counter-rampant.-Rampant in full aspect. Same as rampant displayed.- Rampant passant, ralaed somewhat higher than the mere passant position. - Rampant regardant, in her., rampant, but with the hesd turned round, so that the creature looks in the diection of its tall.- Rampant sejant, in her., seate din the hind quarters,
rampantly (ram'pant-li), adv. In a rampant manner.
rampart (ram'pärt), n. [Early mod. E. also rampar, ramper, rampare, ranpire, rampier; OF. rempart (with excrescent $t$ ), rempar ( $F$ rempart), a rampart of a fort, (remparer, defend, fortify, inclose with a rampart ( F . remparer, refl., fortify oneselfi), (re-, again, +emparcr, defend, fortify, surround, seize, take possession of (F. emparer, scize, take possession of), <en-+ parer, defend: see pare ${ }^{1}$, par ry. Cf. It. riparo ( $=$ Pg. reparo), a defense, $\langle$ riparare, defend, $=$ Pg. reparar, repair, shelter: see repairl. Cf. parapet, which contains the same ult. verb.] 1. In fort., an elevation or mound of earth round a place, capable of resisting cannon-shot, and having the parapet raised upon it; a protecting enceinte; also, this elevation together with the parapet. The rampart is built of the esrth taken out of the ditch, but mssonry. The top of the rampart lechind the parape hould have sufficlent width for the free passage of troops, gune, etc. See cut under parapet.
Thrice.... did he set up his banner upon the rampier
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, lii.
of the enemy. When bands
Of pioncers, with spade and pickaxe armin'
Forcrun the royal camp, to trench a feld,
Or cast a rainpart.

## rampler

The term rampart, though atricily meaning the mound on which the parapet atanda, generally includes the para-
pet itself Brande and Cox, Dict. of Sci., Lit., and Art, 111. 205 Hence - 2. Something that serves as a bulwark or defense; an obstruction against approach or intrusion; a protecting inclosure.

Wat rampire can my human frailty raise
Againat the asssult of fate:
(sid Musinger :), Lovers' Progress, 1v. 2 At length they reached an open level, encompsssed on Prescott, F
rampart (ram'pürt), $v, t$. [Formerly also rampive, ramper; < rampart, rampire, $n$.] To fortify with ramparts ; protect by or as if by a rampart; bolster; strengthen.

> Set but thy foot ttea, and they shal

Agsinst our rampired gatex, and they thall ope.
Those grassy hills, those glittering dells,
$d$ with rock\&.
Nesth rampired Silut pa the Browning, IIerve Riel. rampart-grenade (ram' pärt-greẹ-nād" ${ }^{\prime}$ ), 11. See grenade.
rampart-slope (ram'pärt-slop ), $n$. Jn fort., the slope which terminates the rampart on the interior, connecting the terre-plein with the parade; the ramp or talus.
rampet, $v$. and $n$. An obsolete form of ramp. ramper ${ }^{1}$ (ram'pèr), n. 1. An obsolete or dialectal form of rampart.-2. A turnpiko road. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]
ramper ${ }^{2}$ (ran'pèr), $n$. [<ranp + erl.] A ruffian who infests race-courses. [Slang.] Encye. Dict.
ramph-. For words beginning thus, see rhamplerampick, rampike (ram'pik, ram'pik), $n$. [Formerly also ranpiek, raupilie; appar.<ran-(identified by some with ran- in ran-tree, roan-tree mountain-ash (cf. rantle-tree)) + pick $^{1}$ or pike ${ }^{1}$.] A tree having dead boughs standing out of its top; any dead tree: also used attributively (in this use also rampicked). [Old and prov. Eng.; U.S. and New Brunswick, in the form rampike.] When thelr fleeces gin to wsxen rough,
He combes and trims them with a rampicke bough.
The Affectionate Shepheard (1594). (IIallivell.) The aged ranpick trunk where plow-men caat their seed. Draytou, Polyolbion, ii. 205. The march of the fire wss marked next morning by hundreds of blackened trees which would never bud again. The slght of these bare and lifeless poles isa com-
mon one here ithe polea are termed ran-pikes.
W. $F$. Ree, Newfoundland to Manltobs, iii. rampicked (ram'pikt), a. [<rampick + eed2.] see rampick.
According to Wilbraham, a rampicked iree Is a atsgof boughs atanding out of ita top. oak, having the stumps
rampiert, $n$. An obsolete form of rumpurt.
rampike, $n$. Sce rampiek.
ramping (ram'ping), p.a. In her., same as rampant, 4.
rampion (ram'pi-on), n. [Appar. corrupted from It. ramponzolo, raperonzolo, raperonza $=$ Sp . repanche, ruiponee $=\mathrm{Pg}$. vaponto, ruipanto $=\mathrm{OF}$. raiponce, reponce, ruiponse $=$ LG. rapens$j e=$ G. rapunzel $=$ Sw. Dan. rapunzel (ML. rapuncium), a plant, the Campanula Rapuneulus, also the Phyteuma spicatum, < ML. rapunculus, dim. of L. rapa, rapum, a turnip: see rape ${ }^{3}$. For the form, cf. Sp. rampian, a species of lobelia.] 1. One of the bellflowers, Campanula Rapunculus, a native of central and southern Europe, formerly much cultivated in gardens for its white tuberous roots, which were used as a salad. More fully garden rampion.-2. A name of several plants of other genera.-Horned ramplon, a general name of the species of Phyteuma, planta related to the bellflowera, and called horned because the slender coroila-lobes in some specles remsin long coherent In a conical beak.-Large rampion, , ald to he a name of a biennis.
rampire, $n$. and $v$. An obsolete or archaic variant of rampart (which see).
rampired (ram'pīrd), $a_{0}$ [< rampire $+-e d^{2}$.] Furnished with ramparts. See quotations under rampart, $v$.
rampishp (ram'pish), $a$. [<ramp $+-i s h 1.] ~ R a m-$ pant. Palsyrare. (Halliwell.)
rampler (ramp'lèr), $n$. and a. [Also ramplor; appar. equiv. to ramper ${ }^{2}$, lit. one who ramps, ol to rambler, one who rambles or roves: see ramper ${ }^{2}$, rambler.] I. n. A gay, roving, or unsettled fellow. [Scotch.]
Hes a mischievous clever ramplor, and never devals with cracking his jokes on me.
Galt, sir Andrew Wylic, 1. 226.

## rampler

II. a. Roving; unsettled. Galt. [Scoteh.] Rampoor chudder. A soft shawl of fine wool Provinces, India. Sueh slawls are called in England and America simply chudder. See chudder.
rampostan, $n$. Same as rambutan.
ramps ${ }^{1}$ (ramps), n.pl. Same as ramsons. [Prov. Eng.]
ramps ${ }^{2}$ (ramps), n. Same as rampion.
rampse (ramps), v. i.; pret. and pp. rampsed, Hallivell. [Prov. Eng.]
rampsman (ramps'mañ), n.; pl. rampsmen (-men). [Appar. < rämp + poss. gen. $-s+$ man. Cf. cracksman.] A highway robber who uses violence when necessary. The Slang Dictionary, p. 211.
ram-riding (ram'rī ${ }^{\prime}$ ding), $n$. Sce the quotation.
One summer evening, when the acandslised townsmen and thelr wedded wives assembled, and naarched down to the cottsge with intent to lead the woman $\ln$ s Ram-riding, i. e. In a shameerul penitential procession through the
streets the slght of Kit playing in the garden, and his streek of innocent delight ashe ran in to call hils mother out, took the courage out of them.

The Speaker, April 19, 18:0, I. 427.
ramrod (ram'rod), $n$. [<ram ${ }^{2}+$ rod. $]$ A rod for ramming dowu the charge of a gun, pistol, or other firearm, especially for small hand-firearms. (Complare rammer.) Now that most amallarms losd st the breech, ramrods sre much less used than formerly. The ordinary ramrod Ior shot-guns, rlles, snd
the llke was an unjointed wooden or iron rod, enlarged at the like was an unjointed wooden or iron rod, enlarged at
the head or there fitted wlth s metal cap, snd furnlahed st the other end with s screw or wormer for extracting s charge; when not in use it was carried In thimbles on the charge; when not in use
ramrod-bayonet (ram'rod-bā" 0 -net), n. A steel rod one end of which is fitted for cleaning the bore of a rifle, while the other is pointed to serve as a bayonet: when intended for use as a weapon, the bayonet end is drawn a certain distance beyond the muzzle, and is held by a catch.
ramroddy (ram'rod-i), a. [< ramrod $\left.+-y^{1}.\right]$ Like a ramrod; stiff or unbending as a ramrod; prim; formal; obstinate. [Colloq.]
The inevltable English uice middle-class tourist with his wile, the latter ramroddy snd uncompromlaing.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 60 .

Ramsden's eyepiece. See ryepiece.
ramshacklel (ram'shak-l), a. and n. [Also, as ajj., ramshacklerl, Sc. ramshachled; < Icel. ramskakkr, quite wrong, absurd (Cleasby and Vigfusson); otherwise defined as "ramshaekle, crazy"; < ramr, strong, very, as intensive prefix, very, + skakkr, wry, distorted, unequal, element in the E. word is appar. conformed to shackle; cf. Icel. skökull, Sw. skakel, Dan. skagle, the pole of a carriage that shakes about: see shackle.] I. a. Loose-jointed; ill-made; out of gear or repair; crazy; tumble-down ; unregulated; chaotic.
Therecame
my lord the cardlnal, lu his ramshack cosch, sad his two, nay three, footmien behind him.
ack Newcomes, xxxv
To get things where you wanted them, until they shook loose again by the ram-shackle movements of the machine.

Bramwell, Wool-Carding, p. 135.
In the present complex, artificlal, snd generally ramshackle condition of municlpal orgsnizstion in America.
II. $n$. A thoughtless fellow. [Scotch.]

Gid yon chield had shsved tws niches nearer you, your head, my man, would have looklt very llke s bluldy pancske. This will learn ye sgain, ye young ramshackle. 1.1
ramshackle ${ }^{2}$ (ram'shak-l), v. A corrupt form of ransack, coufused with rumshackle 1 .
ramshackled (ram'shak-ld), $a$. [Sc. ramshackled, < ramshackle ${ }^{1}+$-ed ${ }^{2}$.] Same as ramshackle1.
ramshackly (ram'shak-li), a. [< ramshackle ${ }^{1}+$ $-y^{1}$.] Same as ramshackle ${ }^{1}$.
This old lady was imineasurably fond of the old ramshackly house she lived In.
C. Reade, Clouds and Sunshine, p. 15.
ram's-head (ramz'hed), n. 1. A species of lady's-slipper or moccasin-flower, Cypripedium arietimum, a rare plant of northern swamps in North America. The solitary flower has the three sepals distinct, is smsiller ihsin that of the common lady'sslipper, is colored brownish and reddish, and la drooping 2. A seed of the chick-pes, cicer
2. A seed of the chick-pea, cicer arietinum.
ram's-horn (ramz'hôrn), n. 1. A semieireular work in the ditch of a fortified place, sweep-

1952
ing the ditch, and itself commanded by the main work.-2. An ammonite: a general name of fossil eephalopods whose shells are spiral, twisted, or bent.-3. A winding net supported by stakes, to inclose fish that come in with the tide. Halliuell. [Prov. Eng.]
ramskin (ram'skin), $n$. [Prob. a cormuption of rametin.] Aspecies of cake made of dough and grated cheese. Also called Sefton cake, as said to have been invented at Croxteth Hall, England, the seat of Lord Sefton. Imp. Dict. ramsons (ram'zonz), n. pl. [Formerly also ramsens, ramsins, sometimes corruptly ramshorns; irreg., with additional plural suffix -8 , for *ramson, "ramsen, itself a plural in ME.,, ME. *ramsen (< AS. hramsan), pl. (for which are found ramsis, ramzys, ramseys, with $\mathrm{pl} .-s$ ) of singular *ramse (> E. dial. "ramse, ramps, ramsh, also ramsy, ramsey), < AS. hramsa (pl. hramsan), broad-leafed garlic, = Bav. dial. ramsen, ramsel $=$ Sw. *rams (in comp. rams-lök (lök = E. leek), bear-garlic) $=$ Dan. rams, also in comp. rams-lög (lög = E. leck), garlic; cf. Lith. kremusze, kremuszis, wild garlie, Ir. creamh, garlic, Gr. кро́цгv, an onion.] A speeies of garlic, Allium ursimum, of the northern parts of the Old World.

Eate leekes In Lide and ramsins in May,
And all the yeare after phyalcians may play.
Aubrey's Wits, MS. Royal Aoc., p. 124 . (Hallivell.)
ram-stag (ram'stag), n. A gelded ram. Hallivell. [Prov. Eng.]
ram-stam (ram'stam), $a$. and $n$. [A riming compound, $<$ ram ${ }^{3}+$ stem, var. of stamp.] I. a. Forward; thoughtless; headstrong. Hallirell. [Seoteh and North. Eng.]

The bairum-scairum, ram-stam boys, $\begin{gathered}\text { Burne, To James Smith. }\end{gathered}$
II. n. A giddy, forward person. [Scotch.] Watty is a lad of a methodleal nsture, and no s hurlyburly ram-stam, like yon flea-lugglt thing, Jamie.

Galt, The Entail, 111. 70.
ram-stam (ram'stam), adv. [< ram-stum, a.] Precipitately; beadlong. [Seotch.]
The lesat well get, 1 f we gang fam-sam in on them, will be a broken hesd, to learn us better havings.
ramstead, ramsted (ram'sted), n. Same as ransteal.
ramstead-weed (ram'sted-wēd), n. Same as ranstead.
ramtil (ram'til), n. [E. Ind.] A plant, Guizotia Abyssinica, with oleiferous seeds.
ramule (ram'ull), n. [< F. ramule, 〈 L. ramulus, a little braneli: see ramulus.] In bot., same as ramulus.
ramuli, $n$. Plural of ramulus.
ramuliferous (ram-ū-lif'e-rus), $a$. [<L. ramulus, a little braneh, + ferre $=$ E. bear ${ }^{1}$.] In bot., bearing ramuli or branchlets.
ramulose (ram'n̄-lōs), $a_{\text {. [ [ L. ramulosus: see }}$ ramulous.] Same as ramulons.-Ramulose cell or areolet of the wing, in entom, $s$ cell or areolet emittlng a short nervire fron the outer or posterior side.
ramulous (ram' $\bar{u}-$-lus), ". $[=\mathrm{F}$. ramuleux, < L. ramulosus, full of little branches (applied by Pliny to veined leaves) < (ramulus, a little branch: see ramulus.] 1. In bot., having many small branehes.-2. In entom., having one or more small branches ; ramulose.
ramulus (ram'ū-lus), n.; pl. ramuli ( -1 i ). [LL,
a little branch,
dim. of ramus, z branch: see raa little branch, dim. of ramus, a branch : see ra-
mus. Cf. ramule.] 1. In bot., anat., and zoöl., a branchlet or twig; a small ramus or branch, as of an artery.-2. [cap.] [NL.] Agenus of orthopterous insects. Saussure, 1861.- Ramulns carotico-tympanicus, one of the small branches of the Internal carotid srtery given off in the carot
mucous membrsae of the tympsnlc csvlty.
ramus(rā'mus), n.; pl. rami (-mī). [=F.rame,f., OF. raim, m., = Sp. Pg. It. ramo, m., <L. rämus, a branch, bough, twig, club, orig. "radmus $=$
 braneh, $=$ L. radix, a root: see radix.] In biol., a branch or branching part, as of a plant, vein, artery, or forked bone. The raml of the Ischium and pubis are their narrowed projecting parts. The raml of the lower Jsw, ss in man, are the ascending branches st each end, as distingulshed from the intermediste horizontal psrt, called the body; hut 1 ln sny esse where such
distinction ls not marked, as in birds snd reptiles, 8 ramus distinction is oot marked, as in birds snd reptiles, 8 ramus
Is elther haf of the mindible, or one of the gnsthidia,
usually composed of several distinct bones, See diagram usually composed of several distinct bones See diagram
nnder bill, and cuts under Felide and pleurodont. - Mandibular, pubic, etc., ramua. See the adjectlves.
ramuscule (rà̀mus'kūl), n. [=F. ramuscule, <LII. ramusculus, dim. of L. ramus, a braneh: see ramus.] 1. A branehlet; a small spray.-
2. In erat., a ramulus, branchlet, or twig, as of

## ranarium

the arteries of the pia mater, which penetrato the substance of the brain.
$\mathrm{ran}^{1}$ (ran). Preterit of rum.
$\operatorname{ran}^{2} \uparrow(\mathrm{ran}), n$. [< ME. *ran, < AS. rān, robbery, open rapine, 〈 Icel. rün = Dan. ran, robbery, lepredation.] Open robbery and rapine: force , predation
 rhan, a part, division, share, portion, section, $=$ Ir. Gael. rann, part, division, verse, pocm.] A song.
$\operatorname{ran}^{4}$ (ran), n. [Perhaps a confused form of rand 1 , strip of leather.] 1. The hank of a string, Hallucell. [Prov. Eng.]-2. In ropemaking, twenty cords of twine wound on a reel, every cord being so parted lyy a kuot as to be casily separated from the others.-3. Naut., yarns coiled on a spun-yam wineh. Encyc. Dict.
$\operatorname{ran}^{5}$ (ran), $n$. Same as rumn.
Ranal (rā̀nä), $n$. [NL., < L. vāna, frog, prob. orig. "racna, a croaker; ef. raccare, ery as a tiger.] 1. An extensive Limeangenus of aquat-


Rana, Skull of the Frog; upper figure
from above, lower from below. ec, girdle bone, or or ofen. .ceeioture: eo, ex.


 jaw; $v$, vomer ; $\boldsymbol{1}$, optic forameo;
men ovale $;$; condyloid foramen. See frog1, and also cuts under bullfrog, girdlebone, Anura ${ }^{2}$, and temporomastoid.-2. A genus of mollusks. Humphreys, 1797.
Rana ${ }^{2}$ (rä'nạ̈), $n$. [Hind. rānā, a prince, < Skt. rājanya, princely, royal, < rajjan, a king, prince: see ruja2. Cf. rani.] Prince: the title of some sovereiga princes or ruling chiefs in Rajputana and other parts of India.
Rand Bhlm Slink for Dhol purl, the tenth in descent from Rand Slogan Deo, seized upon the fortress of Gwallor.
Ranæ (rà'nê), n.pl. [NL.., pl. of L. rana, frog: see Ranal.] The salient batrachians as an order of reptiles. Wagler, 1830.
Ranales (rạ̀-nā'lēz), n.pl. [NL. (Lindley, 1833), <Kan(unculus), the type of the cohort.] A cohort of dicotyledonous plants of the polypetalous series Thalamiflores. It is characterized by the commonly numerona stamens and plstils, sll distinct and snd usually coplous albumen, surrounding a small or misote embryo. It includes about 1,800 species gron ped in 8 orders, of which the Ranunoulacese, the leadling family, and the Dilleniacea have generally one row of petals and one of five gepals. The other orders are remarksble smong plsnts in having their petala commonly in two or more rowe and laclude the cslycenthus snd berberry fismllies, pound the in the first opposice, in the second usually conalternate leaves in the frst misinly stlyulate ; the meonseed family, conaistlng of vines; snd the water-lilies, a family of squstles.
ranarium (rạ̀-nā’ri-um), n.; pl. ranaria (-ỉ) [NL., < L. rana, frog (see Ranal), + arium.] A collection of live frogs; a place where frogs are kept alive, to study their transformations, for vivisection in physiological experiments, etc.
The institute also contalns a large room full of rabbits snd guinea-plgs, for which a little lswn is provided in rogs, divided into thity one departments, to prevent the spresd of the frog disease. Lancet, No. 3426, p. 862

## Ranatra

Ranatra (ran'a-trại), $n$. [NL.] 1. A Fabrifamily Nepidze. In these curions water-bugs the body is extremely long and cylindric, rected forward, there is is dianal respiratory tube sal he fore legs are raptorial. The species are aquatic sund carnivorous. They are found in fresheggs, fry, and other feed on fishh. linefris of Europater-lugg. ample ; $R$. fusca is conmon in North America, where it is called needle-bug.
2. [l. e.] A bug of this genus; a needle-bug.
rance ${ }^{1}$ (rans), ${ }^{n .}$ [<OF. ranche, a stick, wooden pin, F. ranchc, a round (of a ladder), rack, prop, or brace; ef. OF. runchicr, runcher, F. rancher, a rack, ladder, a crosspiece of wood placed in front of or behind a cart; < L. ramcx (ramic-), a staff, < ramus, a branch, bough, twig, club: see ramus.] 1. A shore or prop acting as a strut for the support of something, as of a Congreve rocket--2. One of the cross-bars between the legs of a chair.
rance ${ }^{1}$ (rans), v. t.; pret. and pp. ranced, ppr. rancing. [<OF.rancer, prop, <rancc, a prop: see rancel.] To shore or prop. [Scotch.]
Rance ${ }^{2}+$ (rans), a. An obsolete form of Rhenish. Ane great pets of Rance wyne.

Aberdeen Reg., 16th cent. (Jamieson.) rance ${ }^{3} t$, rauncet, $n$. [Early mod. E. rance, raunce (9), a kind of fine stone; < F. rance, rance marbrc, defined by Larousse as a white and red-brown marble veined with asheu-white and blue' prob lit 'Rhenish' ( $\langle$ Rance 2) belonging to the Rhine, as it were a sort of 'Rhinestone.'] An unknown hard mineral or fine stone, supposed to be some sort of marble. What liuing Rance, what rapting Ivery, Swims in these streams?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, 1i., The Trephlea.
She 's empty; hark! she sounds; there 's nething in ' 1 ; The spark-engendering flint
Shall sooner melt, and hardest raunce shall first Dissolve and quench thy thlist. Quarles, Emblems, it. 10.
rancescent (ran-ses'ent), $a$. [< LLL. ranccscen( $t$-)s, ppr. of rancescere, inceptive of L. (ML.) rancere, stink: see rancid and rancor.] Becoming rancid or sour. Imp. Dict.
ranchl (ranch), $v . t$. [Also raunch; prob. a var. form of "rench for wrench.] To wrench; tear; wound. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Hasting to raunch the arrow out.
Againat a stump his tusk the monster grinds,
And ranched hla hips with one continued wound.
Dryden, tr. of Ovld'a Metamerph., i .
ranch $^{1}$ (ranch), $n$. [ $\langle$ ranchl,$v$.$] A deep scratch$ or wound. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Griffade [F.], a ranche or clinch with a beast's clas.
ranch $^{2}$ (ránch), n. [Also ranche; < Sp. rancho: see rancho.] 1. In the western part of the United States, especially in the parts formerly Mexican, on the great plains, etc., a herding establishment and estate; a stock-farm; by extension, in the same regions, any farm or farming establishment. The tract of land over which the animals of a ranch or of aeveral ranches
turage is called a range. See range, 7 (a).
turage is called a range. See range, 7 (a).
2. In a restricted senso, a company of ranchers or rancheros; the body of persons empleyed on a ranch.
The Spanisl rancho meana a mess, and so the American herder speaks of his cempaniona collectively as the ranch
or the "outfit." L. Suinburne, Scribuer's Mag., II. 500.
ranch ${ }^{2}$ (ranch), v. i. [< ranch ${ }^{2}$, n.] To conduct or work upon a ranch; engage in herding. [Western U. S.]

Ranching is an occupat len like those of vigorous, primitive pastoral peoples, having little in commen with the humdrum, werkaday buslneas world of the mineteenth century.

Patients whe have exchanged the fuvalid's room at home for cattle ranching in Colorado.

Lancet, No. 3481, p. 1079.
rancher (rán'chèr), $n$. [< ruuch ${ }^{2}+$-cr². Cf. runchero.] A person engaged in ranching; one who carries on or works upon a ranch; a ranchmau. [Western U. S.]
Te misdirect persons was a common enongh trick among ranchers.
I. Shepherd, Prairle Experlences, p. 9\%.

## Randallite

rancidity (ran-sid' i -ti), $n . \quad[=\mathrm{F}$. rancidité (ef. Sp. rancidcz, It. remcidezz(t), $\langle\mathrm{L}$. as if *ranciditu( $t$-)s, < rancidus, rancid: see rancid.] Tho quality of being rancil; a rankly
tainted smell and (ran'sid-li), adv. With a rancid odor; inustily.
rancidness (ran'sid-nes), n. The quality of being rancid ; rancidity.
ranckt, $a$. and $r$. An obsolete spelling of $r a n k^{1}$. rancor, rancour (1'ang'kor), $n$. [Formerly also rankor; < ME. rancor", rancour, rankoure, <OF. rancor, rancucr, runcocur, dial. rancour, disgust, rancor, hatred, $=\mathrm{Pr}$. rancor $=\mathrm{OSp}$. runcor, Sp. vencor $=\mathrm{Pg}$. rancor $=\mathrm{It}$. rancore, (LL. rancor, a stinking smell or flavor, rancidness, also bitterness, grudge,く L. (ML.) rannere, stink be rancid: see rencid. Cf the var fors,
 rancor.] 1t. Sourness; litterness.

For Banquo's issue . . . Duncan have 1 murderd;
Put ranconts in the vessel of my peace
2. Rankling malice or spitefulness; bitter animosity; in general, a sourcd or cankered lisposition, ineiting to vindictive action or speech; a nourished hatred or grudge.

In lier corage no rancour dooth sbide.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 33. Some whom emulation did enrage
To spit the venem of their rancour's gall.
he rancor of an e Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus. $=$ Syn. 2. Asperity, IIarshness, etc. (see acrimony), Illwill, Enmity, etc. (see animosity), gall, spleen, spite, spitefulness, rankling, hate, hatred, malevolence, bad blood. rancorous, rancourous (rang'kor-us), $a . \quad$ [ < OF. rancuros, rancorus, rancurus $=\mathrm{Sp}$. rencoroso. ¿ML. rancorosus, rancorous, full of hate or spite, <L.rancor, rancor: see rancor.] Full of rancor; implacably spiteful or malicious; intensely virulent.

Can you in words make ahow of smity,
And in your shields dtsplay such rancorous minds?
Marlowe, Edward II., II. 2.
He [Warren Hastings] was beset by rancorous and unprincipled enemies. Macaulay, Warren Hastings. $=$ Syn. See rancor.
=Syn. see rancor. ade. In a rancorous manner; with suitëful malice or vindictiveness.
rand ${ }^{1}$ (rand), $n$. [<ME. rand, border, margin, edgo, strip, slice, 々 AS. rand, rond, border, cdge, brink, margin, shore, the rim or' boss of a shield, a shield, buckler, = D. rand = MLG. rant, edge, border, ete., $=$ OHG. rant, $\overline{\mathrm{MH}}$. rant, border, rim or boss of a shield, a shicld, G. rand, border, brim, rim, edge, etc., = Icel. rönd, a stripe, der, brim, rim, edge, etc., = leel. rond, a stripe, a shield, $=$ Sw. Dan. rand, a stripe, $=$ Goth. *randa (prob. found in the derived Sp. randa, lace or edging on garments); cf. Lith. vumbas, OBulg. rcly, border, edge, rind, seam; akin to rim ${ }^{1}$, q. v. Hence ult., througlı OF., E. randon. ${ }^{1}$ 1t. A margin, border, or edge, as the bank of a stream $-2 t$ A strip or slice of flesh cut from the margin of a part or from between two parts.

A great bolle-full of benen were betere in luls wombe, And with the randes of bakun his bsly for to fillen,
Than pertriches or plouers or pekokes Y-rosted.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. I. S.), 1. 763.
Giste de bouf [F.], a rand of beef; a long and fleshie plece cut out from between the flank and buttock. Cotgrave.

They came with chopping kuives
Te cut me into rands, and sirleins, and so powder me.
Fletcher, Wildgoese Chase, v. 2.
3. A hank of line or twine; a strip of leather. Halliwell. [Local, Eng.]-4. Rushes on the borders and edges of land near a river. Hallivell. [Prov. Eng.]-5. In shoemaking: (at) The edge of the upper-leather; a seam of a shoe. Bailey. (bt) A thin inner shoe-sole, as of cork. Simmonds. (c) One of the slips beneath the heel of a sole to bring the rounding surface to level reedy to receive the lifts of the heel: distinctively called hecl-rand. See cut under distin
rand ${ }^{2}+(\mathrm{rand}), v, i$. [A var of rant.] To storm; rant.

He was horn to flll thy meuth, $\therefore$ he will teach thee to tear and rand. B. Jonson, Poetaster, in. 1. randall-grass (ran'dal-gras), $n$. The meadowfescue. See Festuca. [Virginia.]
Randallite (ran'dal-it), $n$. [After Benjamin Randall (1749-1803), founcler of the body of Freewill Baptists at New Durhan, New Hampshire, in 1780.] A Freewill Baptist. [Kare.]

## randan

randan（ran＇dạu）， 3 ．［Cf．runt ${ }^{2}$ ；perhaps in part due to rundon，random：see random．In ref．to quick movement；but in def． 3 possibly a corrupt form，connected with range，v．，6．］ 1 ． A noise or uproar．Halliwell．［Prov．Eng．］－ 2．A spree：used only in the phrase on the ran－ dan（also on the randy），on a spree．［Prov Eng．］－3．The finest part of the bran of wheat the product of the second sifting of meal． ［Prov．Eng．］－4．A boat impelled by three rowers，the one amidships using a pair of sculls， and the bowman and strokesman one oar each． Also called randan－gig．［Eng．］
randan－gig（ran＇dạn－gig），$n$ ．Same as randan，4． A sort of boat，．．．a randan－gig built for ns by Searle A Putney，where
ey
e used to keep her
I＇ates，Fifty Years of London Life
randanite（ran＇dan－īt），$n$ ．［＜Randan，Puy de Dôme，Auvergne，France，where it is found，＋ －ite ${ }^{2}$ ．］The name given in France to infusorial silica，or kieselguhr，found under the soil in peat－bogs in the department of Puy de Dôme， at Randan and in other localities in the neigh－ borhood of Clermont．
Randia（ran＇di－ä），$n$ ．［NL．（A．A．Houston， 1737，in Linnæus＇s＂Genera Plantarum＂）， named after Isaac Rand，a London botanist of the 18th century．］A geuus of gamopetalous plants of the order Rubiaces and tribe Garde－ niex．It a charscterized by hermsphrodite sod sxillary flowers，unlted atyle－branches bearllga a ciub－shaped or fu－ aiform stigma，a two－celled ovary with many ovvlea，seeds wiea which are almoat connate．There are about 100 spe－ cies，natives of tropical reglons，eapecialiy in Aaia snd Afri－ ca．They are trees and shruba，erect or climbing，with or without thorns，snd bearing opposite leavea which are obo－ vate or nsrrower，and either small or large flowers，which are solitary or in clusters，and white or yellow，rarely red． The fruit ia a many－aceded，two－celled roundish berry， yielding a blue dye in the Weat Indian apecies，as $R$ ．acu－ also furnigh a valnable woot，used for cask－staves，ladders． etc．R．dumetomem，a amali thorny tree，widely diastrihuted from Africa to Java，ia uaed as a hedge－plant in India， while Its truit，called emetic nut，is there a current drug， said also，like Coceulus Indicus，to lisve the property of stupelying flab．
randie，$a$ ．and $n$ ．See randy．
randing－machine（ran＇ding－ma－shēn＂），$n$ ．In shoe－mamuf．，a machine for fitting rands to heel－blanks for shoes，after the rands have been formed from rand－strips in a rand－forming machine．
randing－tool（ran＇ding－töl），$\pi$ ．In shoc－manuf．， a hand－tool for cutting out strips of leatherfor rands．
randle－balk（ran＇dl－bâk），$n$ ．Same as randle－ bar．
randle－bar（ran＇dl－bär），$n$ ．The horizontal bav built into the walls of an open chimney，from which to hang hooks for supporting cooking－ vessels．See baek－bar．
randle－tree，$n$ ．See rantle－tree．
random（ran＇dum），$n .1$［An altered form（as－ similated to whilom，seldom，ransom，the latter also with orig．$w$ ）of the early mod．E．randon， ＜ME．rundon，randun，randoun，force，impetu－ osity，＜OF．randon，force，impetuosity，im－ petuous course，as of a torrent（grands randons de pluie，great torrents of rain）；esp．in the phrases à randon，à frand raulon，with force or fury，very fast，with great force（eourir du grant randon，run with great fury）；cf．It．dim． randello，a randello，at random；a randa，near， with difficulty，exactly；cf．Sp．de renclon，de rondon，rashly，intrepidly，abruptly（nearly like E．at random）；perhaps＜OHG．MHG．rant， G．rand，edge，brim，rim，margin ：see randㄹ．］ 1t．A rushing，as of a torrent；an impetuous course；impetuosity；violence；force：espe－ cially with great，as in the phrase a great ran－ clom，with great speed or force．
And thei rennen to gidre a gret randoun．
Masudeville，Travela，p． 238.
The two kynges were derce and hardy，and mette with ao grete raundon with sperea that were grete and ahorte． Merlin（E．E．T．S．），iii， 628.
But oi hym thought he to faill in no wise，
With gret raundon cam to hym in his gise．
Rom，of Partenay（E．E．T．S．），1． 5806.
Coragiously the two kyngea newely fought with great
Hall，Hen．VIII．，sn． 12.
2t．A rush；spurt；gush．
Whan thei saugh come the dragon that Merlin bar， that caste oute of his throte so grete raundon of flere in to
 3ł．A continuous flow of words；a harangue． Randone，or longe renge of wurdys，or other thyngya，
Pronpt．Parn．，p． 423.

4．An indetcrminate course or proceeding； hence，lack of direction，rule，or method；hap hazard；chance：used only in the phrase ut random－that is，in a haphazard，aimless，and purely fortuitous manner．
You flee with winges of often change at random where you Sith late mlachaunce had her compeld to change The land for sea，at rand speriser rsuge．

Come not too neere me，I at random strike，
Heyneood，Dialoguea（Works，ed．Pearson，1874，VI．178） Like orlent pearla at random atrung．
5．The distance traversed by a missile；range； reach．
The angle which the miasive is to mount by，If we will have it go to ita furtheat random，must be the half of a
random（ran＇dum），a．and $n .2$［By ellipsis from at random．］I．a．Proceeding，taken，done，or existing at random；aimless；fortuitous；hap－ hazard；casual．

In common thlngs that round us lie
Some random truths he can impart．
＇rordszoorth，A Poet＇s Epitaph．
I would shoot，howe＇er In vain，
A random arrow from the brsin．
Tennyson，Two Voices．
You feel that the whole of him［Dryden］was better tian any random apectmen，thongb of his beat，seems to prove． Lovell，Among my Books，1st aer．，p． 8.
Random choice，the aelectlon of objecta，anbject to the condition that they shall belong to a glven class or col－ lection，but not voluntarily subfect to sny other condition． the asaumpition ta that objects so selected will in the long run occur as objects of the same kind occur in gen－ eral experience．Thia aasumptlon is natural，It leada to no difficulty，snd no aerious doubt has ever been thrown upon it．It is the fundamental postulate of the theory of prohability．See probability．－Random courses，in ma the stones being of unequal thickness，but exactly fitted together．－Random line．（a）In local probshility，an lin－ finite straight line supposed to be choaen in such a man． ner that the Infiniteaimal probability of ita cutting any imited atraight line la proportional to the length of the latter．（b）In United States publc land－aurveying，s trial
line on whlch temporary mile and half－mlle atakea are set ine on which temporary mile and hali－mile atakea are set Oor the purpose of getting the data for rernnning the sam nem point，in local probsbility，a point suppors．－Ran chom point，in local probsbility，a polnt supposed to be 8 chosell that the infinltesimal probsbility it its lylng within that surfsce－－Random－range ashler，random－tooled ashler．See azhler，3．－Random shot，s ahot not inten－ fionally directed to any point ；also，$s$ ahot with the muzzle of the gun elevated above the horizontal line．－Ran－ dom stonework，In masonry，a construction lormed o squared atonesvarying in thickneas snd not lald in courses． See cut under ashler．－Random tooling，the act of bring ng the face of a atone to s nearly amooth surface by hew－ ng it over with a hroad－pointed chlael，which produces a called droving In Scotland．－Random Work，random tonework．－Random yarn，in dyeing，yarn dipped into a hath of water with $s$ layer of color at the top，so aa to produce a clouded effect ；clouded yarn．
On the large scale the random yarns are coloured in ms－
hinea．
W．Crookes，Dyelng snd Calico－Printing in 102
II．$n$ ．Something doue or produced without definite method，or with irregular or haphazard effect．（a）In masonry，one of 3 nomber of dressed stones of irregular or unmatched slzes．See randonn
stonework，under I．
50 tona aquares， 250 tons dreased randoms，snd 1000 tona in．ringsmall．

Engineer LX YII． 17
（b）In dyeing，clouded yarn．See random yarm，under I． randomly（ran＇dum－li），adr．［＜random $+-l y^{2}$ ．］ In a random manner；at random，or without aim，purpose，or guidance．
An Infusorium swims randomly about．

$$
\text { H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, } 84 .
$$

randont，$n$ ．An obsolete form of random．
randont（ran＇don），v．i．［＜OF．randonner，run swiftly，＜randon，a swift course：see random．］ To stray in a wild manner or at random．

Shall leave them free to randon of their will．
Norton and Sackeile，Ferrex and Porrex，i． 2.
randy（ran＇di），$a$ ．and $n$ ．［Also randie，ranty； ＜raud ${ }^{2}$ ，rant，$+-y^{1}$ ．Cf．randan．］I．a．Dis－ orderly；boisterous；obstreperous；riotous also，noisily wanton．［Scotch and North．Eng．］ $0^{\text {A }}$＇randie，gangrel bodies．
ly Beggars． or vagrant；one who exacts A sturdy beggar ings and abusive language．Also called randy－ beggar．［Scotch．］－2．A romping girl；a noisy hoyden；a scold；a violent and vulgar quarrel－ some woman．Jamieson．［Scotch and North． Eng．］

That acandalons randy of a girl．
Carlyle，In Froude（Life in London，xviii．）．
range
3．A spree：a
［Prov．Eag．］
ranedeert，$n$ ．An obsolete form of reindeer． ranee，$n$ ．see rani．
Ranelagh mobt，Ranelagh capt．A cap worn by women in the eighteenth century，apparent－ ly a form of the mob－cap：the name is taken from Ranelagh，a place of fashionable resort near Dublin．
ranforcet，$v$ ．t．Same as reinforce．Bailey．
rang ${ }^{1}$（rang）．Preterit of ring ${ }^{2}$ ．
rang ${ }^{2}$ ，$n$ ．and $v$ ．An old form of $r a n k k^{2}$ ．
range（rānj），$v . ;$ pret．and pp．ranged，ppr． ranging． ［Early mod．E．also raunge；＜ME．
rengen，$\langle\mathrm{OF}$. renger，F．ranger $(=$ Pr．rengar）， range，rank，order，array，〈 rang，a rank，row： see rank ${ }^{2}$ ．Cf．arrange，derañge．］I．trans． 1. To make a row or rows of；place in a line or lines；hence，to fix or set in any definite order； dispose with regularity；array；arrange．
Than two of hen renged hem，and priked after the mes－ ssgera as faste ss the horse myght hem bere．M．S．），I． 127.
They had raunged their ahipa brosd in a front ranke． Holland，tr．of Llvy，p． 957.
For all the Etruscen armies Were ranged beneath his cye． Macaulay，Horstius． 2．To rank or class；place or reckou as being of or belonging to some class，category，party， etc．；fix the relative place or standing of；clas－ sify；collocate．

The lste Emperour Augustus all the world raungeth in this ranke of men fortungte．Holland，tri．of Pliny vii． 45. So they ranged all their youth under aome family，and set upon such a course，which had good succeas，for it made all hands very induatrious．
．Morton，New England＇a Memorial，p． 93. The grest najority of the Indians，if they took part in the war，ranged themsel ves on the gide of the crown．

Lecky，Eng．in 18th Cent．，Xiv．
Among those inhabitanis of the Roman dominton who were personaly free，there were four clasaes，panged In an E．A．Freeman，Amer．Lecta．，p． 320.
3ヶ．To rauk or reckon；consider；count．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { The Fithops were ss falr } \\
& \text { now black with black despa }
\end{aligned}
$$

As other damea；now black with black despair
And in respect of thetr complexiona changed，
Are eschwhere alnce for luckleas creaturea ranged．
4ヶ．To engage；occupy． That，of all other，was the m

B．Jonson，Every Man in his llumour，iii． 1. 5．To pass over or through the line，course，or extent of；go along or about，especially for some definite purpose；rove over or along：as，to range the forest for game or for poachers；to range a river or the coast in a boat．

I found tinis credit，
That he did range the town to seek me out．
Aa they ranged the coast at a place they named Whitson Bay，they were kindiy vaed hy the Natives．

Quoted io Capt．John Smith＇s Worka，I． 108.
To range the woods，to roam the park．
6．To sift；pass throngh a range or bolting－ sieve．［Obsolete or local．］
They made a decree，snd tooke order that no corne malaters that bought and sold grain ahould best thia mule awsy from their raunging aives．
aland，tr．of Pliny，viii． 44.
II．intrans．1．Ta constitute or be parallel to a line or row；have linear course or direction； be in or form a line：as，a boundary ranging east and west；houses ranging evenly with the street．

Than thei rode forth and renged close that wey where as the childeren fourghten full gore，ffor the Silanea were
mo than vijml In a flote．Merlin（E．E．T．S．），II．I98， Direct my course so right as with thy hand to show
Which way thy foresta range．Drayton，Polyolbion，i 14.
The atones are of the ssme tbicknesa as the walls，and ranges ronnd，which mipht helong to s bsement that Pococke，Description of the East，II．i． 135. 2．To be on a level；agree in class or position； have equal rank or place；rank correspond－ ingly．

And range with humble livers ing born，
Than to be perk＇d up in a glistering grief，
Shak．，Hen．VLII．，ii．3． 20.

## This was casi upon the board，

Ranged in the halls of Peleus．Tennyson，Grone． 3．To go in a line or course；hence，to rove freely；pass from point to point；make a course or tour；roam；wander．

## range

Let reason range heyonde his creede. The Gaules from the Albane Glimnes . . . raunged sil over the chsmplon and the sea cosate, and wasted the
countrie.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p . 265 . How whld hla [man's] thonghts! how apt to range: How apt to vary ! apt to change!

Quarles, Emblema, iv. 5.
Watch him, for he ranges awift and far.
4. To move in a definite manner, as for start ing game; beat about; of dogs, to run within the proper range

## All ahrank-like boya who, ungware, Kanging the woods to start a hare <br> Kanging the woods to start a hare, Conve to the mouth of the dark lair <br> Conne to the mouth of the dark lair Where, growling low, a flerce old bear Lles amlidst bones and blood. <br> Macaulay, Iloratius.

Next comes the teaching to range, which is about the most diffleult part of breaking.

Dogs of Great Britain and A merica, p. 226.
Down goes old Sport, ranging a bit wildly.
, 5. To have course or direction ; extend in movement or location; pass; vary; stretch; spread: as, prices range between wide limits; the plant ranges from Canada to Mexico.
Man ranges over the whole earth, and exists under the ost ranca conditiona.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 226.

In temperate climates, toward the higher latitudes, the qulcksilver ranges, or rises and falls, nearly three inches.
The Cyprinoids also afford an instance of an Indian 6. In gun., to have range: said of a missile, and denoting length of range and also direction: as, that shot ranged too far, or too mueh to the right: rarely, of the gun itself.-To range by, to aail by; pass ahead of, as a vessel. = Syn. 3. Roam, Rove, etc. See ramble, ${ }^{2}$
 rangie, $\mathbf{F}$. rangée, range, row, etc.): < range, $v$ The noun prob. in part involves ME. reng, pl. renges, ringes, rank, scries, row: see rank². Cf. also (in def. 10) rung ${ }^{2}$.] 1. A line or row (usually straight or nearly straight); a linear series; a regular sequence; a rank; a chain: used especially of large objects permanently fixed or lying in direct succession to one another, as mountains, trees, buildings, columns, etc.

Ther beliij rowes or Ranges of pylers thorow the Chirche.
Torkington, Dlarie of Eug. Travell, p. 47
There is a long low or range of buildinga
Coryat, Crudities, I. 192.
Altogether this arcade ouly makes us wish for more, for a longer range from the same hand.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 247. A row of Corinthian columna, atanding on brackets, once aupported the archivolts of a range of niches.
. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 367.
Speciffcally - (a) A line or chain of mountains; a cordillera: as, to akirt the range; to cross the ranges. [In monntainous regiona, as parts of Australia and Amerlca, this apecific use is common.] (b) In United States aur-
veys of public land, one of a series of divisiona numbered east or weat from the prime meridian of the aurvey, consistlng of townahips which are numbered north or aouth in every divislon from a base-llne. See township. (c) In gcome, a series of polnts lying in ons straight line.
2. A rank, class, or order; a series of beings or things belonging to the same grade or having like characteristics. [Rare.]
The next range of beings above hlm are the immaterial 3. The extent of any aggregate, congeries, or complex, material or immaterial; array of things or sequences of a specific kind; scope; compass: as, the range of industries in a country; the whole range of events or of history; the range of prices or of operations; the range of one's thoughts or learning.
The range and compass of his [Hammond's] knowledge
filled the whole circle of the arts. flled the whole circle of the arts.

Bp. Fell, Hammond, p. 90. A man has not enough range of thought to look ont for
any good which does not relate to hia own Interest
When I briefly speak of the Greek achool of Addison. rence to questions of delineathon of art with refof the achools from Honer'a days to our own.
iuskin, Aratra Pentelici, p. 157.
In the range of historical geography, the most curious kept on an abiding life in thia region, though with singular changea of meaning. E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 4. 4. Extent of operating force or activity; scope or compass of efficient action; space or distance over or through which energy can be exerted; limit of effect or of eapability; extent of reacli : as, the range of a gim or a shot; the range of a variation in any period, or of its capacity for

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marking degrees of change); the range of a singer or of a musical instrument. Range In iliooting a the horizontal distance to which a projectile conditiona: diatinguished from trajcctory, or the curvilin. ear diatance traversed by the projectile when the arm ia elevated out of a horizontal line. The effective range depends upon the amount or the absence of elevation and the consequent trajectory. (Compare point.blank.) To get the range of a polint to be fired at is to ascertain, either by calculation or by experiment, or by both, the degree of
elevation for the mazzle of the plece neceasary to bring ethe ahot to bear upon It.

Far an creation's ample range extends,
The scale of sensual, mental powers ascenda.
Pope, Easay on Man, i. 207.
Her warbling voice, a lyre of widest range,
From tone all pasaion, did fall dowis and glance
No obstacle was encountered until the gunboate and ransports were within range of the fort.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoira, I. 439. The proposal [advocating cremation] was not to be rae range of a practlcal pollcy.
Vineteenth Century, XX1IL 2.
5. Unobstructed distance or interval from one point or object to another; length of course for free dircet ranging throngh the air, as of a missile or of sight; a right line of aim or of observation, absolute or relative: as, the range is too great for effective firing; the range of vision,6. The act of ranging; a wandering or roving; movement from point to point in space. He may take a range all the world over.

South.
7. An area or course of ranging, either in space or in time; an expanse for movement or existence; the region, sphere, or space over which any being or thing ranges or is distributed: as, the range of an animal or a plant within geographical limits or during geological time, or of a marine animal in depth; the range of Gothic architecture; the range of a man's influence.

The free bison's amplitude of range.
Whittier, The Panorama.
Specifically-(a) A tract or diatrict of land within which domestic animala in large numbers range for anbsistence ; an extensive grazing-ground: used on the great plaina of
 animala on a range are usually left to take care of themselvea during the whole year withont shelter, excepting when periodically gathered in a "round-up" for countiog proprietora run together. In aevere winters many are lost by auch expoaure.
Cowboya from nelghboring ranchea will ride over, look. ing for lost horsea, or geeing if their cattle have strayed
off the range. $\quad$. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 500 . (b) A course for ahooting at marks or targets; a gpace of of frearme: distinctively called a rifle-range or shooting8. A fire-grate.

He was bid at hia firat comlng to take off the range, and 9. A cooking-stove Sir R. L'Estrange. (Lathain.) sometimes portable but of a similar shape, having a row or rows of openings on the top for carrying on several operations at once. Fixed ranges uaually have two ovena, either on each side of the fre-chamber or above it at the back, and in houses aupplled with running water a hot-water reservoir or permanent boiler. The origin of the modern cooking-range may mana, arranged to receive cooking-utensill an the top mana, arranged to receive cooking-utensills on the top. ured, until in France, in the course of the fourteenth cenory, built furnacea with openinga above for pota began to be added in great kitchens, for convenience in preparing the soupa and sauces then in greater favor than before. The rsnge in the modern aense, Involving the application of heat conducted by and refiected from iron platea, was firat It [the kitchen] was a vaut ybuilt for great dlapence, It [the kitchen] was a vaut ybullt for great
With many raunges reard along the wall,
And one great chimney, whoae long tonnell thence
Every thing whereupon any part of their carcase falleth ahall be unclean; whether it be oven, or ranges for pots,
And ao home, where I found all clean, and the hearth and range, as it is now enlarged, both np.

Pepys, Diary, Nay 25, 1861.
10. A step of a ladder; a round; a rung. [Obsolete or local.]
The firat range of that ladder which should aerve to隹
11. Naut.: (at) A large cleat with two arms or branches, bolted in the waist of ships to belay the tacks and sheets to. (b) A certain quantity of cable hauled up on deck from the chain-locker, of a length slightly greater than the depth of water, in order that the anchor, when let go, may reach the bottom withont being checked. -12. In shocmaking, a strip cut from a butt or side of solc-leather.

## rangerine

The butt is firat cut into long atrips known as ranges, of varying width according to the purnoses fur whicb re-
13. A bolting-sieve for meal. Cotgruce; Halliwell. [Old and prov. Eng.]-Battle-range. See whitch thicker or thinger stonework, range stonework in Which thicker or thinher stones are occasionally lnscrted,
tlin breaking the uniformity. Compare randmn stoneteork, under random. - Constituent of a range. See constitu ent. - Double-oven range, a renge whicl hag two ovens, one onl ench slde of the tire-pot.- Point-blank range. Sep point-blank.- Random-range ashler. See ashler 3 . - Range curve. See curve.-Range stonework, ma. sonry laid in conraes. The courses may vary In height, range, earsige having but is preserved- Single-oven of the fire-pot: in contradistinction to double-oven range. - To get the range of anything, to find by experiment and calculation the exact sngle of elevation of the gun, the amount of charge, etc., necessary to throw projectiles ao as to strike the object alued at. =Syn. 1. Llite, tier, fle.-4. Sweep, reach.
rangé (roñ-zhā'), $n$. [F., pp, of ranger, range, order: see range, v.] In her., arranged in order: said of small bearings set in a row fessewise, or the like. The epithet is not often needed : thns, "glx mulleta in bend or bendwise is sufficient with. a se of the expression range in bend. ange-finder (rānj'fin "der), $n$. One of various kinds of instruments for ascertaining by sight the range of an object from the point of observation.
range-heads (rānj'hedz), n.pl. Naut., the wind-lass-bitts.
range-lights (rānj’līts), n. pl. 1. Two or more lights, generally in lighthouses, so placed that when kept in line a fair course can be mado through a channel: where two channels meet, the bringing of two range-lights into line serves to mark the turning-point into the new channel. -2. Lights placed aboard ship at a considerable horizontal distance from each other, and in the same vertical plane with the keel. They to apprachine a better han is afforded by the ordinary alde and ateaming lights.
rangement + (rānj'ment), $n$. [<OF. rangewent, <renger, ranger, range: see range, v.]. The act of ranging; arrangement.
Lodgement, rangement, and adjustment of our other ranger (rān'jèr), n. [Early mod. E. also raunger; <range + -er-1. Cf. F. rangeur, one who arranges.] 1. One who ranges, or roams, or roves about; especially, one engaged in ranging or going abont for some specific purpose, as search or ward.

> O where are all my ranpers bold, That pay meat and fee To search the foreat far an' wide?

Thus fare the shiving nation Ball, I. 186).
Thus fare the shiv'ring natives of the north,
Specifically - 2. In England, formerly, a sworn officer of a forest, appointed by the king's letters patent, whose business it was to walk througlı the forest, watch the deer, prevent trespasses, etc.; now, merely a govermment official connected with a royal forest or park.

They [wolves] walke not widely as they were wont,
For feare of raungers and the great hunt,
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September. The Queen, they say, is by no meana delighted at her elevation. She likes quiet and retirement and Bushy (of Which the King has made her ranger), and does not want
to be a queen.
Greville, Memoira, July $18,1830$. 3. One of a body of regular or irregular troops, or other armed men, employed in ranging over a region, either for its protection or as marauders: as, the Texan rangers. Dllitary rangers are generally mounted, but may fight on foot if occasion requires. The name is sometimea uned in the plural for a permanent body of troops, as the Connaught Rangers In the British army.
"Do you know, friend," said the gcout gravely, "that this is a band of rangers chosen for the most des. Last of Mohicans, xxxil. A fanious Texan Ranger, who liad come out of the Mexfcan war with a few acsra and many honors.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 196.
4. One who roves for plunder; a robber. [Rare.] -5. A dog that beats the ground. - $6+$. A sieve. Holland.-7. A kind of fish. See the quotation. [At Gibraltar] the Sp. besugo, a kind of geabraam, is cailed in English ranger, whic
flsh, I cannot find in any book.
N. and Q., 7 th ser., IV. 278.
8. A kind of seal, probably the young bayseal. [Newfoundland.]-Partizan ranger. See rangerine (ran'jér-in), $a$. Samo as rangiferime. Rangifer tarandus (Gray), the name namally given to
the Old World species of rangerine deer, of whleh the American woodland and barren ground carihon are he-
lieved to be nere varietles. Amer. Cyc., IIF. 265.

## rangership

rangership（rān＇jèr－ship），n．$[<$ ranger + －shij）．］The office of ranger or keeper of a for－ est or park．Todd．
range－stove（rānj＇stōv），n．A cooking－stove made like a range；a portable range．
range－table（rānj＇tā＂ bl ），$n$ ．A table for a par－ ticalar firearm containing the range and the time of flight for every elevation，charge of powder，and kind of projectile．
Rangia（ran＇ji－ik），$n$ ．［NL．，named after lieng， a French conchologist．］1．In conel．，the typ－ ical genus of liangiidx．The R．cyrenoides is com． mon in thes Statea bordering on the Gulf of Mexico．Also calicd Gnathodon．Des Moulins， 1832.
2．In Actinozoa，a genus of ctenophorous aca－ lephs，ranking as the type of a family．Agassiz， 1860.

Rangifer（ran＇ji－fêr），n．［NL．（Hamilton Smith）， perhaps accom．＜OF．rangier，ranger，ranelier， ranglicr，a reindeer（appar．$\langle$ Icel．hreinn $=$ OSw．ren，reindeer），＋L．fera，a wild boast．］ A genus of Cervidr，containing arctic and sub－ aretic species with large irregularly branching horns in both sexes，the brow－antler of which is highly developed，usually unsymmetrical，and more or less palmate，and very broad spreading hoofs；the reindeer．Soe cuts under reindeer and earibou．
rangiferine（ran－jif＇e－rin），a．［＜Rangifer＋ －ine ${ }^{1}$ ．］Belonging or relating to the genus han－ gifer；resembling a reindecr．Also rangerine． Rangiidæ（ran－jīij－dē），n．pl．［NL．，＜Rangia + －idx．］1．A family of bivalves，typified by the genus Rangia．The animai has short siphons con－ nected st the base，a large linguiform foot，long paipl，snd two pairs of gills，of which the onter is narrow and appen－ the hinge has two csrdinai teeth wad saterior und posterior isterai teeth in each valve，as well as an internal median losss and cartilage．
2．A family of eurystomatous ctenophorans， represented by the genus Ranfia．It was based on sn Africsn species，and characterized by the deep in－ tentacie projecting from the sugie of each indentation． ranging－rod（rān＇jing－rod），n．A surveyors＇ rod or pole．
Rangoon creeper．See Quisqualis．
Rangoon tar．See tar．
rangy（rān＇ji），a．［＜range $+-y^{1}$ ．］1．In stock－ breeding，adapted for ranging or running about， or indicating such adaptation；quick or easy in movement；of roving character or capability： as，a rangy yoke of oxen（that is，good travel－ ers，capable of making good specd，as in plow－ ing）；rangy steers（that is，steers disposed to wander a way to a distance，as on a stock－range）． The word is also sometimes applied to a roving person，as a lad who wanders from home，or who hak a predifection
for a rovlog fife，sa that of s ailor．［U，S］ or a rovlog iffe，sat that or aill
The ponies．
rather to be sthe circle－riding in
T．Roosevelt，llunting Trips，i．
2．Having or permitting range or scope ；roomy； commodions．［U．S．］
A large rangy shed for the horses
Sportsman＇s Gazetteer，p．452． rani，ranee $\left(\operatorname{ran}^{\prime} \bar{e}\right), \mu_{0}$［Also rany，ramuee， ramy；＜Hind．rāni，＜Skt．räjni，queen，fem．of rijan：see raja．］In India，the wife of a raja， or a reigning princess；a queen．
Raniceps（ran＇i－seps），n．［NL．，＜L．rana，a frog，+ caput，liead．］1．In ichth．，a Cuvierian

genus of gadoid fishes，typical of the family Ramicipitidæ．R．ranimus is known as the tad－ pole－hake．－2．In herpet．，a genus of fossil laby－ rinthodont amphibians of the Carboniferous．
Ranicipitidæ（ran＂i－si－pit＇i－dē），n．p7．［NL．， ＜Raniceps（Ranicipit－）+ －ide．］A family of gadoid fishes，represented by the genus Rani－ eeps．Their characters are moatly siasred with the $G a$－ dide，but the suborbitsl chain 18 eniarged snd continued lower jaw is very oblique，sand the pyioric cæeca are rudi－ mentary or reduced to two．
 A family of firmisternal salient amphibians， typified by the genus Rana，with premaxillary and maxillary tecth，subcylindrical sacral dia－ pophyses and precoracoids，and with omoster－ num；the frog family．It ls the most extensive ram－ ily of batrachiana，about 250 specles，of several genera，
being known．See frog1，and cuts under onosternum snd anifo
raniform（ran＇i－fôrm），$u_{0}$［＜NT．raniformis，$<$ L．rana，a frog，+ forme，form．］Frog－liko； resembling or related to a frog；belonging to the Raniformes；raninc：distinguished from bufoniform．
Raniformes（ran－i－fôr＇mēz），n．pl．［NL．，pl．of raniformis：see raniform．］A division of ba－ trachians，including the true frogs：distin－ guished from Bufoniformes．
Raninal（ră－$-1 \overline{1}^{\prime} \mathrm{n}$ nị̂），$n$ ．［NL．（Lamarek，180］）， fem．sing．of rai－ мinus：sce ra－ мine．］In Crus－ tueea，the typical genns of lianini－ dix，containing such frog－crabs as 1．dorsipeda．

## 


In Günther＇s clas－ sification，a divi－ sion of oxydactyl opisthoglossate batrachians，con－ taining 6 families of frogs．
Raninæ（rạ－uī＇－ nē），$n .{ }^{n l}$ ．［NL．， （Ramal＋－inæ．］
 The true frogs as
a snbfamily of batrachians，corresponding to the family Ranidx．
ranine（1－ánin），a．［＜F．ramin，＜NL．raninus， ＜L．rana，a frog：see Ranal．］1．In herpet．， pertaining to frogs；related or belonging to the lanida；raniform．－2．In anat．，pertaining to the under side of the tip of the tongue，where a tumor called a ramulu is sometimes formed． The ranine artery is the termination of the lingual artery， running to the tlp of the tougue；it is sccompanied by the ranine veitn．
raninian（rą－min＇i－an），a．and $n . \quad[<$ ranine + ian．］I．a．Pertaining to the Raninidx．
II．n．A crab of the family Ranimidx．
Raninidæ（rā－nin＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，くRaninal ＋－idx．］A family of anomurons crustaceans， typified by the genus Ranina．They have a smooth ovste－oblong carapaca，the last pair of iegs reduced and subdorssi，and the sbdomen short，partially extended，snd not foldcd under the thorax．The speciea are almost en－
tirely conflined to the tropics．Sea cut under Raninal． tirely conaned the the tropics．Sea cut under Raninal． raninoid（ran＇i－noid），a．Pertaining to the Laninoidea；raninian．
Raninoidea（ran－i－noi＇dẹ－ạ̈），n．pl．［NL．，くRa－ nina ${ }^{1}+$－oidea．］A superfanily of anomurous crustaceans，represcnted by the raninians． ranite（ran＇it），$n$ ．［＜Icel．Rān，a giant goddess， queen of the sea，＋－ite ${ }^{2}$ ．］A hydrated silicate of aluminium and sodinm，derived from the alteration of elæolite：it occurs in southeru Norway，and is essentially tho same as hydro－ nephelite．
nanivorous（rā－niv＇ō－rus），a．［＜L．rana，a frog， + rorare，devour．］Frog－eating；subsisting habitually or chiefly upon frogs：as，the marsh－ hawk is ranivorous．
rank ${ }^{1}$（rangk），a．［く ME．rank，rane，ronk， raunk，renk，strong，proud，also rancid（iuflu－ enced by OF．rance，ranci，rancid：see rancid）； AS．rane，proud，forward，arrogant，showy， bold，valiant，＝D．MLG．LG．G．rank，slender， projecting，lank，$=$ Icel．rakkr（for＊rankr）， straight，slender，bold，valiant，$=$ Sw．rank，long and thin，＝Dan．ruak，straight，erect，slender．$]$ 1 t ．Strong；powerful；capable of acting or of being used with great effect；energetic；vigor－ ous；headstrong．

There arof sif the rowte with there Ranke shippes，
Cast sncres with cshies that kene were of byt．
Destruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），1． 4701.
Socha rancke and fuli writer muat vae，tf he wili dowise－ lie，the excrelse of a veris good kinde of Epitome． Ascham，The Scholemaster，p． 112
When folke bene lat，and ricies rancke，
It is a signe of heith．Spenser，Shep．Cal．，July． Her rank teeth the glittering poisona chaw． Middleton，Entertainment to Kiog James 2．Strong of its kind or in character；unmiti－ gated；virnlent；thorough；utter：as，rank poi－ son；rank treason；rank nousense．

The renke rebelle has been un－to my rounda table，
Redy aye with Romaynes！
Morte Arthare（E．E．T．S．），t． 2402
Whose sacred flletes all besprinkled were
With filth of gory blod，sud venim rank．
Surrey，Eveid，li．
rank
Wiltie monrus o＇er her in vain，
And to hts mother he has gane，
W＇illie＇s Ladye（Child＇a Bslitads，I．163）．
Rank corruption，mining ali within，
Kiank corruption，mining ali within，
Infecta ungeen． Run，run，ye rogues，ye precious rogues，ye rank rogues！
What are these but rank pedants？
Adison，The Msn of the Town． 3．Strong in growtlı；growing with vigor or ra－ pidity；hence，coarse or gross：said of plants． Seven ears of corn came up upon one stalk，rank and ood．

Rank weeds，flat every art and care defy，
Relgn o＇er the tand，and rob the Bilghted rye．
Crabbe，Works，J． 5.
As o＇er the verdant waste 1 guide my steed，
Among the high rank grass tiat aweeps hls sides．
4．Suffering from overgrowth or hypertrophy； plethoric．［Kare．］

I know not，gentlemen，what yon intend，
Who else must be iet biood，who eise is rank． hak．，J．C．，ili．1． 152
5．Causing strong growth；prodncing luxuri－ antly；rich and fertile．

Where land is rank，＇tis not good to sow wheat after a fallow．

Mortiner，liusbandry．
6．Strong to the senses；offensive；noisome； rancid：as，a rank taste or odor．

To thy falr flower add the rank smeli of weeds．
Shak．，Sonnetz， 1 rlx．
And because they［tite Csphrarisos］aiwaysannoint them－ seluea with grease snd Ist，they yeeld a ranke smell．

Whence arise
But weeds of dark luxurisnce，tares arise
Nank at the core luxurisnce，tares or haste，
Byron，Childa Haroid，iv． 120.
A number held pipes hetween their teeth，filling the room with the rank smoke of the atrongest snd biackeat
Hence－7．Coarse or gross morally ；offensive to the mind；obscene；indecent；foul．

My wlfe＇a a hobby－horse，deserves a nama
Aa rank as any flax－weuch Shak，W．T．，i． 2277 The London Cuckoids，the most rank play that ever suc－ ceeded，wint inigh The euphemisms suggeated by the American Revisers wers certainly desirable，linstesd of the rank words which
offend American scnaibilities． 8 ．Kuttish；in heat．

The ewes，being rank，
In the ead of autumn turned to the rams．
Shat Y of V．，i 3． 81.
9．In law，excessive；exceeding the actual value：as，a rank modus．－10．In mech．，cutting strongly or deeply，as the iron of a plane set so as to project more than usual．
A roughing tool with rankfeed or sflnish tool with fine
Sci．Amer．，N．S．，LI．32． 11．Eager；anxious；impatient：as，he was rank to do it．［Slang，U．S．］－12．Very angry； in a passion．［Prov．Eng．］
rank ${ }^{1}$（rangk），adv．［＜rankil，a．］Rankly； strongly ；furiously．

The seely man，seeing him ryde so ranck，
And syme at him，fell flatt to ground for feare． Speneer，F．Q．，II．iii． 6.
He＇s irrecoverable ；mad，ranke mad． Marstom，What you wiil，i．1．
rank ${ }^{1}+$（rangk），$v . i$ ．［ME．＊rauken，ronken；＜ $\left.\operatorname{rank}^{1}, a_{0}\right]$ To become rank．
Er hlt ronke on rote．
Anglia，iv． 18. rank ${ }^{2}$（rangk），\％．［Early mod．E．also ranck， ranke；＜ME．renk，usually reng，pl．renges， ringes，a row or line of soldiers，class，order， grade，station，＜OF．renc，reng，later rang，F． rang（＞D．G．Dan．Sw．rang），F．dial．ringue， raing $=$ Pr．renc $=$ OCat．rene，a rank，row， range；＜OHG．Zring，Zrinc，MHG．rinc，G．ring， a ring，$=\mathrm{E}$ ．ring：see ring ${ }^{1}, n$ ．Cf．harangue， from the same uit．（OHG．）source．The Bret． renk is 〈 F．；Ir．rane 〈E．］1．A line，row，or range．［Obsolete or archaic except in specific uses．See range，1．］

And all the fruitfult spswae of fighes hew
In endlesse rancks along eoranged were．
Spenser，F．Q．，III．v． 35.
If therefore we look upon the rank or chain of things
oluntarily derived from the positive will of God，we be－ hold the riches of his glory proposed as the end of aii．

## The rank of osiera by the murmuring stream．

Shak．，As you Like it，iv．3． 80.
Two equall ranks of Orient Pearis impale
The open throat．
Sylrester，tr．of Du Bartas＇s Weeks，1．b．

## rank

In my juvenile days, and even long since, there was, hereabouts, a hackney-coach ronk that had endured tin N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 398. Specincally - (a) One of the rows of a body of troops, or
of any persons similarly rauged in a right-and-left line; a line of soldiers or other persons standing abreast in a formation:
And Merlin that rode itro oo renge to a-nother ascride hem often "ore susunt." Mertin (E. E. W. w.), lit. 588. Olotocara, which hsd not learned to keepe his ranke, or rsither moued with rage, lept on the platiornse, and thrust
him through the bodie with hla pike sud slew him. Hakluyl's Voyages, III.
Meanwhile the Tuscan army,
Came flashing back the noondsy light,
Rank behind rank, like surges bright
Of a broad sea of gold. Macaulay, Horatius. llence-(b) pl. The lines or divlslons of an army or any common soldiera: as, the ranke sre full; to rise from the ranks; to reduce an officer to the ranks.

The Knight of Rokeby led his raniks
To aid the valiant northern Esrls
Who drew the sword for royal Cha
Scott, Rokeby, 1. 28.
In 1887 the number was flity-one; and $\ln 1888$, up to the 1st September, iorty-flve commisslons were glven to men
from the ranks.
IIarper's Mag., LXXX. 340 . (c) In organ-building, a row or set of plpes, one for esch digitsl of the keyboard. A mixture-stop is said to be of of plpes sounded at once by a single digital. (d) One of the lines of squares on a chess-board running from side to side, in distInction from the files, which run irom player to player. (e) A row, as of leaves on a stem.
2 . A continuous line or course; a stretch.
Presently after he was baptized, hee went to last in the desert, xl. dayes \& xl. nights on a rancke.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 360. 3. A class, order, or grade of persons; any aggregate of individuals classed together for some common reason, as social station, oceupation, character, or ereed: as, the Prohibition ranks; the ranks of the Anarchists.

Ever among the rank of wood men counted. Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. I. All ranks and orders of men, being equally concerned
in public hlessings, equally joln in spreading the lnfection.

## Heneeforit his Lordship 1 shall lear

One rank as weel's snother.
Burns, On Meeting Basil, Lord Daer.
The nearesi practical spproach to the theologlcsl estimate of a sin may be found in the ranks of the ascetics.
4. Grade in a scale of comparison; class or classification; natural or aequired status; relative position; standing.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Not i' the worst rank of manhood. } \\
& \text { Shak., Machet? }
\end{aligned}
$$

Shak., Macheth, iii. 1. 103. These are sll virtues of a mesner rank. Addison. Specifically, of persons- (a) Titular distinction or dignity; gradation by hereditary, officisl, or other title: as,
clvil, judlcial, or milltary rank; the rank of baron or marquis; the rank of general or admiral; the rank of ambasssdor or governor. The relative rank of officers of the United States army and navy is as follows: General ranks with admiral ; lleutenant-gencral with vice-admiral; major-genersl with rear-admiral; brigadier-genersl with
commodore; colonel with captaln; lleutenant-colonel commodore; colonel with captain; leutenant-colonel with commsinder; major with lieutenant(senior grade); first lieutenant with lieutensnt (junior grade); second lieutenant with ensign.
The rank of an ambassador has nothing to do with the trsusaction of affairs.

Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 94. (b) Eminent standing or dignlty ; especially, aristocratlc ststion or hereditary distinction, as in European monarchles; inherited or conferred social eminence.
Respect for Rank, fifty years ago unlversal and profound, is rapidly deesying. There are still many leit who believe in some's gift of Rank, even though that Rank be but ten yeara old, and the grandfather's shop ls still remembered. W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 118.

5t. A ranging or roving; hence, discursive wandering; divagation ; aberration.

Instead of a manly and sober torm of devotlon, all the extravagant ranks and silly freaks of enthusiasm!

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, 1. il.
6. In geom. the degree of a locus of lines. (a) The number of lines of a slngly Infinite system which cut
any given line In iridimenslonal space. (b) The number any given line in tridimenslonal space. (b) The number and pass tbrough one polnt ln that plsne.-A split in the ranks, dissension and divislon in a party, sect, soclety,
or the llke. [Collog.] They must submit to the humilation of acknowledglag

Vineteenth Century, XXVI. 749.
Rank and file. See file3.-Rank of a complex, the number of its rays lying in an arbltrary plane and passing throngh an arbitrary point in that plane.-Rank of a
curve, the rank of the system of its tangents, or the number of tangents which cut sny arbitrarily taken line in

## 4957

spacc. - Rank of a surface, the number of tangent lines
to the surface which lie in a Lo the surface which lie in a given plane snd pass through a -To fll the ranks, to make up the whole numher, or a competent number,-To keep rank + , to be lil kecpling be conslatent.

Some sirange effect which wlll not well keep ranck
with the rare temperance which is admired
In his life hitherto. Beau. and FV., Kuight of Disita, ill. 3.
To take rank to have rsink or consideration; be classed or estermed, with refcrence to posilion or merlit as, he takes rank s8 a very originsl noet.-To take rank of, to sa, in Great Britsln the sovereign's sons take rank of al with nobles. Compare rank, , t., 3.- To take rank
titled to lise oftal or or coordinate rank with; be enin the nivy takes rank with a colonel in the army.
rank $^{2}$ (raugk), v. [Early nod. E. also ranch; $\langle$ rank $^{2}, n_{\text {., }} \mathrm{q}_{\mathrm{o}}$ v.] I. trans. 1. To arrange in a rank or ranks; place in a rank or line.

And every sort is In a sondry bed
Sett by it aelfe, and ranckt in comely rew.
A many thousand wsrlike French
That were embattailed and rant ${ }^{\circ} d$ in Kent. ${ }^{\text {Shak. }}$ K. John, iv. 2. 200
These ss enemies tooke their stands a musket shot one from another; ranked themselues 15 a breast, and esch

Capt. John Sinith, Worka, 1. 135.
Horse and charlots rank'd in loose array.
Muton, P. L., H1. 887
2. To assign to a particular class, order, or division ; fix the rank of ; class.

Thou bor'st the face once of a noble gentleman,
Rank'd in the frst file of the virtuous.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, il. 2
I will not rank inyself in the number of the first.
Ir ation, Completo Angler, p. 40.
How shall we rank thee upon glory's page?
Thou mere than soldier and just less than sage!
Moore, To Thomas Ifume
3. To take rank of or over; outrank: as, in the United States army, an officer commissioned simply as general ranks all other generals. [U. S.]-4. To dispose in suitable order; arrange; classify.
Antlenily the people [of Maguesia] were ranked according to their different tribes.

Pococke, Description of the East, 1I. II. 55. Ry rankizy all things under genersl and special heads,
LLogicl renders the nsture or any of the properties it [Logic] renders the nisture or any of the properties, powers, and uses of a thing more easy to he found on when we seek in whst rank of beings it lles.
$5+$. To fix as to state orestimation; settle; establish.

We cannot rank yon in a nobler friendship
Than your great servico to the state deserves.
$B c a u$. and $F l$., Laws of Candy, i. 2
I, that before was ranked in such conteni.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his IIumour, iii. 3.
$6+$. To range; give the range to, as a gun in firing.

Their shot replies, but they were rank'd too high
Leycud of Captain Jones(1659). (Halliwell, under range.)
II. intrans. 1. To move in ranks or rows [Rare.]
Vour cattle, too ; Allah made them; serviceable dumb creatures; . . . they come ranting home sit evening tlme
2. To be ranged or disposed, as in a particular order, class, or division; hold rank or station; occupy a certain position as compared with others: as, to rank above, below, or with some other man.
There is reason to helieve that he [Whllam of Orange] was by no mesns equsi as a gencral in the fela to some who ranked far below him lu intellectual powers.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vil.
Gorizls ranks as an eccleslasticsl metropolls.
E. A. Freeman, veniee, p. 50.

3 t. To range; go or move about; hence, to bear one's solf; beliave.

His men were a clad in the grene;
With a bended bow, on a milk-white steed
With a bended bow, on a milk-white ste
And 1 wot they rank'd right bonnulie.
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, V1. 25),
Hsike! they are st hande; ranke haudsomly.
Marston, Dutch Courtezan, iv. 1.
4. In British lav: (a) To have rank or standing as a claim in bankruptcy or probate proceedings.
£19,534 is expected to rank against assets estimsted st
Daily Telegraph, Aprll 8, 1886. (Encyc. Dict.) (b) To put in a claim against the property of a bankrupt person or a deceased debtor: as, he ranked upon the estate.

## rankness

rank-axis (rangk'ak"sis), $n$. A line considered as tho envelop of planes.
ank-brained (rangk' brānd), a. Wrong-headed. crack-brained.
ank-curve (rangk'kerv), $n$. A curve considered as the envclop of its tangents.
ranker (rang'kèr), $n$. [< renk ${ }^{2}+\operatorname{er}{ }^{1}$.] 1. One who ranks or arranges; one who disposes in ranks.-2. A military officer who has rison or been promoted froin the ranks. [Colloq., Eng.]
The new coast battalion, most of whose officcrs are arkers. ${ }^{\text {St. James's Gazette, June 2, 18s8, p. 12. (Encyc. Dict.) }}$ ranking (rang'king), $n$. [Verbal n. of $r a n k{ }^{2}$, $v$.$] The act of one who ranks.-Ranking and$ sale, or ranking of creditors, In Scots law, the process whereby the heritahle property of an insolvent person is judiclally sold and the price divided among his crediThis is the most complex and comprehensive process known in the law of Scotland, but is now practically ob. solete. It corresponds to the Engllsh process of marshaling securitics in an actlon for redempiton or foreclosure.
rankle (rang'kl), v.; pret. and pp. rankled, ppr. ranking. [Early mod. E. also rankill, rankyll; < ME. ranelen, freq. of rank $\left.{ }^{1}, v.\right]$ I. intrans. 1. To operate rankly or with painfui effect; cause inflammation or irritation; produce a festering wound: used of either physical or mental influences.

Look, when he tawns, he bites; and when he bites, llis venom tooth will rankle to the death.

Shak., Rich. 111., 1. 3. 291.
[IIe] looked the rage that rankled in his hesrt.

## Crabbe, Works, I. 76.

Or jealousy, with rankling tooth,
Gray, On a Dlstani Prospect of Eton College. Say, shall 1 wound wlth satire's ranklizg spear
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

Resentment long rankled in the minds of some whem Endicott had perhaps too passionately punished.
ancroft Ilist. U. S., I. 322.
2. To continue or grow rank or strong; continue to be painful or irritating; remain in an inflamed or ulcerous condition; fester, as a physical or mental wound or sore.

My words might cast rank polson to hls pores,
And make hia swoln and $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tankling sinews crack, } \\ & \text { Peele, David and Betisabe. }\end{aligned}$.
A leper shut up in a pesthousc rankleth to himselt, infects not others. Rev. T. Adams, Works, 111. 19. A wound ${ }^{2}$ the flesh, 10 doubt, wants prompt redress; ....
But a wound to the soul? That rankles worse and worae Browning, Ring and Book, 1. 197.
II. trens. 1. To irritate; inflame; canso to fester.

Then shall the Britonk, late dismayd and weake,
From their long vassslage gln to respire,
And on their Paynim foes avenge their ranckled ire.
$2 \dagger$. To corrode.
Here, hecanse his mouth watera at the money, his [Judas's 1 tecth rankle the woman's eredit, for so Iflind malignant reprovers styled : corrodunt, non corrigunt; correptores, immo corrnptores - thicy do not mend, but make Rev. T. Adams, Works (S
(Scrmon on John xil. 6), 11. 224. rankly (rangk'li), adv. [く ME. rankly, ronkly; < ranki $\left.+-l y^{2}.\right]$ 1t. With great strength or force; fiercely; rampantly.
llerk renk! is this ryst, so ronkly to wrath
For any dede thst that don other demed the 3 et?
2. In an excessive manner or degree; inordinately; intensely; profusely; exuberantly: as, rankly poisonous; rankly treasouable; weeds that grow rankly.-3. Offensively; noisomely; fetidly.

The smoking of inceuse or perfumes, snd the like, smells rankly enough, in all conscience, of Idolatry
Dr. H. More, Antidote sgainst Idolstry, viii. (Latham.) 4. Grossly; foully.

> The whole ear of Denmark forced nrocess of my death

1s by a forged process of my death
Rankly sbused.
Shak., liamlet, i. 5. 38.
rankness (rangk'nes), $n_{0}$ [く ME. rankncsse; <rankl + -ness.] 1t. Physical strength; effective force; potency.
The crane's pricle is in the ranhmers of her wing.
Sir R. L'EAtrange Fables
2. Strength of kind, quality, or degree, in a disparaging sense; hence, extravagance; excess; grossness; repulsiveness: as, rankncss of growth; the rankness of a poison, or of one's pride or pretensions.-3ł. Insolence; presumption.
I will plysic your rankness, and yet give no thousand
stawns neither. As you Like it, Li. 1.

## rankness

4．Strengtl of growth；rapid or excessive in－ crease：exuberance；extravagance；oxcess，as of plants，or of the wood of trees．Rankness is a conditlon often incldent to fruit－trees in gardens and or－ are given out with little or no hearing wood．Excessive ricluess of suil and a too copions supply of manure arc generally the induclug causes．

With the merc rankness of their
5．Excessive fertility；exuberant productive－ hess，as of soil．
By reason of the rankencsse and frutefulnesse of the grounde，kyne，swyue，and horses doo maruelously in
Peter Marlyr（tr．of Eden＇s First Books on America，ed．
（Arber，p．104）
Bred by the rankness of the plenteous land．
Drayton，Legend of Thomas Cromwell．
6．Offensive or noisome smell or taste；repul－ siveness to the senses．
The native rankness or offensiveness which some persons are subject to，both in their breath and constitution．

Jer．Taylor（\％），Artíiclal Iandsomeness，p． 46.
rank－plane（rangk＇plān），$n$ ．The plane of a plane pencil．
rank－point（rangk＇point），$n$ ．The foeus of a plane pencil．
rank－radiant（rangk＇rā＂di－ant），$n$ ．A point cousidered as the envelop of lines lying in a plane．
rank－ridingt（rangk＇ri＂ding），u．Riding furi－ ously；hard－riding．
And on his match as much the Western horsemsa lays As the rank－riding Scots upon their Gallowsys．
rank－scented（rangk＇sen＂ted），$a$ ．Strong－seent－ ed；having a coarse or offensive odor．
The mutable，rank－scented many．Shak．，Cor．，iii．1． 66
rank－surface（rangk＇sér／fās）， 1 ．A surface con－ sidered as the envelop of its tangents．
rann，$n$ ．See ran ${ }^{3}$ ．
rannee， 3 ．See rumi．
rannelt（ran＇el），$w$ ．［＜F．ranelle，toad，dim．of L．rana，frog．］A strumpet；a prostitute．
Such a roinish rannel，such a dissolute Gillian－firt．
G．Iarvey，Pierce＇s supererogation（1600）．
rannel－balk（ran＇el－bâk），$n$ ．Same as roudle－ bar．
rannent．A Middle English preterit plural of rum．Chancer．
rannyt（ran＇i），$n$ ．［Also ramney；supposed to be ult．a corruption（through OF．）of L．aranens，se． mus，a kind of monse：see shrev and arancous．］ The shrew or shrew－inouse，sonex araneus．
Sammonicus and Nicander do call the mus araneus，the Samnonicus and Micander do cant the mus araneus，the
shrew or rammey，blind．Sir T．Browne，Vulg．Err．，fii．18． ranoid（rā＇noid），a．［＜l．rana，a frog，+Gr ． fidos，form．］In herpet．，same as ramine：dis－ tinguished from bufonoid．
ranpick $t$ ，ranpiket，$n$ ．Same as rampick．
ransack（ran＇sak），$v$ ．［Prop．rausake，the form ransack being due in part to association with sack ${ }^{2}$ ，pillage（see def． 2 ）；く ME．ransuken， ransakyn，raumsaken，く Leel．rannsaka（＝Sw． Norw．ransaka＝Dan．ransage），seareh a house， ransack，〈ram（for＊rasu），a house，abode（＝ AS．ross，a plank，ceiling，$=$ Goth．razn，a house）+ sake，fight，hurt，harm，appar．taken in this compound with the sense of the related szhja，seek，＝AS．sēecan，seek：see seck and sukic．］I．trans．I．To search thoroughly；seek carefully in all parts of；explore，point by point， for what is desired；overhanl in detail．

## In a morwenyng When Phebus，with his fry torehes rede， Ransaked liath every lover in hys drede． <br> Ransaked lath every lover in hys drede．

Chaucer，Complaint of Mars， 1.28. All the articlis there in conteynid they shall ransarym besyly，and discusssy soo discret 1 y in here remembraunce
that both fin will．．．shal not omytyn for to complishe the seyd artictcs．．．shan not omytyn for totemplishe In the third Year of his Refgn，he ransocked all Monas－ teries，and sil the Gold and silver of either Challces or
Shrines he took to his own use．Baker，Clironicles，p． 26. Cicero．．．ransacks all nature，and pours forth a re－ dundancy of figures even wlth a lavish hand．

Goldsmith，Metaphors． 2t．To sack；pillage completely；strip by plundering．

Their vow Is made
To ranrack Troy．
Shak．，T．snd C．，Prol．，1．，1．\＆
1 observed only these two things，a village exceedingly 1 observed only these two things，a village exceedingly
ransacked and ruinated by meanes of the civi warres．
Coryat，Cruditles， 1.23. 3＋．To obtain by ransaeking or pillage；seize upon；earry off；ravish．－4t．To violate；de－ flower：as，＂ramsaclit chastity，＂spenser．

II．introns．To make penctrating searclı or
inquisitim；pry；rumanage．［Olsolete or rare．］ With sacrilegious Tools we rudely rend her， And ransack dceply in her bosom tender． Such words he gane，but deepe witl dyut the sword Isd raneald thrst once had burst．
ght his ribs and swcete white brest at
Phaer，Jineid，ix．
ansack（rau＇sak），$n$ ．［Cf．Icel．rannsak，rann－ soikn，a ransacking；from the verb．］1．De－ tailed search or inquisition；careful investiga－ tion．［Rare．］

What secret corner，what unwonted way，
my rambling thought？
To complle，however，a real account of her［Madame Récamer）would necessitste the ransack of all the memoirs，correspondence，and sncedotage concerning French political and literary life for the first half of this
century．
Encyc．Brit，XX． 309. century．
2t．A ransacking；seareh for plunder；pillage； sack．
Your Highness undertook the Protectlon of the English Yessels patting lotothe Port of Leghorn for sheiter，against Ransack and Destruction．

Milion，Letters of State，Sept．， 1652
Even your father＇s house $\quad$ J．Webster．
ransackert（ran＇sak－êr），n．［＜ME．rarnsuker； ＜ransack＋er ${ }^{1}$ ．］One who ransacks；a care－ ful searcher；a pillager．
That es to say，Raunsaker of the myghte of Godd and of Ilis Majeste with－owtene gret clenues and meknes sall be onerlayde and oppresside of llym－selfe．

Campole，Prose Yreatises（E．E．T．S．），p． 42.
ransaket，$v$ ．An olssolete form of runsack．
ranshacklet（ran＇shak－1），r．t．A variant of ransach，simulating ramshackle！

They loosed the kye out，sne and $\mathrm{s}^{\prime}$ ，
And ranshackled the house right wel
Jamie Telfer（Chlld＇s Ballads，Vi．106）．
ransom（ran＇sum），n．［Early mod．E．also ran－ some，raunsom；＜ME．ransome，raunsom，raun－ some，ranson，ramsoun，raunson，rannsum，rawi－ $s o n$（for the change of $n$ to $m$ ，cf．random）$=$ D．rantsnen $=$ MLG．LG．ranzũn，vansūn $=\bar{G}$ ． ranzion $=$ Dan．ranson $=\mathrm{Sw}$ ．renson，$\angle \mathrm{OF}$ ． rançon，rençon，Menson，raenclion， F ．rançon $=$ Pr．reemsos，rezempto，mod．rauçoun，＜L．redemp－ tio（ $n-$ ），ransom，redemption：see redemption，of which ronsom is a mueh shrunken form．］ 1. Redemption for a price；a holding for redemp－ tion；also，release from captivity，bondage，or the possession of an enemy for a consideration； liberation on payment or satisfaction of the price demanded．
And Galashin seide than sholde he dye with oute raun－ som．

Merlin（E．E．T．S．），MiI． 571 ．
Falr sir，saue my jife，lete me on－lif go，
Taking this peple to ranson also！
Rom．of Partenay（E．E．T．S．），1． 4205.
Then he shall give for the ransom of his life whatsoever
Ex．xxl． 30 ． is laid upon him．

Ex．xxi． 30.
The Money raised for hils Ransom was not so properly
2．The money or price awarded or paid for the redemption of a prisoner，captive，or slave，or for goods captured by an enemy；payment for liberation from restraint，penalty，or punish－ ment．

Vpon a crosse naylyd I was for the，
Soffred deth to pay the ravoison．
Political Poems，etc．（ed．Furnivall），p． 111.
Even the Son of man came not to be ministered unto，
but to minister，and to glve his life a ransom for many．
Mark x． 45.
3＋．Atonement ；expiation．

## If hearty sorrow

Be a sufficient ranson for offence，
I teader＇t here Shak．，T．G．of
ransom（ran＇sum），$r, t$ ．EEarly mod．E．als raunsome：ME，raunsanen mo．also OF．rançomer，ransom；from the noun．］ 1 ． To redcem from captivity，bondage，forfeit，or punishment by paying or giving in return that which is demanded；buy out of servitude；buy off from penalty．
A robbere was yraunceouned rather than thei alle， With－outen any penaunce of purgatorie，to perpetuel blisse．Piers Plowman（B），x． 420
This was hard fortune ；but，If alive and taken，
They shall be ransom＇d，let it be st milions．
Fletcher，Humorous Lieutensnt，ii． 4. Walk your dim cloister，snd distribute dole To poor sick people，richer in His eyes Who ransom d us，and haler too，than 1
2 ．To redeem；rescue；deliver．
I will ransom them from the power of the grave； 1 will
Ilos，xiii． 14.

3t．To hold at ransom；demand or aceept a ransom for；exact payment on．
And he and hys company ．．．dyde great domage to the commtre，as well by raw pillage oner all the conntrey．＇s Chron．，II．（Iichardson．） $4 \dagger$ ．To set free for a price；give up the eus－ tody of on receipt of a consideration．
I would．．ransom him to any French conrtier for as
new－devised courtesy．
$5 t$ ．To atone for；expiate．
Those tears are pearl which thy love sheds，
And they are rich and ransom all ill deeds．
ransomable（ran＇sum－a－bl），a．$[<$ ransom + －able．］Capable of being ransomed or redeemed for a price．
I passed my life In that hath with many other gentic－ men and persons of condition，distingulshed and ac－ counted as ransomable．

Jarvis，tr．of Don Quixote，I．Iv．13．（Davies．） ransom－bill（ran＇sum－bil），$\%$ ．A war contraet by which it is agreed to pay money for the ransom of property captured at sea and for its safe－conduet into port．
ransomer（ran＇sum－ér），n．［Early mod．E． raunsomer，＜OF，ranconneur，〈ranconner，ran－ som：see ransom，v．］One who ransoms or redeems．
The onlle saulor，redeemer，and raunsomer of them which were lost in Adam our forefather．

Foxe，Martyrs，all． 1555.
ransom－free（ran＇sum－frē），$a$ ．Free from ran－ som；ransomless．

Till the fair slave be render＇d to her sire，
And ransom．free restor＇d to his abode．
Dryden，IIsd，i． 147.
ransomless（ran＇sum－les），a．［＜ransom + －less．］Free from ransom；without the pay－ ment of ransom．

Cosroe，Cassana，and the rest，be free，
And ransomless return！
Fletcher（and another \％），Prophetess，Jv．5．
For this brave stranger，so indear＇d to thee，
Passe to thy country，ransomlese and free．
Heyrcood，Fsir Msidl of the West（Works，ed．Pearson，
1874，I1．423）．
ranstead（ran＇sted），n．［Also ransted；fre－ quently also remstrad，ramsted；said to have been introduced at Philadelphia as a garden flower by a Welsh gentleman named Iianstead．］ The common toad－llax，Linuria vulgaris，a weed with herbage of rank odor，ereet stem，narrow leaves，and a raceme of spurred flowers，col－ ored light－yellow，part of the lower lip bright－ orange．
rant（rant），v．i．［＜OD．ranten，also randen， lote，be enraged，$=$ LG．randen，attack any one，call out to any one，$=$ G．ranzen，toss about，make a noise；cf．G．dial．rant，noise， uproar；root uncertain．］1．To speak or de－ claim violently and with little sense；rave： used of both the matter and the manner of utterance，or of either alone：as，a ranting preacher or actor．

Nay，an thou＇lt mouth，
Shak．，Hamlet，v．1． 307.
They say you＇re angry，and rant mightily，
Because 1 love the same as you．
Because 1 love the same as you．
Couley，The Histress，Rich RJval．
Make not your Hecubs with fury rage，
Dryden and Soames，tr．of Boilean＇s Art of Poetry，iii．563． 2．To be jovial or jolly in a noisy way ；make noisy mirth．［North．Eng．and Scoteh．］

## WI＇quaffing and langhing，

Burns，Jolly Beggars．
rant（rant），in．［＜rant，v．］1．Boisterens， empty declamation；fieree or high－sounding language without much meaning or dignity of thought；bombast．
This is stoical rant，without any foundation in the na－ ture of man or reason of things．Atterbury．
2．A ranting speech；a bombastic or boisterous utterance．
After all their rants sbout their wise man belng happy In the bull of Phalaris，de．，they yet allow＇il him to dis－ patch himself it he saw cause．Stillingfteet，Sermons，I．v．
He sometimes，jndeed，in his rants，tslked with Norman He sometimes，Jndeed，in his rants，tslked with Norman
haughtiness of the Cettic bsrbarians ；but all his sympa－ haughtiness of the cestic bsrbarian

Macaulay，Hist．Eng．，vI．
3．The act of frolicking；a frolic；a boister－ ous merrymaking，generally accompanied with daneing．［Scoteh．］

Thou art the lite o＇public haunts；
But［without］thee，what were our fsirs and rants？
Burns，Scotch Drink，

4．A kind of danee，or the musie to which it was lanced．$=$ Syn．1．Fustian，Turgidncs8，etc．See bombast． ran－tan（ran＇tan），$u_{0}$［Prob，an imitative var． of randen．］Same as remblen．
ranter ${ }^{1}$（ran＇ter），$n$ ．［＜runt + －eri．］1．One who rants ；a noisy talker；a boisterous preach－ er，actor，or the like．－2．［cup．］A name ap－ phed－（a）By way of reproach，to the mem－ hers of an English Antinomian sect of the with the Familists，ete．（b）Also，opprobrieus－ ly，to the Primitive Methodists，who formed themselves inte a society in 1810，although the fonnders had separated from the old Methodist society some years before，the gronnd of dis－ agreement being that the new bedy favored street preaching，camp－meetings，etc．－3．A merry，roving fellow ；a jolly drinker．［North． Eng．and Scoteh．］

Mistake me not，custom，i mean not the，
of excessive drinking，ss great ranters do
Praise of Yorkshire Ale（1697），p．5．（IIalliwell．）
Yours，snint or sinncr，Rob the Ranter．
Burns，To James Temant．
ranter ${ }^{2}$（ran＇tér），$n$ ．［Origin obscure．］A largo beer－jng
ranter＇2（ran＇ter），r．i．［Cf．ranter ${ }^{2}, n$ ．］To pour liquor from a large into a smallervessel．［Prov． Eng．］
ranter ${ }^{3}$（ran＇tèr），v．t．Same as renter ${ }^{22}$ ．
ranterism（ran＇tèr－izm），$n$ ．［＜ranter ${ }^{1}+$－ism．］ The practice or tenets of the Ranters；rantism． ranterst（ran＇tėrz），$n . p l$ ．A weolen stuff made in England in the eighteenth century．Dra－ pers＇Dict．
rantingly（ran＇ting－li），adv．In a ranting man－ ner．（a）With sounding empty speech；bombastically． （b）With boisterous jollity ；frolicsonely．

> Sae rantingly, sae wantonly, Sse dsuntingly gaed he;

He plsy＇d s spring，and danc＇d it round
Below the gallows－tree．
Rurns，Macpherson＇s Farewell．
rantipole（ran＇ti－pōl），a．and n．［Appar．＜ran－ $t y+$ pole $=$ pollt，head：see poll1．Cf．dodi－ poll．］I．a．Wild；roving；rakish．
Out upon＇t，at years of discretion，and comport your－ self at this rantipole rate！

Congreve，Way of the World，iv． 10.
This rantipole hero bad for some time singled out the
Irving，Sketch－Book，p．437．
II．Irving，Sketch－Book，p． 431. eckless fellow．
What strange，awkward rantipole was that i saw thee speakiug to？J．Eaillic． i was always considered as a rantipole，for whom any－
thing was good enough． thing was good enough．

Marryat，Frank Mildmay，xv．（Davies．） rantipole（ran＇ti－pōl），$\imath . i . ;$ pret．and pp．ran－ tipoled，ppr．rantipaling．［＜rantipole，n．］To run about wildly．
The elder was a termsgant，imperious wench；she used to raintipole about the house，pinch the children，kick the
servants，and torture the cats snd dogs．
 sprinkling，＜$\rho_{\text {avrǐ }}$ A sprinkling；hence，a small number；a hand－ ful．［lare．］
We，but a handful to thelr heap，a rantism to their bap－ rantism ${ }^{2}$（ran＇tizm），m．$[<r a n t+-i s m$.$] The$ practice or tencts of the Ranters；ranterism． Johnison．
rantle－tree，randle－tree（ran＇tl－trē，－dl－trē）， n．［Cf．ran－trec，a dial．form of roan－trec；ef． also ranpick，rampick．］1．A tree chosen with two branches，which are ent short，and left somewhat in the form of the letter $\mathbf{Y}$ ，set close to or built into the gable of a cottage to snp－ port one end of the rooftree．－2．A beam which runs from back to front of a climney，and from which the crook is suspended．－3．Figurative－ ly，a tall，raw－boned person．
if ever I sec that auld randle－tree of a wife again，I＇li gie her something to buy tobacco．Scott，Guy Mannering，xxvi．
［Seotch in all uses．］
rantock（ran＇tok），n．The goosander，Mergus merganser．［Orkneys．］
ran－tree（ran＇tre $), \omega_{\text {．}}$ A dialectal variant of roan－trce．Alse rantry．
ranty（ran＇ti），$\quad$ ．and $n$ ．$\left[<r^{\prime}(c) t+-y^{i}.\right]$ Same as rumly．［Prov．Eng．］
ranula（ran＇ū－l！i），n．：pl．ramulap（ $-1 \overline{0}$ ）．$[=\mathbf{F}$. ru－ mule，＜1．＇vimuli，a little frog，also a small swell－

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rap
ing on tho tongue of cattle，dim．of rana，a frog： see Renur ${ }^{1}$ ．］A cystic tumor caused by the ob－ struction of the duct of a small mucous gland on the under surface of the tongue，the so－called Blandin－Nuln gland．The torm has been npplied， bowever，with considerable looscacss，to other tumors in or near
ramule．
ranular（ran＇ū－lär），a．［＝F．ranulairc ；as ran－ $u l a+-a r^{3}$ ．］Of or pertaining to a ranula；of the character of a ranula．
Ranunculaceæ（rặ－nung－kū－lā＇sệ－ē），n．pl．［NL （A．L．de Jussieu，1789），く L̆аиипсиlus＋－ассж．］ Anorder of polypetalous plants of the cohort $R$ iu－ nales，characterized by the numerous stamens inserted on the receptacle，five deciduous and commonly colored sepals，not more than one complete circle of petals，and seeds with a mi－ nute embryo in fleshy albumen，and without an aril．They havc usually nuany scparate pistils which me－ turg into distinct dry fruits，either schenes or follicles，or 1,200 ，by Dursnd at 680 ，are included in 5 tribes and 30 gen－ era．They ocen throughout the world，but liu the tropica more rarely and chiefly on mountsins，elsewhere forming a conspicuous part of the fiora of almost every region， especially in Curope，which contains one fifth，and $\ln$ North America，which has one seventeenth，of sil the species．Their wide distribution is aided by the long－ continned vitality of the sceds，msny of which are also re－ eral species requirlng two years．They are sunual or perenuisi herbs－rarely undershrubs，as Xanthorliza． lany have dissected alternate or radical leaves，the pctiole with an expanded sheathing base，but without stipnles ； Clematias is exceptional in its opposite leaves and climbing tem．The order is often known as the buttercup or crow－ foot family，from the type，and contains an unususily large of America，the Christmas rose of Germany，sud the lesser celandine of England．It includes also many of the most besutiful flowers of garden cultivation．Mosi of the spe－ cies contain in their colorless juice an acrid and csustic principle，which sometimes becomes a dangerous nar－ cotic poison，is often of grest inedicinal yalue（see hellebore， aconite，II ydrastis，Actza，Cimicifuga），is usually mosi con－
centrated in the roots，but very volatile in the foligge and centrated in the roois，but very volatile in the folisge and
stems，and is dissipated by drying or in wsier，but intensi－ stems，and is dissipated by drying or in wster，hut intensi－
fled by the sction of acids，slcohol，etc．The order was one of the earliest to be deflicd by botanisis with substantially its prcsent limits（as Muftisiliquex by Linneue，1751），snd has long been placed sit the head of the polypetalonsismi－ lies of dicotyledons，standing as the first order of plants in
the most widely accepted classificstions，from De Candolle in 1819 to Durand in 1588.
ranunculaceous（rậ－nung－kū－lā＇shins），a．［＜ Ramunculacca．］Of or pertaining to the Ra－ nunculaceæ ；resembling the ranunculus．
Ranunculeæ（rā－nung－kū̄ $1 \bar{e}-\bar{e}$ ），n．p1．［NL．（A． P．de Candolle，1818），く R＇anunculus + －eæ．］A tribe of plants of the order Ranuneulacer．it is charscterized by carpels with one ascending ovule，be－ coming schenes in fruit，by numerous radical leaves，and
（excepting In the $t w o ~ s p e c i e s ~ o f ~ O x y o r a p h i s) ~ b y ~ t h e ~ a d d i-~$ （excepting In the two species of Oxygraphis）by the addi－
tionsl presence of altcrnate stem－leaves．It includes the type genus Ranurculue，sud 3 other genera embracing 8 type gen
species．
Ranunculus（rā－nung＇kū－lus），n．［NL．（Kas－ pard Bauhin，1623），く L．ranunculus，a medicinal plant，also called batrachion，perhaps crowfoot （＞It．rапипсolo，Sp．ranúnculo，Pg．ranинеиlo，D． ranonkcl，G．Dan．Sw．ranunkel，crowfoot），dim． of rana，a frog：see Ranal．］1．A large genus of polypetalons plants，type of the order Riamm－ culacez and of the tribe Ranunculex．it is charac－ terized by the perfect flowers with from three to flve cadn－ each marked at the bar even fifteen conspicuous petals， a nectsr－bearing scale or pit， and by the many achenes in a head or spike，each beaked with a short persistent style． There are about 200 species， scattered throughout the worid，abundant in temper－ ate and cold regions，with a
few on mountain－tops in the troples； 15 species are Brit． ish，snd about 47 occur In the United States，besides at leasi 9 others in Alasks； 23 are
found in the Atlantic states． The genus is remsikahle for its development northwsrd， extending io the Alentian
Islands sod Point Barrow， and even to Fort Conger， $81^{\circ} 44^{\prime}$ north．Others extend Well to the south，as the Fue－ cles have usmally a perennial bsse or rootstock，sud bear deeply divided leaves，entire in a few species，and ycllow
or white terminal fowers
（pink In $R$ ．Andersoni of Ne－ pada），which are generally bright and showy，and have short yell and conspicuous smalier central naass of yellow or greenish pistils．The more conmon species，with bright－
yellow flow ers and palnately divided leaves，are known
as buttercup and croufool，especially 1 R．acris and $R$ ．Dutbo－
sus，which lave also the old lucal names of mutter．flower helterdaisy， low gowan．（Sce siss yollcup，and cut under ovary1．）A
number of yellow species are cultivated under the nam en yarden rauunculus，as $R$ ．speciosus，a favorite sontce of cut flowers，snd cspecially the Persian h．Asiaticux，with three－psrted leaves，parent of s hundred varietieg，mostly tifolive，ssil Trone scanecics with Ave cors．R．aconv－ cultivated in white double－flowered varicties under the nsmes bachelor＇s－buttons snd fair－maids－of－France or the Kent．The bright yellow flow crs of R ．insignis，s densely woolly New Zeasiand species，are nearly 2 inches across． Several white－flowered species are remsrksble for their growth in rock－crevices amid perpetual suow，especially R．glacialis of the Aips，and also the yeliow－flowered 1 ． Thora，the nountsin woir＇s－bane．A few weedy species have prickly fruit，ss h．a rvensis of England（for which see so acrid as to raise blisters when freshly gsithered，but are sometimes eaten，when dried，by cattle．$R$ ．sceleratus， sald to be the most scrid species，is eaten boiled as a salsd in Wallachia，as sre siso the roots of $R$ ．bulborus， the scridity disappearing on boiling．R．auricomus（see goldilocks）is exceptionsl in the sbsence of this scrid prin－ clple，as also $R$ ．aquatilis，whici1 sometimes forms almost the entire food of cattls．This and several other species， sected foliage，forming deep－green feathery masse whely dis－ bear white emersed flowers．gmong them is $R$ ．$L$ whith New Zealsand one of the most ornamental species there known ss water－lily．The yellow water－crowfoot，$R$ ．mul－ tifidus，found from North Carolina to Point Barrow，has kidney－shsped and cut floating les ves．Seversl species with long sud malnly lundivided leaves are known as spearuort．
For $R$ ．Ficaria，celebrated ss one of the carliest English For $R$ ．Ficaria，celebrated 88 one of the carliest English flowers and as Wordscorth＇s fover，see celandine，2，pile－
 genus Ranunculus．

## anverset，v．$t$ ．See renversc．

Ranvier＇s nodes．See nodcs of Ranvier，under node．
Ranzania（ran－zā＇ni－ä），n．［NL．，named（in def． 1 by Nardo，1840）after C．Ranzuni，an Italian naturalist．］1．In ichth．，a genus of gymnodont fishes of the family Molidx．－ 2．In enton．，a geuus of colcopterous in－ sects．

## ranz des vaches（roñs dā våsh）．［Swiss F．

 （see def．），explained as lit．（a）＇the lowing of the cows＇：Swiss dial．renz，connected，in this view，with G．ranzen，make a noise，drum with the fingers（cf．rankicn，bray as an ass）； des，comp．of de，of，and les，pl．of def．art．； raches，pl．of vache，＜L．vacca，a cow（see vae－ cine）；（b）in another view，＇the line of cows，＇ ranz being taken as a var．of rangs，pl．of rang，row，line（because the cows fall into line when they hear the alpenhorn）：see rank．2．］ One of the melodies or signals of the Swiss herdsmen，commonly played on the alpenhorn． it consists of irregular phrases made up of the harmonic tones of the horn，which are singularly effective in the openair and connlined with mountaln echoes．The melodies air and conllined with mountaln echoes．The melodies Raoulia（rä－ö＇li－ii），n．［NL．（Sir J．D．Hooker， 1867），named after E．Raoul，a French naval surgeon，whe wrote on New Zealand plants in 1846．］A genus of composite plants of the tribe Inulordcae and subtribe Gnaphalicx．it is charac－ Lerized by the solitary，sesslic，and terminsl heads of many flowers，which are mostly perfeci snd fertlle，the outer circles of pistillate flowers being only one or two，or less than in the related genus Gnaphatium（the everlssting）， but more ting in the other nexi－allied genus，Ifelichryzum． not plumose．The 14 species are mostly natives of New Zealand，and are smaill densely tufted plants of rocky mountainous places，resembling moses，with numerous branches thichly clothed with ninute leaves．They besr white starry flower－heads，one at the end of cach short iwig，closely surrounded with leaves，and in $R$ ．grandifora and othera ornamented by an involucre with white bractis． R．eximia and R．mammillaris are known in New Zealand as sheep－phants，from their growth in sheep－pastures in
large white woolly tufts，resdily mistaken for sheep even large white woolly
st a short distance．
rap ${ }^{1}$（rap），v．；pret．and pp．rapped or rapt， ppr．rapping．［＜ME．rappen，＜Sw．rappa， strike，beat，rap ；cf．rapi，n．Cf．MHG．freq．
raffeln，G．rappeln，intr．，rattle．Perhaps con－ nected with rap ${ }^{2}$ ．］I．trans．1．To beat upon； strike heavily or smartly；give a quiek，sharp blow to，as with the fist，a door－knocker，a stick，or the like；knock upon．
His hote nowe chosen love be claunged into hate，
And sodalnly with mighty mace gan rap hir on the pste． Gascoigne，in Praise of Lady Sandes
With one great Pesl they rap the Door， Lijke Footmen on a Visiting Day．

Prior，The Dove，st．
2．To use in striking；make a blow or blows with．［Rare．］
Dunstan，as he went slong through the gathering nist， Ws siways rapping his whip someorge Eliot，Silas Msrner，iv． 3．To ntter sharply：speak out：usually with
out．（see phrase below）．

# rap 

One raps an oath，another dicals a curse；
this never worse．
Quarles，Emblemis，j． 10.
To rap out．（a）To throw out violently or suddenly fin
speech；utter in a forcible or striking manner：as，to rap out an oath or a lie．
He conld roundlie rap out so manic vgle othes．
The first was a judge，who ropped out a great oath at his footman．
（b）To produce or Indicate by rapping sounds ；impart by a serica of stgnificant raps：as，to rap out a communication or a signal：bsed specificaly of the supposed transmis－ strumeetality of mediuma．＝Syn．1．To thump，whack．
II．intrans．1t．To deal a heavy hlow or heavy blows；beat．

The elementes goune to rusche \＆rappe，
And smet downe chirches \＆templis wth crak．
Political Poems，etc．（ed．Furntvall），p． 200. $2 \dagger$ ．To fall with a stroke or blow；drop so as to strike．

Now，by this time the tears were rapping down Upon her milk－white breast，aneth her gown．
3．To strike a quiek，sharp blow；make a sound by knoeking，as on a door：as，to rap for ad－ mittance．

Villain，I say，knock me at this gate，
And rap me well．Shak．，T．of the S．，1．2． 12.
Whan she cam to the king＇s court，
She rapprit wi＇a ring．
Earl Richard（Child＇s Ballads，III．307）．
Comes a dun In the morning and raps at my door． 4．To take an oath；swear；especially，to swear falsely：compare to rap out（a），above． ［Thieves＇cant．］
It was his conatant maxim that he was a pitiful fellow who would stick at a little rapping for his iriend．
Fielding，Jonathan Wild，i．13．（Davies．） $\operatorname{rap}^{1}$（rap），$\quad$［く М太．rap，rappe $=$ Sw．Norw． rop $=$ Dans．r（p ，a rap，tap，smart blow；ef． rop ${ }^{1}$, ₹．］1．A heavy or quiek，smart blow；a sharp or resounding knoek；eoneussion from striking．

The right arme with a rappe reft fro the shuldurs．
And therewith（as in great anger）he clapped his fyste on the horde a great rappe．

Bolus arriv＇d，und gave a doubtinl tap，
Between a single and a donble rap．
Colman the Founger，Hoad Grins，The Neweastle A poth－ ecary．
2．A sound produced by knocking，as at a door， or by any shavp eoncussion；specifically，in modern spiritualisun，a ticking or knocking noise produeed by no apparent physical means， and ascribed to the ageney of disembodied spirits．
We may first take the raps and the＂astral bells，＂which Mr．Simett seems to regard as constituting important test phenomena．

R． R ． od ysom，Prec．Soc．Psych．Research，111． 261. rap ${ }^{2}$（rap），, ．t．pret．and pp．rapped or rapt， ppr．rappu！g．［＜ME．ruppeu，＜Sw．rappa，suatel， seize，carry off，$=\mathrm{MHG} . \mathrm{G}$ ．reffen，snateh；dial． （LG．）rupien，snateh up，take up（＞ult．E．ra／f）． Cf．raper and rape2．The pp．rapped，rapt，be－ came confused with rapt，＜L．raptus，pp．of jupere，snateh，whieh is not eonnected with the Tent．word：see rapt1，rapt2．］1ł．To snateh or hurry away；seize by violenco；earry off； transport；ravish．
Some shall be rapt and taken slive，as St．Paul saith．
Think ye that．．．they will not pluck from you what－ soever they can rap or reave？

Apostolic Rewediction of Adrian VI．，Nov．25，1522
I（Foxe＇s Martyra，II．59）．
He ever hastens to the end，and so
（As it he knew it）raps his
The middle of his matter．
B．Jouson，tr．of Horsce＇s Art of P＇oetry． But when these people grew niggardly in their offeringa， it（the room］was rapt from thence．

Samiys，Travailes，p． 160.
Rapt tn a chariot drawn by flery ateeds．
2．To transport out of one＇s self；affeet with eestasy or rapture；carry away；absorb；en－ gross．

What，dear sir，
Thus raps you？Are you well？
Shak．，Cymbeline，1．6．51．
Am rapt with joy to see we Marcia＇s tears
Addison，Cate，tv． 3. Pope，Mlesstah，1． 7.
To rap and rend（ordginaliy to rape and ren；see raje 2 ），

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All they conld rap，and rend，and pilfer， To scraps and ends of gold and silver． From foe and from friend
lie＇d rop and he＇d rend，
That Holy Church might have more to spend Barhan，Iugoldsly Iegeads，II． 206.
rap $^{3}$（rap），v． 1. ；pret．and pp．rapped，ppr．rap－ ping．［Also rape；prob．due in part to $r^{2} a p{ }^{1}$ ，but in part representing ME．repen，\＆AS．lirepian， toueh，treat，$=$ OFries．reppa，tonch，move，$=$ MD．reppen，move，$=$ LG．reppeu，toueh，move， $>$ G．rappen，serape，$=$ Ieel．lireppa，eateh， obtain，$=\mathrm{Sw}$. repa，scrateh．Cf．rape6．］To serateh．Halliwell．［Prov．Eng．］
$\operatorname{rap}^{4}(\mathrm{rap})$, n．［Perhaps a particular use of rap1．There is nothing to connect the word with MHG．G．rappe，a coin so ealled：see rappe ${ }^{2}$ ．］A connterfeit coin of bad metal which passed eurrent in Ireland for a halfpenny in the reign of George I．，before the issue of Wood＇s halfponce．Ita intriasic value was half a farthing． IIence the phrases not worth a rap，to care not a rap，lm－ plying something of no value．
It having been many years since copper halfpence or farthtags were last coined in this Kingdom，they have been for some time very scarce，and many counterfeits passed about under the name of raps．

Swifl，Drapier＇a Letters，Jetter 1.
They［his pockets］was turned out afore，and the devil
a rap＇s left．
Barham，Ingoldsby Legenda，I． 76.
a rap s left．
mon
Rap halfpenny，a rap．
It is not of very great moment to me that I am now and then Impoaed on by a rap halfpenny．

Blackuood＇s Mag．，XCVI． 392.
rap $^{5} t_{1} n$ ．A Middle English form of rope．
rapet．A Middlo English preterit of reap． nyclif．
$\mathrm{ap}^{7}$（rap），$n$ ．［Origin obseure．］A lay or skein of yarin eontaining 120 yards．E．H．Fuight． Rapaces（rā－pā＇sēz），n．pl．［NL．，pl．of L．ra－ pux，rapacious：see rapacious．］1．In mam－ mal．，the beasts of prey；earnivorous quadru－ peds；tho Carnivora，now ealled Fere．Also Rapacia．－2．In ornith．，the birds of prey；rapa－ cious birds；the Accipitres or Inaptores．
Rapacia（rā̃－pā＇shi－äd），n．pl．［NT．，nent．p］．of L．rapax：see Rapaces．］Rapaeious mammals； beasts of prey：synonymous with Rapuces， 1.
 rapatz $=$ Sp．rapaz $=1$ ．rapace， L. rapax （rapac－），1apacious，〈rapere，seizo：see rape ${ }^{2}$ ．］ 1．Of a grasping habit or disposition；given to seizing for plunder or the satisfaction of greed，or obtaining wrongfully or by extor－
tion；predatory；extortionate：as，a rajacious tion；protatory；extortionate：as，a rupacious
usurer；specifieally，of auimals，subsisting lyy eapturo of living prey；raptorial；predaceous： as，rapacious birds or fishes．

What trench can intercept，what fort withstand
The brutal soldier＇s rude rapacious hand．
The brutal soldier＇s rude rapacious hand．
Rove，tr．of Lucan＇b Inarsalia，vil． A rapacious man he［Warren Hastlngs］certainly was not．
Had he been so，he wonld infallibly have returned to his Had he been so，lie wonld infallibly bave returned to his
country the richest subject in Europe． country the richest subject in Europe．Wacaulay，Warren Hastings． 2．Of a grasping nature or eharaeter；charac－ terized by rapaeity；immoderately exaeting； extortionate：as，a rapacious disposition；rá pacious demands．

Well may then thy Lord，appeased，
Redeem thee quite from Death＇s rapacious claim．
There are two sorts of avarice；the one is but of a bas tard kind，and that is the rapacious appetite of gain． Conctey，Avarice．
＝Syn．1．Ropacious，Ravenous，Voracious．Rapacious，lit－ erally diaposed to seize，may note，as the othera do not，a
distinctive characteristic of certatn classea of anlmals； distinctive characteristic of certatn classes of anlmals；
the tiger is a rapacious animal，but often not ravenous or voracious．Ravenous implies hunger of an extreme sort，shown in eagerness to eat．Voracious means that one eats or is diaposed to eat a great deal，without refer－ ence to the degree of hunger ：a glutton is voracious．Sam－
uel Johnson tended to be a voracious eater，because in his uel Johnson tended to be a voracious eater，because in his
early life he had often gone hungry till he was ravenous． rapaciously（rā－páshus－li），adv．In a rapa－ cious manner；by rapine；by violent seizure． rapaciousness（rā̀－pä＇shus－nes），n．The char－ acter of being rapaeious ；inclination to seize violently or unjustly．
rapacity（rā－pas＇i－tī），$n_{0} \quad[<\underset{\mathrm{F}}{\mathrm{F}}$ rapacité $=$ Pr． rapacitat $=\mathrm{Sp}$. rapacidad $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．rapacidade $=$ It．rapacit̀̀，＜L．rapacita $(t$－$)$ s，rapaeity，＜rapax （rapac－），rapacious：see rapacious．］The char－ acter of being rapacious；the exercise of a ra－ pacious or predaceous disposition；the act or praetice of seizing by force，as plunder or prey， or of obtaining by extortion or ehicanery，as uujust gains：as，the rupacity of pirates，of usurers，or of wild beasts．
rape
Our wild profusion，the source of insatiable rapacity． Bingbroke，＇ro Pope．
In the East the rapacity of monarcha has sometimes gone to the extent of taking from cultivators so much nf thelr produce as to have afterwards to return part for seed． rapadura（rap－a－dö＇rä̈），n．［Also rappadura； ＜Sp．Pg．rapadura，shavings or scrapings，＜ rapar，shave，serape，$=\mathrm{F}$. raper， OF ．rasper， serape：see raspI，v．］A coarse unelarified sugar，made in Mexico and some parts of South America，and east in molds
raparee，$\%$ See rapparce．
Rapatea（rā－pā＇tē－ịi），n．［NL．（Aublet，1775）， rom a native name in Guiana．］A genus of the type of the or der Rapateaccx．It is characterized by an ovary with three cella sind three ovules，six anthers each with a spi－ with an involucre of two long leaf－like bracts dilated a the base，and each flower provlded with many closely imbricated obtuse appreased bractlets．There are 5 or spectea，natives of Gutana and northern Brazil．They bear long and narrow radical leaves from a low or robust rootstuck，and flowers on a leaflesa scape，each with thre rigid and chaff－like erect sepals，and three broad and

（Koernicke，187ij），＜Raputea＋－aces．］［NL． （Koernicke，1871），＜Raputei＋－aceæ．］An or－ der of monocotyledonous plants of the series Coronarica，typified by the genus Rapatca．It is characterized by regular flowers with three greenish se－ pals and three petals，six stamens with long anthers open－ ing by a pore，a three－celled ovary with few or solitary anatropous ovules，and a lenticular embrye in farinaceous albumen．It includes about 22 spectes，of 6 genera，once and the sniderworta．They are perennial herbs，natives of Brazil，Gulana，and Venezuela，and are mostly robust marsh－plants，with long radical tapering leaves，seasife or pettoled，and fiowers on a naked scape，commonly in dense lavolucrate heada resenbling these of the Com－ posita．
rape ${ }^{1} \dagger$（rāp），v．$i_{0}$［く ME．rapen，＜Icel．hrapa， fall，rush headlong，burry，hasten，$=$ Norw rapa，slip，fall，＝Dan．rappe，make haste；ef MI，G．reppen，hasten，hurry，G．lefl．rappelı， hasten，hurry．Cf．rape ${ }^{1}$ ，a．and n．，also rape ${ }^{2}$ ， rit ${ }^{2}$ ，of which rape ${ }^{1}$ is in part a donblet．］To make haste；hasten；hurry：ofton used reflex－ ively．

Pas iro my presene on paync of thil lyffe，
And rape of［from］my rewme in a rad haste，
Or thou shali lelly be leat and thou leng oghter．
Destruction of T＇roy（E．E．T．S．），1． 1898. ＂For I may nouzt lette，＂quod that leode，and lyarde he bistrydeth，
And raped hym to－l herusalem－ward the rizte waye to ryde． Fiers Plownan（B），x vii． 72. rape ${ }^{1}+$（rāp），$\mu_{0} \quad\left[\mathrm{ME.}^{\circ}\right.$＜rıpe $\left.{ }^{1}, x_{0}\right]$ Haste；pre－ eipitancy；a precipitate course．

Row forthe in a rape right to the banke，
Tit vito Troy，tary no lengur．
（E．E．T．S．），1． 5633.
So oft a day 1 mote thy werke renewe，
It to correct and eke to rubbe and serape；
And al is thargh thy necligence and rope．
Chaucer，Scrivener，1． 7.
rape $^{1+}($ rāp $), a . \quad[<\mathrm{ME}$, rape $=\mathrm{D}$. rap，＜Sw．
Norw．rapp＝Dan．rap，quiek，brisk：see rapol， थ．］Quick；hasty．

Than byspak his brother，that rape was of rees．
Tale of Gamelyn， 1.101. rape ${ }^{1}+(r a ̄ p), a d v . \quad\left[\mathrm{ME.,<rapc}{ }^{1}, a.\right]$ Quiekly； hastily．

## 1 sey and swere hym ful rape．Rose，1． 6516. Rom．Qf the Rose

rape ${ }^{2}$（rāp），v．；pret．and pp．raped，ppr．raying． ［＜ME．rapen（ $=$ MD．rapen，racpen，D．rapen， gather，＝MLG．LG．rapen，snatch，seize，＝ Norw．rapa，tear off），a var，of rappen，seize： see rap ${ }^{2}$ ．This verb has been partly confused with L．rapere，seize，whenee ult．E．rapid， rapine，rapacious，rapt ${ }^{2}$ ，ete．：see rap ${ }^{2}$ ，rapt $t^{1}$ ， rapt ${ }^{2}$ ，ete．］I．intrans． 1 t．To scize and carry off；snateh up；seize；steal．
Ravenowa fiches han sum mesure；whanne thei hungren thel rapyn；whanne thei ben ful they aparyn．
Wimbelton＇s Sermon，1388，MS．Hatton 57，p．16．（Halliwell．）
2．To commit the erime of rape．
There＇s nothing new，Menippua；as before，
They rape，extort，iorswear．
Heyncood，Hierarchy of Angela（1635），p．349．（Latham．）
II．trans．1．To carry off violently；lence， figuratively，to enrapture；ravish．

To rape the fields with tenches of her string．
My son，I hope，hath met within my threahold
None of these honsehold precedents，which are strong，
And swift to rape youth to their precipice．
B．Jonsom，Every Man in his．
2．To commit rape toon；ravish．－ rent，to seize and plunder．Compare to rap and rend under rap ${ }^{2}$ ．

## rape

For，though ye loke never so brodo and stare，
Yie shul nat wlnne a myte in that chaffare， But wasten al that ye may rave chat reme

Chrucer，Canon＇s Yeoman＇s Tale，1． 411
rape ${ }^{2}$（rāp），n．［＜rape ${ }^{2}, \quad$ ．］1．The act of satching oy force；a soizing and carrying away by forco or violence，whether of persons or hiugs；violent scizure and carrying away：as， the rape of Proserpine；the rape of the Sabine women；Pope＇s＂Rape of the Lock．＂

Death is crucll，suffering none escape
Olde，young，rich，poore，of all he luskes hls rape

## Pesr grew aiter pesr，

Fig sfter flg came；tline made never ap 2．In low，the violation or carnal knowledge of a woman forcibly and against her will．Forcibly is ususily understood not necessarily to mesn vlolence dit to include negative consent．Statutes in various juris－ clude carnal knowfedge of a girl under 10 either with or wlihout iner consent．Rspe is regarded as one of the worsi elonics．The penalty for it was formerly death，as it is still in some jurisdict tons，but is now generally imprison－ called criminal assault．
3．Something taken or seized and carried away a captured person or thing．［Rare．］

Where now are all my hopes？of，never more
Shall they revive，nor Death her rapes restore
Sandys．

## Rape of the forest，In Eng．lav，trespass committed in

 orig．＇share＇or＇allotment，＇＇Icel．hreppa，eatch， obtain，＝AS．hrepian，hreppan，touch：see rap ${ }^{3}$ ．］A division of the county of Sussex in England，intermediate between a hundred and the shire．The county is divided into six rapes．
The Rape ．．．Is ．s mere geographical expression the judicial organlsstion remsining in the fiundred．

Stubbs，Const．Hisi．，§45．
rape ${ }^{4}$（rāp），$n$ ．［＜ME．rape，also rave，〈 OF ． ＂rape，also rabe，later rave，F．dial．renve，reve， rabe，rova $=\mathrm{Pr} . \mathrm{Sp}_{\mathrm{i}}$ raba，rape，turnip（cf． Pg．rabãa，horse－radish）,$=\mathrm{D}$. raap $=\mathrm{OHG}$ raba，MHG．rabe，rape，rappe，rape，turnip，G rapps，rape－seed，$=$ LG．raap，rape；akin to OHG．ruaba，ruoppa，MHG．ruobe，ruiebe，G． rübe，rape，turnip，etc．，$=\mathrm{LG}$. rove，rowe $=$ Dan．roe $=$ Sw．rafva，turnip；cf．OBulg．riepa $=$ Serv．repa $=$ Bohem，rzhepa $=$ Pol．rzepa $=$ Russ．riepa $=$ Lith．rope，rape $=$ Albanian repe， a turnip，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．rapa，also rapum，a turnip，rape， ＝Gr．pimus，papur，turnip；cf．Gri．papavís，papoum， $1+$ ．A turnip．Hallicell．－2．The colza，cole seed，or rape－seed，a cruciferons plant includ－ ing the Brassica campestris and B．Napus of Linnæus，the latter form now considered to be a variety，together with the common turnip，of B．campestris，which occurs in a wild state as a weed throughout Europe and Asiatic Russia． of the two forms named，the former，sometimes cslifed summer rape，has rough leaves，and the latter，called winter rapee smooth lesves．Rape ls extensively grown in Europe and in India for lts oleaginous seeds，the source as food for sheep，snd are produced in gardens for use as as ssled．
rape $^{5}$（rāp），n．$\quad[<$ ME．rape $=$ MHG．rappe， rape，G．rapp，a stalk of grapes，$\left\langle\mathrm{OF}\right.$ ．rape， $\mathrm{F}^{2}$ rape $=\mathrm{Pr}$. raspa $=\mathrm{It}$ ．raspo，a stem or stalk of grapes．］1．The stem or stalk of grapes．

Til grapes to the presse beo set
Ther renneth no red wyn $\ln$ rape．
$\operatorname{Holy} \operatorname{Rood}\left(\mathrm{E} . \mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{E}} \mathrm{T}\right.$. S．）p． 135.
2．$p$ l．The stalks and skins of grapes from which the must has been expressed．$E . H$ ． Knight．－3．Lonse or refuse grapes used in wine－making．
The juice of grapes is drswn as well from the rape，or whole grapes plucked irom the ciuster，and wine poured upon them in s vessel，as from a vai，where they are
bruised．

4．A filter used in a vinegar－manufactory to separate the mucilaginous matter from the vin－ egar．It derives its name from being charged with rapes．E． $\boldsymbol{H}$ ．Knight
rape ${ }^{6}$（rāp），$\imath . t . ;$ pret．and pp．raped，ppr．rap－ ing．［Prob．a var．of rap3，perhaps affected by F．raper（＝Sp．Pg．rapar），rasp：see rasp1．］ To seratch；abrade；scarify．［Prov．Eng．］
Interesting resding；wssn＇t It？I wlsh they＇d rape the The Mon
rape
of rope
（rāp）， $n$ ．An obsolete or dialectal form
rape－butterfly（rāp＇but＂èr－fī），M．A pierian， Pieris rapx，known in the United States as the
imported cabbage－butterfly，to distinguish it from several similar native spccies．Seo cut under cabbarge－butterfly，and compare figures under Hieris．［Eug．］
rape－cake（rāp＇kāk），$n$ ．A hard cake formed of the residue of the seed and husks of rape（see rape ${ }^{4}$ ）after the oil has bcen expressed．It is used for feeding oxen and sheep，but is inferior to linseed－ considerable qusntity as a rich manure． rapefult（rapp＇ful），a．［＜rape ${ }^{2}+$
to rape or violenco．［Rare．］

> To teach the rapeful Hyeans msrriage. Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, iv. 1.
apely $\dagger$（rāp＇li），adv．［ME．，also raply，rap－ pliche，etc．；＜rapel，a．，＋－ly ${ }^{2}$ ．］Hastily；hur－ riedly；quickly；rapidly．

Then selh we a Samaritan cam syttynge on a mule Rydyage full raply the way that we wente．

Piers Plonman（C） xx .48.
Upsterte the chsmpioun rapely snon．
Tale of Gamelyn，1． 219.
rape－oil（rāp＇oil），n．A thick brownish－yellow oll expressed from rape－seed．It was formerly，as in India still，applied chiefly to iffuminstion，but is now largely consiumed for lubricsting and in lndia－rubber manufacturing．Also called cabbage－oil，colza－oil，rape． seed oil．
rape－seed（rāp＇sēd），$n$ ．The seed of the rape or the plant itself；cole－seed．－Rape－seed oll same as rape．oil．
rape－wine（rāp＇win），$n$ ．A poor thin wine pre－ pared from the murk or stalks，skins，and other refuse of grapes which have been pressed．
ap－full（rap＇fůl），$a$ ．and $n$ ．［＜rapl＋fulll．］ I．a．Fall of wind：applied to sails when on a wind every sail stands full without lifting．
II．n．A sail full of wind：also called a smooth
rapfullył（＇ap＇ful－i），adv．With beating or striking；with resounding blows；batteringly． ［Rare．］
Then far of vplandish we doe vlew thee fird Sicll Aina， And s sesbelch grounting on rough rocks rapfulye frap－

## Raphaelesque（raf＂ā－el－өsk＇），a．［Also Raf－

 faelesque；＜Raphael（It．Raffaello），a chief painter of the Italian Renaissance（see Raph－ aclism $),+$ esque．］Of or resembling the style， color，or art of the great Renaissance painter Raphacl（Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino）．A sirange opulence ol splendour，characterisable as hali－legitimate hail－meretriclous－s splendour hovering between the raffaelesque and the japannlsh

Carlyle，Sterling，i． 6.
Raphaelism（raf＇ã－el－izm），$n$ ．［＜Raphacl（see def．）＋－ism．］The principles of art introduced by Raphael，the famous Italian painter（1483－ 1520）；the style or method of Raphael．
Raphaelite（raf＇ā－el－īt），n．［＜Raphael＋－ite2： see Raphaelism．］One who adopts the princi－ ples or follows the style of the painter Raphael． Raphaelitism（raf＇ä－el－ī－tizm），n．［＜Raphael－ ite $+-i s m$.$] The principles or methods of the$ Raphaelites；pursuit of or adherence to the 8tyle of the painter Raphael．
Raphaneæ（ $\left.1 \times \bar{a}-f \bar{f}^{\prime} n \overline{1}-\bar{e}\right), n . p l$ ．［NL．（A．P．de Candolle，1821），＜Raphanus + －ew．］A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order Cruciferz．It is characterized by an elongsted unjointed indehlscent pod，whlch is a cylindrical or monilitorm one－celfed and seeded celís（in one or two rows），which at length fall spart．It inciudes 9 genera，of which Raphanus is the type，sll of them plants of the old World，sind chiefly Asistic．
Raphanus（raf＇a－nus），n．［NL．（Tournefort 1700 ），＜L．raphanus，＜Gr．páфavos，cabbage， radish，$\dot{\rho} a \phi a v i ́ s, ~ r a d i s h, ~ a k i n ~ t o ~ \rho ́ a ́ \pi v ̧, ~ \rho ́ a ́ \phi u s, ~$ turnip，L．rapa，rapum，turnip：see rape ${ }^{4}$ ．］ A genus of cruciferous plants，including the radish，type of the tribe Raphanex．It ls charac． terized by globose seeds，soititary in the slngle row of cells formed by consifictions of the pods，which sre closed by s pithy substance or somethnes remain continuns inroagh parts of Asla，and sre branciling snnusis or blennials，with tleshy roots，lyrate lower lesves，snd elongated bractless racemes of slender－pediceled white or yellow purplish． velned flowers，followed by erect spreading，thick，and corky or spongy pods．Some species（genus Rrephanistrum， Tournefort， 1700 ）have a short seed less joint below，forming \＆stalk to the long inflated necklsce－like cell which com－ Itaifian weed wlith largeradical laves es as an and R．Raphanistrum，a cosrse weed，the wild or field radish Seeradish．
raphe（rā＇fē），n．［NL．，prop．rhaphe；〈Gr．$\rho a \phi \dot{\prime}$, a seam，suture，＜párrєєv，sew：see rhapsadle．］ 1．In bot．：（a）In an anatropous or amphitropous （hemitropous）ovule or sced，the adnate cord which connects the hilum with the chslaza， commouly appearing as a more or less salient ridge，sometimes completely embedded in a
fleshy testa of tho seed．See cuts under awat－ rapous and hemitrapous．（b）A longitudinal line or rib on the ralves of many diatoms，connect ing the three nodules when present．（Seonod－ ule．）The usual primary classification of gen－ era depends upon its presence or ahsence．－ 2．In anat．，a seam－like union of two lateral halves，usually in the mesial plane，and consti－ tuting either a median septum of connective tissue or a longitudinal ridge or furrow；specif－ ically，in the brain，the median lamina of de－ cussating fituers which extends in the tegmen－ tal region from the oblongata up to the third ventricle．－Raphe of the corpus callosum，s longi－ tudins furrow on the medisn line of lts dorsai surface the medulla o of fibers whlch run in part dorsovenirally，in part lon－ gitudinslly，snd in part scross the septum more or less obilquely，together with nerve－cells．－Raphe of the palate，s llnear medtan ridge extending from s smail papills in Iront，corresponding with the inferior opening of the snterior palatine foramen，back to the vvula．－ Raphe of the penis，the extension of the raphe of the of the perineum，the extension of the raphe of the scro tum backward on the perineum．－Raphe of the phar－ tum backward on the perineum．－Raphe of the phar－ yox．－Raphe of the scrotum s slight median ridge cx tending forward to the under side of the penis，snd bsck－ ward along the perineum to the margln of the snns．－ Raphe of the tongue，a silght furrow slong the middie of the dorsal surface，terminsting posteriorly in the fora－ men cæ．nm．
Raphia（rā＇fi－ä），n．［NL．（Palisot de Beanvois， 1804），＜raffia，the native name of the Madagascar species．］A genus of palms of the tribe Lepi－ docaryex，type of the subtribe Raphiex（which is distinguished from the true ratan－palms， Calamex，by a completely three－celled ovary）． It is chas， cormes one－celled，is beaked with the three terminal stig． mas，snd has a thick with overlapping scales，spongy with－ in and containing a single oblong fur－ very hard osseous very hard osseous 5 specles，nstlves of troplcal Africa and Madsgascsr，with one， $\boldsymbol{R}$ ．tzedigera， the jopati－paing （which see），nalive in America from the mouths of the Ama－ zon to Nicaragus． All inhablt low hanks near tide－ws－ ter．Their trunks are unarmed snd of little height，buí their lesves are spiny and often length the eutin length，the entire 60 or 70 feet in


Raphia vinyera．
height to their erect tips．The large pendulous flower spikes resch 6 feet ln fength，contain flowers of both sexes， and have their numerous branches set in two oppositerows， their flower－besrlng branchleis resembling fistitened cat klns．In frult the spike sometimes becomes 15 feet long， and weighs 200 or even 300 pounds，bearing numerous egg． like brown snd hard trults oiten used as ornaments．$R$ Ruffia，which produces the largast 8psdices，is known as dy of western tropical Africa，and Its lesistalks are nsed in various ways．
raphides，$n$ ．Plural of raphis．
Raphidia（rā－fid＇i－ạ̈），n．［NL．（Linnæus，1748）〈Gr．ふaфís（ふ́a申ı－），ä needle，a pin：see raphis．］ A notable genns of neuropterons insects，of the family Sialidx or giving name to the family Ra－ phidiidæ．The prothorsx is cylindricsl，snd the wings are furnlshed wlth a pterostigms．The larve difter from sll other Sialide in not being aqustlc；they live under bark．The genus is represented in North America only on the Paclfic coast，slthough common in Europe．
raphidian（rā－fid＇i－an），$a$ ．1．In bot．，of the nature of or containing raphides：as，raphidian cells in a plant．－2．In zaöl．，of or pertaining to the genus Raphidia．
raphidiferous（raf－i－dif＇e－rus），a．［＜Gr．$\rho a \phi i c$ （ рaфı $\delta_{-}$），a needle，pin，＋L．ferre，bear，carry．］ In bot．，containing raphides．
Raphidiidæ（raf－i－dī＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．（Leach， 1824），＜Raphidia＋－idæ．］A family of neu－ ropterous insects：now merged in the Sialidze． raphigraph（raf＇i－gráf），n．［＜Gr．paфís，a nee－ dle，pin，＋үpáфelv，write．］A machine intend ed to provide a means of communication with the blind，by the use of characters made by pricking paper with ten needle－pointed pegs，

## raphigraph

actuated by a keyboard，and operating in con－ junction with mechanism for shifting tho paper． he machine has proved practicaly valueiess fromi from the requinite number of motions．
raphis（rā＇tis），$n$ ；pl．raphides（raf＇i－dēz）．［NL．
 stitch．Cf．raphe．］In bot．，one of the acicular crystals，most often composed of oxalate of lime， which occur in bundles in the cells of many plants．The term has fesa properiy been used to include crystals of other forma found in the asme situations．Also rapid（rap＇id），a．and n．［I．a．F．rapide（OF． vernacularly rade， ra ）$=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．rápido $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．It． rapido，swift，＜L．rapidus，snatching，tearing， usually hasty，swift，lit．＇quick，＇＜rapere，snatch akin to Gr．e $\rho \pi a ́ \zeta \varepsilon \varepsilon \nu$ ，seize（see harpy）：see rap ${ }^{2}$ ， rape ${ }^{2}$ ．II．$n$ ．F．rapide，a swift current in 凤 stream，pl．rapides，rapids；from the adj．］I． a．1．Moving or doing swiftly or with celer－ ity；acting or performing witl speed；quick in motion or execution：as，a rapil horse；a rapid worker or speaker．

Part curb their fiery ateeds，or shun the goai
th rapid wheela
Mifton，P．In，if． 582
Be flx＇d，you rapid orbs，that bear
Carew，Cooium Britannicum，iv
Against hts Will，you chain your Irighted King On rapid Rhine＇s divided Bed．

Prior，Imit．of Horace，iil． 2
2．Swiftly advancing；going on or forward at a fast rate；making quick progress：as，rapid growth ；rapid improvement；a rapid conflagra－ tion．

The rapid decline which is now wasting my powers．
3．Marked by swiftness of motion or action proceeding or performed with velocity；exe－ cuted speedily．
My isther＇s eloquence was too rapid to atay for any
man；away it went． Thus inconsiderateiy，but not the iess inaliciously，Oid－ mixon flited hia rapid page．

D $18 r a c t i$, Amen．of Lit．，II． 416,
It pleased me to watch the curions effect of the rapid movement of near objects contrasted with the slow mo－ 4．Gay．Halliwell．［Prov．Eng．］＝\＄yn．1－3．Fast， fleet，expeditious，hasiy，hurried．

II．$n$ ．A swift current in a river，where the channel is descending；a part of a river where the current runs with more than its ordinary celerity；a sudden descent of the surface of a stream，more or less broken by obstructions， but without actual cataract or cascade：usually in the plural．

## No truer Time himself Can prove you，tho＇he make you evermore <br> Dearet to the frer，as the rapid of iffe <br> Shoots to the fail．Tennyson，A Dedication

The rapids above are a series of shel ves，bristling with jutting rocks and lodged trunks of trees．
sapidamente（rá－pē－dä－men＇te），$a d i$ ．［It．，$\langle r a-$ pido，rapid：see rapid．］In music，rapidly；in a rapid manner．
rapidity（ra－pid＇i－ti），n．［＜F．rapidité（ef．Sp． Pg．rapideż）$=\mathrm{It}$ ．rapidita，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．rapirlita $(t-) s$ ，ra－ pidity，swiftness，＜rapidus，rapid：see rapid．］ The state or property of being rapid；celcrity of motion or action；quickness of performance or execution；fast rate of progress or advance．
Where the words are not monosyllables，we make them
so by our rapidity of pronunctation． The undulations are present heyond the red and vion． ends of the spectrum，for we have made them sensible through their actions on other reagents，and have mea－ sured their ropidities．

G．H．Lewes，Probs．of Life and Mind，II． 208. $=$ Syn．Speed，Swiftness，etc．（aee quickness），haste，expedi． tion，deapatch．
rapidly（rap＇id－li），adv．In a rapid manner； swiftly；quickly；at a fast rate．
rapidness（rap＇id－nes），n．The condition of being rapid，or of acting or proceeding rapidly； rapidity．
rapido（ráp＇i－dō），ade．［It．：see rapid．］In music，with rapidity or agility：commonly ap－ plied to a running passage．
rapier（rä＇piér），$n . \quad[=\mathrm{D}$. rapier，rappier $=\mathrm{LG}$ ． rapier $=$ G．rappier $=$ SW．Dan．rapier，$\left\langle\mathrm{OF}^{\prime}\right.$, ra piere，raspiere， $\mathbf{F}$ ．rapière， F ．dial．raipeire（ ML ． rapperia），a rapier；prob．，as the form raspiere and various allusions indicate，of Spanish ori－ gin，a name given orig．in contempt，as if＇a poker，＇＜Sp．raspallera，a raker，＜raspar，rapar $=\mathrm{Pg}$. rapar $=\mathrm{OF}$ ．rasper，F．raper，scrape， scrateb，rasp，＜OHG．raspön，rasp，ete．：see scrate，rasp ${ }^{1}$ ．］1．Along，narrow，pointed，two－edged

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sword，nsed，especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries，with a guard for the hand，adapted for both cutting and thrusting， but used chiefly for thrusting．Rapier practice hand to parry the thrust．See cut under sucord．

And I will turn thy falsehood to thy heart，
Where it was forged，with my rapier＇s point
hak．，Rich．II ，10，1． 40.
Who had girt vnto them a Rapyer and Dagger，gilt，point pendante．Greene，Quip for an Upstart Courtier． Some ．．Will not aticke to call Hercuies himselfe a at the sapyer and daget

## Sir J．IIarington，tr．of Arioato＇s Orlando Furioso．

The offense ．．caused her Majeaty［Queen Eiizabeth］ to ．．place aelected grave citizena at every gate to cut that exceeded a yard the rapiers＇points of all passengera Stove，quoted in Encye．Brit．，IX． 70.
2．In later English usage，a fencing－sword used only for thrusting．
By a vapier ts now always meant a aword for the thrast， in contradistinction to one adapted for cutting．

Encyc．Brit．，IX． 70.
apier－danceł（rā＇piér－dảns），$n$ ．A dance for－ merly practised in Yorkshire，England，by men in costume who represented ancient heroes and flourished rapiers，ending with a mock execu－ tion of one of their number by uniting their rapiers round his neck．Seesword－dance．Hal－ liwell．
apier－fish（rä＇pier－fish），n．A sword－fish．
It．rapillo（ra－pil＇ō），n．［＜F．rapille（Cotgrave）＝ It．rapillo，dross and ashes from a volcano，a kind of sand used in making mortar．］Pulver－ ized volcanic substances．
rapine（rap＇in），n．［Early mod，E．also rapin；〈OF．rapine，F．rapine $=$ Pr．rapina $=$ Sp．rapina $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．It．rapina，＜L．rapina，rapine，plunder， robbery，＜rapere，seize：see rapid，rape ${ }^{2}$ ．Cf． robbery，＜rapere，seize：see rapid，rape ${ }^{2}$ ．Cf．
ravine ${ }^{2}$ ，raven ${ }^{2}$ ，from the same source．］1．The violent seizure and carrying off of property； open plunder by armed or superior force，as in war or by invasion or raid．
They lived therefore mostly by rapin，pllisging their ing． dicted to traffick than fight
Plander and rapine completed the devastations which war had begun

Bp．Atterbury，Sermons，II．xlii $2 t$ ．Violence；force；ravishment．

## Her graceiui innocence，her every six <br> Itis malice，and with rapine sweet bereaved <br> Iis fierceness of the ferce intent it brongbt．

Ifilton，P．L．，ix． 461.
＝Syn，1．Plunder，spolistion，robbery，depredation．See
rapine $\dagger$（rap＇in），$x . t$［＜F．rapiner，rapine， plunder；from the noun．Cf．raren ${ }^{2}$ ，$r$ ．，from the same source．］To plunder violently or by superior force．
A Tyrant doth not only rapine hia Subjects，but apotls
and tobs Churches．Sir G．Buck，Hist．Richard Mi．，v． raping（rā＇ping），p．a．［Ppr．of rape $\left.{ }^{2}, v.\right]$ 1．In her．，devouring or tearing its prey：said of any carnivorous beast used as a bearing．It is neces－ sary to mention the position of the creature，as rampant， 2．Ravishing．

Or had the Syrens，on a neighbour shore，
Heard in hat raping notes she did deplore Her buried giory．W．Browne，Patorals，i．5．
rapinoust（rap＇i－nus），a．［＝It．rapinoso，＜ML． ＊rapinosus，＜L．rapina，rapine：see rapine．Cf． ravenous，a doublet of rapinous．］Committing or characterized by rapine；rapacious．

In all the caue，he knew
Chapman，Homeric Hymn to Hermee．
raplach（rap＇lach），n．Same as raploch．
raploch，raplock（rap＇ločh，lok），n．and $a$ ． ［Also raplach，raplack；origin obscure．］I．$n$ ． Coarse woolen cloth，made from the worst kind of wool，homespun，and not dyed．•［Scoteh and North．Eng．］
II．a．Unkempt；rough；coarse．［Scotch．］
My Muse，poor hizzie ！
Tho rough sn＇raploch he ber measure
She＇s geldom lazy．
Burns，second Epiatie to Davie
raply（rap＇li），adt＇．See rapely．
rappt，$v . t$ ．An obsolete form of rap2．
appadura，$n$ ．See rapadura．
aparee，raparee（rap－a－ré＇），$n$ ．［＜Ir．ra－ paire，a noisy fellow，sloven，robber，thief，＝ Gael．repair，noisy fellow；ef．Ir．rapal，noise rapach，noisy：sce rabble ${ }^{1}$ ．］An armed Irish plunderer；in general，a vagabond．

## rapprochement

The frequent robberies，murders，and other notorions felonies comnitted by robbers，rapparees，snd tories，upon their keeping，hath greatly discouraged the repianting of Lavs of Wiv
）quoted in Ribton－Turner：Va
granta and Vagran
The Iriah formed themneives into many bodies
alied rapparees．Bu．Eurnet，Jiat．Own Times，sn． 1890
The confiscattons left behind them many＂wood kerns，＂
The confiscattona left behind them many＂wood kerns，＂ or，as they were afterwarda cailed，ropparees，who were aavage popuiation of beggars．

Lecky，Eng．in 18th Cent．，vi．
rappet，$v$ ．A Middle English form of rap ${ }^{1}$ ，
rappee（ra－pé），\％．［＝G．rapee，rappch＝Dan
rapee，＜ F. rapé，a kind of snuff，〈rdpé，pp．of raper，rasp，scrape，grate：see rasp ${ }^{1}$ ．］A strong kind of snuff，coarser than maccouba，of either a black or a brown color，made from the darker and ranker kinds of tobacco－leaves．
In early times the duly sauced snd fermented leaves were made up into＂carottes＂－tightiy tied up spindle－ formed bundies， rom theend of Which thesnuffer，by means of a＂anuff rasp，＂rasped off hisown supply，and hence the name＂rápé，＂which we have atili as rappee，to indicates particular ciaas of snuff．Encyc．Brit．，XXIII． 427. rappel（ra－pel＇），n．［＜F．roppel，OF．rapiel （ML．rapellum），verbal n．of rapeler，F．rap－ peler，repeal，revoke：see repeal．］1．The roll or beat of the drum to call soldiers to arms． 2．An ancient musical instrument，still used in Egypt，consisting of a ring to which are attached small bells or metal plates，forming a sort of rattle．
rappen（rap＇en），n．；pl．rappen．［Swiss G． rappen，a coin of Basel，of small value，bearing the impress of a raven，＜MHG．rappe，a coin first struck at Frei－ burg in Baden，with the head of a bird on it representing the Freiburg coat of arms，＜rappe，a col－ lateral form of rabe $=\mathrm{E}$ ．raven：see ra－ ven ${ }^{1}$ ．］A SWiss coin


Rappen of Billon，rosor；British Mu
seum．
（Size of original） and denomination of money．At the present day the rappen is equivalent to a centime：thus， 100 rappen （equai to 100 centimea）make 1 franc．
rapper（rap＇ér），n．［くrap1＋－er－1．］1．One who raps or knocks；specifically，a spirit－rap per．－2．The knocker of a door．［Rare．］－3． In coal－mining，a lever with a hammer attached at one end，placed at the mouth of a shaft or incline for giving signals to the banksman，by incline for giving signals to the banksman，by
rapping on an iron plate．-4 ．An extravagant oath or lie；a＂whopper．＂See to rap out（a）， under rap1，v．t．［Prov．Eng．］
Bravely sworn！though this is no flower of the sun，yet I sm sure it is somethtng that dezerves to be called a rapper．Parker，Reproof of Rehearsal Transposed，p． 200. rapping（rap＇ing），n．［Verbal n．of rap $\left.{ }^{1}, v.\right]$ The production of sound by a rap；specifically， the sound of significant raps or knocks sup－ posed to be produced by spirits through the instrumentality of mediums or spirit－rappers； spirit－rapping．
rapping（rap＇ing），a．［Ppr．of rap¹，v．］Re－ markably large；of striking or astonishing size；＂whopping．＂［Prov．Eng．］
Rappist（rap＇ist），n．［＜Rapp，name of the founder（see Harmonist，4），＋－ist．］Same as Harmonist， 4.
Rappite（rap＇īt），n．［＜Rapp（see Rappist）＋ －ite ${ }^{2 .}$ ］Same as Harmonist， 4.
apport（ra－pōrt＇），v．i．［＜F．rapporter，relate， refer：see report，$v_{0}$ ］To have relation or reference；relate；refer．［Rare．］

When Ood hath imprinted an anthority upon a person， demands；which duty，because it rapports to Ood，snd touches not the man，．．．extingulshes all pretences of opinion and pride．Jer，Taylor，Worka（ed．1835），L． 142
rapport（ra－pōr＇），n．［F．rapport，OF．raport， account，also resemblance，correspondence， accord，agreement，$=$ Pg．raporte $=I t$ ．rap－ porto，report，relation：see report，n．］ 1. Harmonious relation；correspondence；accord or agreement；affinity；analogy：used as a French word，often in the phrase en rapport， in or into close relation，accord，or harmony．
It is obvious enongh what rapport there is，and must ever be，between the thoughts and words，the conceptions and languages of every conntry．

2．In French law，\＆report on a case or on subject sub subject submitted，a return．
reconciliation，＜rapprocher，approach again，

## rapprochement

rc－，back，＋approcher，approach：see approach．］ A coming or bringing together or into accord； establishment of harmonious relations；recon－ ciliation．
The present rapprochement between the Turk and the Muscovite．The Academy，Dec．15，1888，p． 379. He［Lewes］here secks to effect a rapprochement between
metaphysic snd science．Encyc．Brit．，XIV．491． rapscallion（rap－skal＇yon），$n$ ．［A modified form of rascallion．］A rascally，disorderly，or despi－ cable person；a wretch or vagabond；a rascal－ lion．

Well，rapscallions！and what now！
Barham，Ingoldsby Legends，I． 87.
There isn＇t sny low，friendiess rapscallion in this town that hasn＇t got me for his friend． Howells，Annie Kilbnrn，xi． rapscallionry（rap－skal＇yon－ri），$n$ ．［＜rapscal－ lion + －ry．］Rascals collèctively．［Rare．］ rapt ${ }^{1}$（rapt）．A preterit and past participle of rap ${ }^{1}$
rapt ${ }^{2}$（rapt），p．a．［Early mod．E．spelling of rapped，pp．of rap ${ }^{2}$ ，confused with L．raptus， pp．of rapere，seize：see rap ${ }^{2}$ ，and cf．rapt3．］ Seized with ecstasy；transported；exalted； écstatic；in a state of rapture．

More dances my rapt hesit
Bestride my threshoid．Shak．，Cor．，iv．5． 122.
Looks commercing with the skies，
Thy rapt soul sitting In thine cyes．
Their faces wore a rapt expression，as if sweet music were in the air aronnd them．
rapt3t（rapt）vot［＜ carry off，freq．of rapere，pp．raptus，seize：see rapt ${ }^{2}$ ，and cf． $\operatorname{rap}^{2}$ ，rape ${ }^{2}$ ．］1．To seize or grasp；seize and carry off；ravish．

The Lybisn lion，
Out－rushing from his den，rapts ali sway． Daniel，Civil Wars，vii． 87. We are a man distinct
From those whom custom rapteth in her press，
$B$ ．Jonson，Poetaster， 2．To transport as with ecstasy；enrapture． So those that dweli in me，and iive hy frugal toii， hen they with my wesith and hesuties iearned crow． As rapted with my wesith and hesuties，iearned grow． rapt ${ }^{3}+$（rapt），$n . \quad[<\mathrm{F}$. rapt， OF. rat，rap $=\operatorname{Pr}$ ． rap $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg．rapto $=\mathrm{It}$. ratto，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．raptus，a seizure，plundering，abduction，rape，ML．also forcible violation，（ rapere，pp．raptus，seize， snatch：see rapt ${ }^{2}$ ，a．，and cf．rapture．］ 1. Transporting force or energy；resistless move－ ment．
And therefore in this Encyclopedie and ronnd of know－ ledge，like the great and exemplary wheels of hesven，we must observe two circles ：that while we sre dsily carried about，and whirled on by the swing and rapt of the one， sober wheef of the other．Sir T．Browne，Vulg．Err．，Pref． 2．An ecstasy；a trance．

Dissimulyng traunces and raptes． Hall，Hen．VIlI．，яд． 25. He seemeth to lye ss thonghe he were in grest payne or in a rapte，wonderfuly tormentynge hym selfe．
R．Eden，tr．of Gonzalus Oviedus（First Books on America， ［ed．Arber，p．215）．
An extraordinary rapt snd sct of prophesying．
Bp．Morton，Discharge of Imput．（1833），p． 174.
Raptatores（rap－tạ－tō＇rēz），n．pl．［NL．，pl．of raptator，＜L．räptare，seize and carry off， waste，ravage，plunder：see rapt ${ }^{2}$ ，rapt ${ }^{3}$ ．］In ornith．，same as Raptores．Illiger， 181 IN ．
Raptatoria（rap－ta－tó＇ri－i．i．），n．pl．［NL．：see Raptatores．］In entom．，same as Raptoria． raptatorial（rap－tą－tô＇ri－al），a．［＜raptatory + －al．］same as raptorial．
raptatory（rap＇tạ－tọ－ri），a．［＜NL．＊raptatorius， ＜raptator，a robber，plunderer：see Raptatores．］ In entom．，formed for seizing prey；raptorial． raptert（rap＇tér），$n$ ．Same as raptor， 1 ．
raptor（rap＇tor），$n . \quad[=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. raptor $=\mathrm{It}$ ． rattore，〈 L． $\begin{aligned} \text { raptor，robber，planderer，abduc－}\end{aligned}$ tor，＜rapcre，pp．raptus，seize，carry off：see rapt $^{2}$ ，rapt ${ }^{3}$ ．］ 1 f ．A．ravisher；a plunderer．

To have her harmicess life by the lewd rapter gpilit．
2．［cap．］［NL．］A genus of coleopterous in－ seets．
Raptores（rap－tō＇rēz），n．pl．［NL．，pl．of L． raptor，robber，plunderer：see raptor．］An order of Aves，the Accipitres of Liunæus，the Raptatorcs，Rapaces，or Aëtomorphx of some authors；the raptorial or rapacious birds；the birds of prey．They have an epignathous cered beak， snd talons generslly fitted for grapping live prey．The
bill is hooked snd often also toothed．The toes are four， bill is hooked snd often also toothed．The toes are four，
three in front and one behind，with isrge crooked cisws；

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the outer toe is sometimes versatile．The plumage is aftershafted or not；the oll－glsnd is present and usually tufted．The carotids sre two ；the syrinx has not more than one pair of intrinsic muscles．Cxcs are present
（except in Cathartidx）．The msxillopalstines are united （except in cathartidx）．The msxillopalstines are united to an ossified septum；the sngie of the mandible is not
recurved．The Raptores are found in every part of the worid．There are upward of 500 species，nlogtly helong．

ing to the two families Falconidxe and Strigide．The Raptores are divided into 4 suborders or superfamilies： （1）the Arricsn Gypogeranides；（2）the American Cathar－ tides；（3）the cosmopolitan diurnal birds of prey Acci－ pitres；snd（4）the
Raptoria（rap－tō＇ri－ä），n．pl．［NL．，＜L．raptor， robber：see Raptores．］In entom．，in West－ wood＇s system（1839），a division of orthopterous insects；the Mantide（which see）．Westwood＇s Raptoria were a part of Latreille＇s Cursoria，the rest of which Westwood calied Ambulatoria and Cursoria．Also Raptatoria．
raptorial（rap－tó＇ri－al），a．and $n$ ．［＜raptori－ous + －al．］I．a．1．Rapacious；predatory；preying upon animals；of or pertaining to the Raptores or Raptoria．－2．Fitted for seizing and hold－ ing；prehensile：as，the raptorial beak or claws of birds；the raplorial palps of insects．－Rap－ torial legs，in entom．，legs in which the tible and tars torial legs，in entom．，legs in Which the tibiæ shd tars of a pocket－knife into a handle ；the tibix may also be srmed with teeth or spines，thus forming very powerful seizing－orgsns．This type is found only in the front legs， and it is mosi fully deveioped in the Mantidæ．See cnt nnder Mantis．
II．n．A bird of prey；a member of the Rap－ tores．
raptorious（rap－tō＇ri－us），a．［＜NL．＊raptorius， ＜L．raptor，a robber，plunderer：see raptor．］ In entom．，same as raptorial．Kirby．［Rare．］ rapture（rap＇tṻr），$n$ ．［＜rapt ${ }^{1}+$－ure．］1ヶ．A violent taking and carrying away；seizure； forcible removal．

Spite of all the rapture of the sea，
This jewel holds his building on my arm．
Shak．，Pericles，1i．1． 161.
When St．Paul had his rapture into heaven，he saw flne
2．Violent transporting movement；a rapid carrying or going along；moving energy．

Wave roliing atter wave，where way they found
If steep，with torrent rapture ；if throngh plain，
Moft ebbing．
Milton， P.
L．，vil． 298
With the rapture of great winds to biow
About earth＇s shaken coignes．
Lowell，Agassiz，v．． 1.
3．A state of mental transport or exaltation； ecstasy．（a）Eestatic pieasure；rapt delight or enjoy－ ment；extreme joy over or gladness on account of some－ thing．

## I have never heard Praise of love or <br> Praise of love or wine <br> That panted forth a flood of rapture so divine．

 Shelley，To a SkytarkTo exercise a devilish ingenuity in inventions of mutnal torture became not only a dnty hut a rapture．
（b）Ecstatic elevation of thont of ing enthnsissm ；exaited or ahsorhing earnestness．
This man，beyond a Stoick apathy，sees truth as in a rap
ure，and clesves to it．Milton，A pology for Smectymnnus
Yon grow correct that once with rapture writ．
Pope，Epil．to the Satires，i． 3.
There is \＆rapture on the ionely shore
Byron，Childe Hsroid，tv． 178.
4．A manifestation of mental transport；an ecstatic utterance or action；an expression of exalted or passionate feeling of any kind；a rhapsody．

[^2]
## rare

Are not groans snd tears
Hsrmonious raptures in th＇Almighty＇s ears？
Quarles，Emblems，iv． 15.
5 $\dagger$ ．An ecstasy of passionate excitement；a paroxysm or fit from excessive emotion．［Rare．］

> Your prattling nurse

Into a rapture lets her baly ery．Cor．，ii．1． 223.
＝Syn．3．Transport，biiss，exaltation．
raptured（rap＇türd），a．［＜rapture＋ecd ${ }^{2}$ ．］In a state of rapture；characterized by rapture or ecstasy；enraptured．

Raptur＇d I stood，and as this hour amsz＇d，
With rev＇rence st the fofty wonder gazid．

## The latent Damon drew

Such maddening dranghts of beauty to his soul，
As for a while o＇erwhelm＇d his raptured thought
thituxury too－d． That favored strain was Surrey＇s raptured line．
cott，L．of L．M．，vi．19．
rapturist（rap＇tūr－ist），n．［＜rapture + －ist．$]$ One who habituälly manifests rapture；an en－ thusiast．［Rare．］
Such swarms of prophets and rapturists have flown out of those hlves in some ages．
$J$. Spencer，Vanity of Vulgar Prophecies（1665），p． 43. rapturous（rap＇tūr－us），a．［＜rapture + －ous．］ Of the character of rapture；marked by rapture； exciting or manifesting rapture；ecstatically joyous or exalted：as，rapturous exultation；a rapturous look；a rapturous scene．
His weicome，before enthnsiastic，was now rapturous，
Everett，Orstions，I． 480 ．
rapturously（rap＇tụ̄r－us－li），adv．In a raptur－ ous manner；with rapture；ecstatically．
raptus melancholicus（rap＇tus mel－an－kol＇i－ kus）．［NL．：L．raptus，a seizure；melancholicus， melancholic：see rapt ${ }^{2}$ ，$n$ ．，and melancholic．］ A motor crisis or outbreak of uncontrollable violence developed in a melancholic person from the intensity of his mental anguish．
raquet，$n$ ．See racket ${ }^{2}$ ．
raquette（ra－ket＇），$n$ ．［F．］A racket．－Ra－ quette head－dress，，kind of head－dress in use toward drawn of the sixteenth century，in which the hair is drawn back from the forehesd snd tempies，sind raised In a sort of crest；a kind of chignon was arranged st the bsck of the head and covered by a cap of fine linen，darned net embroidery，or some similar msterial．
rara（rä＇rậ），$n$ ．［S．Amer．；imitative of its cry．］A bird，the South American plant－cut－ ter，Phytotoma rara．Also called rarita．See cut under Phytotoma．
rara avis（rā＇rạ̈̆ $\left.\bar{a}^{\prime} v i s\right) ; ~ p l . ~ r a r æ ~ a v e s ~(r a ̄ ' r e ̄ ~ a ̄ '-~$ vēz）．［L．，in füll rara avis in terris，＇a rare bird on earth＇－a phrase applied by Horace（Sat．ii． 2,26 ）to the peacock：rara，fem．of rarus，rare， uncommon；avis，bird：see rare ${ }^{1}$ and Aves．］A rare bird；hence，a person or an object of a rare kind or character；a prodigy．
$\operatorname{rare}^{1}$（rãr），$a . \quad[<\mathrm{ME}$. rare $=\mathrm{D} . \operatorname{raar}=\mathrm{MLG}$. rār，LG．raar $=$ G．Dan．Sw．rar，〈OF．rare， rere， F ．rare，dial．raire，rale，rase $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ． It．raro，＜L．rarus，thin，not dense，thinly scat－ tered，few，rare，uncommon；root unknown．］ 1．Thin；porous；not dense；of slight consis－ tence；rarefied；having relatively little matter in a given volume：as，a rare substance；the rare atmosphere of high mountains．

The flend
O＇er bog or steep，through strsit，rongh，dense，or rare， With head，hands，wings，or feet pursues his way． $\begin{gathered}\text { Milton，P．L．} \\ \text { ，ii．} 948\end{gathered}$ Wster is nimeteen times lighter，and by conseqnence nineteen times，rarer than goid．Newton，Opticks，11．iii． 8. 2．Thinly scattered；coming or occurring at wide intervals；sparse；dispersed．

Cncumber in this moone is sowen rare．
Palladius，Husbondrie（E．E．T．S．），p． 110.
The cattle in the fields and mesdows green ：
pasturing sho solitary，these in flocks
Milton，P．L．，vii．${ }_{6}$ 61．
He left the barren－beaten thoronghfare，
Chose the green path that show＇d the rarer fooi．
3．Very uncommon or infrequent；seldom oc－ curring or to be found；hardly ever met with． She calls me prond，and that she couid not love me Were man as rare as phonlx．
hak．，As yon Like it，Iv．3． 17.
It is the rarest thing that ever $I$ ssw in any place，ney． ther do I thinke that any citie of Christendome hsth the like．

Coryat，Crudities，I． 192.
When somsny have written too much，we shall the more readily pardon the rare man who has written too little or
just enough．
Lowell，New Princeton Rev．，I．161． Hence－4．Remarkable from uncommonness； especially，uncommonly good，excellent，valua－ ble，fine，or the like；of an excellence seldom met with．
rare
Good discent，rare features，vertnous partes，
Times
Whislle（E．E．T．S．），p． 43. I think iny love as rare
As any she belied with falae compare．
They write to me from England of rare Newa in France． Howell，Letters，I．vi． 37. Ja：ha！ha！yes，yea，I think it a rare joke．

Sheridan，School for Scandal，lii． 8.
She＇s a rare hand at aansages；thers＇a noans like her a a the three Ridinga．MTs．Gaskell，Sylvia＇s Lovers，vili． $=$ Syn．3．Rare，Scarce，infrequent，unuanal．Rare im－ pliea that only few of the kind exiat：as，perfectdiamond are rare．Scarce properly impliea a previous or usnal con－ mnch fewer of a kind to be found thau may be found where searce would apply．
A perfect union of wit and judgment is one of the rarest hinga in the world．
Where worda are scarce，they are aeldom apent in vain．
Then touch＇d upon the game，how scarce it was This aeason． e，how scarce it was
Tennyson，Audicy Court． 4．Singular，extraordinary，Incomparabla，choice $\operatorname{rare}^{2}$（rar），$a_{\text {．}}$［A dial．form of rear${ }^{2}$ ，q．v．］ Not thoroughly cooked；partly cooked；under－ done：applied to meat：as，rare beef；a rare chop．［In common use in the United States， but now only dialectal in Great Britain．］

New－laid eggs，which Haucia＇busy care
Turned by a gentle fire，and roasted rare．
Turned by a gentle fre，and roasted rare．
Dryden，tr．of 0 vld ＇s Metamorph．，vili． 98. Scanty mutton scrags on Fridays，and rather more sa－ voury，but grudging，portiooa of the sams flesh，rotten－
roasted or rare，on the Tneadays．Lamb，Chrlat＇a Hoapital．
The word rare，applied to meat not cooked enough，did aonod really atrange to me；but an eminent citizen of youra preaently ahowed me that it had for it the authority
of Dryden．
E．A．Freeman，Amer．Lects．，p． 60.
rare ${ }^{3}$（rãr），adv．［Also rcar；prob．a reduction of rather（with sense of the positive rath）：see rather，rath ${ }^{1}$ ，adv．Cf．rarcripe for rathripe．］ Early．［Prov．Eng．］
rare ${ }^{4}$（rãr），$v$ ．A dialectal form of rcarl．［U．S．］ rare ${ }^{5}+$ ，$v$ ．Au obsolete form of roar．
rarebit（r＇ã＇bit），$n$ ．［An altered form of rabbit ${ }^{1}$ in the phrase Welsh rabbit，simulating an ab－ surd derivation from rarel＇+ bit，as if＇a race delicacy．＇］See Trelsh rabbit，under rabbit ${ }^{1}$ ． raree－show（rar＇ $\bar{e}-$ shō），n．［Appar．contract－ ed from＊rarity－show，＜rarity + show，n．（ef．G． raritäten－kabinet，a cabinct of curiosities or rarities，＇raritätenkasten，peep－show，D．rare－ kykkas，a＇rare show＇＇show－box）．］A peep－ show；a show carried about in a box．
Thon didat look Intoit with as much innocency of heart as ever child look＇d into a raree－show box．

Sterne，Triatram Shaddy，vill． 24.

## rarefaction（rar－ē－fak＇shon），n．［＜F．raréfac－

tion $=$ Pr．ravefaccio $=$ Sp．rarefaccion $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ． rarefacção $=\mathrm{It}$ ．rarefazione，〈 L．as if＂rarefac－ tio（ $n$－），＜rarefacerc，pp．rarefactus，rarefy：see rarefy．］The act or process of rarefying or making rare，or of expanding or distending a body or mass of matter，whereby the bulk is increased，or a smaller number of its particles occupy the same space；also，the state or con－ dition so produced：opposed to condensation． The term is used chiefly in apeaking of gases，the terma and liquida．There was formerly a dispute as to whether rarefaction conaiated merely of an increase in the mean rarefaction conaiated merely of an increase in the mean an enlargement of the particlea themaelves，or flnally in an intrual on of foreligu particles．In the strictest aenae the word was understood to aignify the aecond action．
Either we muat say．．that the selfsame body doea not only obtain a greater apacs in rarefaction，．．．bnt
adequately and exactly filled tt ，and so when rarefled ac－ quires larger dimensions withont either leaving any vacul－ ties betwixt ita component corpusclea or admitting be－ Now it to to this last（and as of rarefaction that our adversary has recourse．

Bayle，Spring of the Air，I．ili．
When the rarefaction of a gas Is extreme（one－millionth） its mater becomes radiant．
A．Daniell，Prin．of Physics，p． 584. rarefactive（rar－ë－fak＇tiv），a．［＝F．raréfactif $=\mathrm{Pr}$. rarefactiu $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．rarefactivo；as rare－ fact（ion）＋－ive．］Causing rarefaction；making rarer or less dense．［Rare．］
The condition of the bone was not a tumour，but a rare－ factive disease of the whole bone accompanled by new
growth．
Lancet，No． 3423, p． 684. rarefiable（rar＇ōefi－a－bl），a．［＜rarefy + －ablc．］ Capable of being rarefied．
rarefy（rar＇ê－fī），$v$ ；pret．and pp．rarefied，ppr． rarefying．［Also，incorrectly，rarify；＜F．rare－ fier $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．rareficar $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．rarificar $=\mathrm{It}$ ．rarifi－ care，$\langle\mathrm{ML}$ ．as if＊rareficare，〈L．rarefacere（ $>\mathrm{Pg}$ ． rarefuzer），make thin or rare，＜rames，thin，rare， + facere，make．］I．trans，To make rare，thin，
porous，or less dense；expand orenlarge without or stre any new matter；figuratively，to spread or stretch out；distend：opposed to emame． Preaently the water，very much rarified like a mist，be－
gan to riae．
Court and Times of Charles $I ., ~ I . ~$
I For plain trutha loae much of thelr weight when they A body la commonly asid to be rarefied or dilated（for take the word to a larger aenae than I koow many others same body had before．
Boyle，Worka，I．144． Rarefying osteitis，an oatellia in whlch the Haversian osteporosis．
II．intrans．To become rare；pass into a thin－ ner or less dense condition．

Earth rarefies to dew；expanded nore，
The aubtil dew in air begina to aoar．
The aubtil dew in air begina to aoar．Dryden． rarely ${ }^{1}$（rãr$\left.{ }^{\prime} 1 \mathrm{i}\right)$ ，adv．［＜rare $\left.{ }^{1}, a .,+-l y^{2}.\right] \quad 1$. Seldom；not often：as，things rarely seen．
Hia friend alwayea ahall doe beat，and you ahall rarely heare good of hia enemy．

The good we never
The good we never milss we rarely prize．
Corper，Retirement，1． 406.
2．Finely；excellently；remarkably well；with a rare excellence．
$I$ could play Erclea rarely，or a part to tear a cat in，to Argyll has ralaed an hander men，
Bonnic Mouse of Airly（Childs Ballads，VI．186）．
You can write rarely now，after all your schoollng，I
Goould think．Eliot，Mill on the Flose，Hil． 3. 3．In excellent health：in quasi－adjective use． Compare purely in like use．［Prov．Eng．and U．S．］
rarely ${ }^{2}$（rãr ${ }^{\prime} 1 \mathrm{i}$ ），ade．［＜rare $\left.{ }^{2}, a .,+-l y^{2}.\right]$ So as to be underdone or only partially cooked： said of meats：as，a roast of beef rarely cooked．
rareness ${ }^{1}$（rãr＇nes），n．［＜rarel ${ }^{1}$ a．，+ ncss．］ 1．Thinness；tennity；rarity：as，the rareness of air or vapor．－2．The state of being scarce， or of happening seldom；uncommonness；in－ frequeucy．

If that the foliye of men hadde not sette it［gold］in higher estimation for the rarenesse aake．

Sir T．More，Vapla（tr．by Robinson），il． 6. Rareness and difficulty give eatimation
To all thinga are $]^{\prime}$ th world．

I＇＇th world．
Webster，Devil＇s Law－Case，v． 6.
3．Uncommon character or quality；especial－ ly，unusual excellence，fineness，or the like． ［Rare．］
Rosea aet in the mildat of a pool．being appported by some atay；which la matter of rareners and pleasure，
though of amall use．
Bacon，Nat．Hiat， 8 407．
His providences toward ns are to be admired for the rarences and graclouane as of them．Sharp，Sermons，II．i． rareness ${ }^{2}$（rãr＇nes），$n . \quad\left[<\right.$ rare $\left.^{2}, a .,+-n e s s.\right]$ The state of being rare or underdone in cooking． rareripe（rãr＇rip），$a$ ．and $\frac{1}{}$ ．［A reduction of rathripe，q．v．］I．a．Early ripe；ripe before others，or before the usual season：as，rarcripe peaches．
II．n．An early fruit，particularly a kind of peach which ripens early．
raty（rar＇i－fi），$\varepsilon$. ；pret．and pp．rarified，ppr． raryying．A common but incorrect spelling of rarefy．
rarita（rä－rēftä̈），n．［S．Amer．］Same as rara． rarity（rar $\mathrm{i}-\mathrm{ti}$ ），n．；pl．rarities（－tiz）．［＝OF．ra－ rite，rarete， $\mathrm{F} . \mathrm{r}$ rareté $=\operatorname{Pr}$ ．raritat，raretat $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． raridad $=$ Pg．varidade $=\mathrm{It}$. rarità $=\mathrm{D}$ ．rariteit $=\mathrm{G}$. rarität $=$ Dan．Sw．raritet,$\left\langle\mathrm{L}\right.$ ．rarita $(t-) s_{\text {，}}$ the state of being thin or not dense，looseness of texture，tenuity，also fewness，rarity，a rare or curious thing，esp．in pl．，$\langle$ rarus，thin，rare：see rare ${ }^{1}$ ．］1．The condition of being rare，or not dense，or of occupying，as a corporeal sub－ stance，much space with little matter；thin－ ness；tenuity：opposed to density：as，the rar－ ity of a gas． Thta I do．only that I may better demonatr
great rarity avd tenuity of their imaginary chaoa．
Bentley，Se
only that I may better demonstrate the
Bentley，Sermona．
A few birds．．seemed to swim lo an atmosphere of more thav usual rarity．
R．L．St

R．L．Stevenson，Treasure of Franchard． 2．The state of being uncommon or of in－ frequent occurrence；uncommonness；infre－ quency．

## Alas，for the rarity <br> Under the sm！

Hood，Bridge of Sighs．
3．Something that is rare or uncommon；a thing valued for its scarcity or for its nnusual excellence．

## rascal

## Gon．But the rarity of it is－whlch ia indeed almost be－

 Sold．As many vonched rarities are． Shak．，Tempeat，11．1．60． Hlow ignorant had we been of the beanty of Florence，of the monuments，arna，and rarizes that yet rematn．$$
\text { I. Walton, Complete Angier, p. } 34 \text {. }
$$

In climatea where wine ta a rarity Intemperance
Macaulay，Niltou． ras ${ }^{1}$（ras），$u$ ．［＜Ar．ras，head；ef．rais，reis，head， chief：see reis ${ }^{2}$ ．］1．A promontory；cape；peak： a term prefixed to the names of promontories or capes on the Arabian and African coasts，etce －2．In Abyssinia，the title of the vizir or chief minister，and also of generals and governors． The ras of the empire waa for a long period－down to the acceasion of the usurping King theodore in 1856 －the The ras commonly owed hla poition to auperior militaty atrength as governor of some province．
ras $^{2}$（rä），n．［F．：sce rusht．］A 8mooth ma－ terial of wool，and also of silk：a French term used in English，especially in certain combina－ tions．
rasamala（ras－a－mälä̈），n．［Native name．］ A tree of Java and parts of India，Altingia excclsa，of the Hamamelidere，closely related to the liquidambars．It has a tall straight trunk， ascending 90 or 100 feot before branching．
rasant（ră＇ząnt），a．［＜F．rasant，m．，rasante， f．，ppr．of raser，touch，graze，raze：see rasel， raze 1．］In fort．，sweeping or grazing．A rasant fire is a flanking fire that limpinges on or grazes the face which it defends，or a low firs that aweeps along near the A rasart flank is the flank of a bastlon the fire from whici A rasses along the face of an adfosing he fire asberryt $n$ absolete form of
or raspberry．
Rasbora（ras－bō＇rä），n．［NL．（Hamilton）；from a native name．］The typical genus of Ras－ borina，containing numerous small eyprinoids of the Oriental and African waters．The lateral line runs along the lower half of the caudal part．
Rasborina（ras－bō－rīn näi），n．pl．［NL．，く Ras－ bora + －ina ${ }^{2}$ ．］A division of Cyprinidæ，repre－ sented by Rasbora and four other genera．
rascabiliant（ras－ka－bil＇yann），$n$ ．［A perverted form of rascallion．］A rascal．
Their namea ara often recorded in a court of correction， whera the regtater of rogues makes no little gaine of ras．
cabilians．
Breton，Strange News，p．
（Davies．）
rascaillet，n．A Middle English form of rascal． rascal（rás＇kall），n．and a．［Early mod．E．ras－ call；〈ME．rascall，raskalle，rascaile，rascaille， rascayle，raskaille，rasskayle，rascalie，rascalye， ＜OF．（AF．）rascaille，rashaylle，raskayle，a rab－ ble，mob，F．racaille，＂the rascality or base and rascall sort，the scumme，dregs，offals， outcasts，of any company＂（Cotgrave），lit． ＇serapings，＇＜OF．＂rasquer，serape，$=$ Sp．Pg． rascar，scratch，rasgar，tear，rend，scrape，$=$
OIt．rascarc，burnish，rub，furbish（see rash $)$ ， ＜LL．＂rasicare，freq．of L．radere，pp．rasus， scrape：see rasel，razeli．］I．n．1 $\dagger$ ．The com－ monalty of people；the vulgar herd；the gen－ eral mass．

So rathely they ruache with roselde aperis
That the raskaile was rade，and rane to the grefes．
Lo！here the fyn and guerdon for travaille，
of Jove，Apollo，of Mara and swich rescaille
Chaucer，Troilns，v． 1853.
The church is aometime takeo for the common rascal of all that belleve，whet her with the mouth only，and carnal－ $y$ without apirit，veither loving the iaw in their hearts．
Tyndale，Ads．to Sir T．More，etc．（Parker Soc．，1850），
2．In hunting，a refuse or despicable beast or class of beasts；an animal，or animals collec－ tively，unfit to chase or to kill，on account of ignoble quality or lean condition；especially，a lean deer．

I wondir not hyly thouz heed－dere thou fiailid；
ffor litil on 3onre lyt the liat ffor to rewe
On rascuile that rorid with ribbia so leve，
ffor ffacte of her frode that filatereria atele．
Richard the Redeless，it． 118
Other beatya all，
Where ao ye theym fynde，rascaut ye ahall them call．
Quoted In Walton＇s Complete Angler，p．31．
Horoa？Eveo so．Poor men alone？No，no；the noblest deer hath them as huge aa the rascal．
hak．，Aa you Like it，lii．8． 58.
3t．A low or vulgar person；one of the rabble：
a boor or churl．
Tia true，I have been a rascal，as you are，
Just auch another piece of drt，so fashiond． Fletcher（and another＇），Propheteas，v． 2.
4．A low or mean fellow；a tricky，dishonest person；a rogue；a knave；a scamp：used in

## rascal

objurgation with much latitude，and often，like rogue，with slight meaning．Compare rascally． 1 have matter fin my head．．against your cony－catch－ ing rascals，Bardolph，Sym，and Pistol．
Shall a rascal，because he has read boots me？
There were many men who wore green turbsns，he sald， that were very grest rascals；but he was s saint which

TI $a$
ideration as a lean deer：used of things or animals．［Ob－ solescent．］

To lock such rascal counters from hls friends，
Be ready，gods，with all your thunderbolts！ Shak．，J．C．，iv．3． 80.
2．Low；mean；base；common；ignoble；vulgar； knavish：used of persons，formerly with refer－ ence to class or occupation，but now only with an implication of moral baseness or dishonesty． ［Not now common as an adjective．］

Paul，belng ln prison In Rome，did write divers epistles， In which he expresseth the names of many which wers in comparison of Peter but r

J．Bradford，Letters（Parker Soc．，1853），II． 145.
Metaphore ．．as one should in reproch say to a poore man，thou raskall knsue，where raskell is properly the hunter＇s terme giuen to young deere，lesme and out of ses－ son，sind not to people．

Puttenham，Arte of Eng．Poesio（ed．Arber），p． 191. Clodlus shrieked for help．His rascal followers rushed In with lighted torches．

Froude，Cæsar，xv．

## rascaldom（rass＇kal－dum），n．［＜rascal＋－dam．］

 1．The sphere ordomain of rascals；a class or body of rascally persons．How has thls turbulent Alexandrisin rasealdom been be－ having ltself in my absence？

Kingsley，Hypatia，il．
Vlew of the rascaldom of Paris，tragical st this tlme（for where is now that reiving and steaing，that squesking and jabbering－of lies？，otherwise unprofitable

Carlyle，In Froude（First Forty Yesre，II．xvii．）． 2．Rascally character or action；the spirit or practice of rascals；rascalism．［Rare．］
The＂three R＇s，＂if no industrial tralning has gone along with them，sre spt，ss Miss Nightlngale observes，to pro－ with them，sre spt，as Miss Night
duce $\&$ fourth $R$ of rascaldom．

Froude，at St．Andrews，Msrch， 1869
Falstaff ．．．1s a charscter of the brosdest comedy， enjoying the confusion betwixt reason and the negatlon of reason－in other words，the rank rascaldom he is calling by lts nsme．Emerson，Letters and Soclal Aims，The Comic． rascaldrył（ras＇kal－dri），n．［For＂rascalry，＜ rascal $+-r y$ ．$]$ A body or the class of rascals； the common herd；the rabble．［Rare．］

## from thought of chyualry．

Aseton，Pasquil＇s Fooles－cappe，p．21．（Davies．） rascalism（ràs＇kal－izm），n．［＜ruscal＋－ism．］ The spirit or practice of a raseal or of rascals； rascally character or quality．
A tall handsome man with ex－mllitary whiskers，with s look of troubled gaiety snd rascalism．

Carlyle，Dlamond Necklace，slv．（Davies．）
rascality（ras－kal＇i．ti），n．［＜rascal＋－ity．］ 1．Low or mean people collectively；rascals in general；rascaldom：now used chiefly in the moral sense．See rascal，a．， 2.
Your bsboons，and your jacksnspes，being the scum and rascality of all hedge－creepers，they go in jerklns snd msn－ diltons．

Dekker，Gull＇s Hornbook，p． 69.
Pretended philosophers judgess lgnorantly in their way
as the rascaluty in thelrs．
Glanville．
a favorlte remedy fexpuision］with the Scotch for the purpose of dlsembarrassing themselves of their superflu－ ous rascality．

Ribton－Turner，Vagrants and Vagrancy，p． 129.
2．The character or an action of a rascal；the quality of being a rascal；low or mean trick－ ery；base or dishonest procedure；villainy； fraud．
Why，goodmsn Hobhy－hoise，if we out of our gentillty offerd you to begin，must you out of your rascality needs
take it？
$R$ ．Taylor，Hog hath Lost its Pearl， Hi ． Thls letter（full of rascallities sgainst King Ch．II．snd his Court）．

Wood，Athenæ Oxon．，II． 629.
rascal－like（rás＇kal－līk），a．Like a rascal，iu any sense；in the quotation，like a lean deer． If we be Fnglish dcer，be then in blood；

Shak．， 1 Hen．VI．，iv． 249.
rascallion（ras－kal＇yon），\％．［＜rascal＋－ion． Hence var．rapscullian．］A low，mean wretch； a rapscallion．

Used hinz so like a base rascallion．
ふ．Buller，Hudibras，1．lii． 327. rascally（ras＇kal－i），$a$ ．［＜rascal $\left.+-7 y^{1}.\right]$ Like or characteristic of a rascal；base；mean；
trickish；scampish：used of persons or things with much latitude，often with slight meaning．


B．Jonson，Every Mian $\ln$ his Humour，i． 3. Well，Mr．Sharper，would you thlnk 1 it？In sh this
ime－as I hope for a Truncheon－this rascally Gszette． time－as I hope for a Truncheon－this rasca

## Vons of your rascally＂dips＂－but sound， Round，ten－penny moulds of four to the pound． <br> Barham，Ingoldsby Legends，II． 94.

## rasclet，$r$ ．$i$ ．See raxle．

rase $^{1}$ ， raze $^{1}$（rāz），v．$t$. ；pret．and pp．rased， ppr．rasing．［Early mod．E．also race（con－ fused with race ${ }^{6}$ ）；＜ME．rasen，racen（＝D． rasen $=$ G．rasiren $=$ Sw．rascra），$\langle\mathrm{OF}$ ．raser F．raser $=$ Sp．Pg．rasar $=$ It．rasare，$<M L$ ． rasare，freq．of L．raderc，pp．rasus，scrape seratch，shave，rub，smooth，level，graze touch，strip；akin to radere，gnaw（see radent）． Hence ult．erasc，razar，razce，rascal，rash5， abrade，etc．］1．To scrape or glance along the surface of；scratch；graze；shave．
A friendly checke killeth thee，when s rasor cannot rase
Lyly，Euphues snd his England thee．

## Hsve you been stung by wasps，or angry bees， Or rased with some rude bramble or rougl brian

B．Jonson，Sad Shepherd，li． 2
Ills breast＇s of such well tempered proofe
It may be rac＇d，not pearc＇t，by savsge tooth of foamlng msifce． Nor mlss＇d Its aim，but where the plumage danc＇d
Raz＇d the smooth cone，snd thence obliquely glanc＇ This inside line is rased or scratched 1 n

Thearle，Nsval Arch．， 839
2．To obliterate by scraping；erase；cancel bence，to strike ont of existence；annul；de－ stroy：often with aut．［Obsolete or archaic．］
I have a licence and all；it is but razing out one name nd puttling in snother．
．Jonson，Bartholomew Fsir，v． 2
I write，Indite，I point，I rase，I quote，
I Interline，I blot，correct，I note．
Drayton，Mstilda to K．John．
And in derision sets
Upon their tongues \＆various splrit，to ras
puite out their nstive language．
Muton，P．L．，xll． 53
He razeth sil his foes with fire and sword．
Farlonce，Tsmburlalne the Great，1．，Iv． 1.
3．To level with the ground or the supporting surface；tear down or demolish；reduce to ruins：in this sense now always spelled raze．

Bellons storms，
With all her battering engines bent to rase
Some capiltal clty．
Jilton，P．L．，ii． 923, We touch＇d with Joy

Dryden，Aneid，xi． 378.
Sacrilegious and rebellious hands had razed the church even to the foundation thereof，snd laid the honour of the chown low in the dust．Bp．Atterbury，Sermons，1．xvli．
The strangers．．Who found a flendish pleasure in azing magniflcent cities．
＝Syn．3．Raze，Demolish．See demolish，
ase ${ }^{1}$ ，raze ${ }^{1}$（rāz），n．［＜rase $\left.{ }^{1}, v_{.}\right]$A scratch ； an abrasion；a slight wound．
They whose tenderness shrinketh at tha least rase of s needle polnt．Hooker，Eccles．Polity．（Latham．） rase ${ }^{2} t, n$ ．A Middle English form of racel rase ${ }^{3}+$ ，$v . t$ ．Same as raceo．
rased（rāzd），a．［＜rasel＋ecd2．］In her．，sam as raguly．
rasée（ra－zā＇），a．［＜F．rasé，pp．of raser，rase： see rase ${ }^{1}$ ．］In her．，same as raguly．
rasgado（ràs－gä＇dō），n．［Sp．，a rent，break，la－ ceration，くrasgar，rend，break：see rascal．］In guitar－playing，an effect produced by sweeping the strings with the thumb；a kind of arpeggio． the strings with the thumb；a kind of alpeggio．
rash ${ }^{\mathrm{I}}$（rash），a．［く ME．rash，rasch，hasty， headstrong；not found in AS．except in the rare verb ræscan，move quickly（of light），qniv－ er＇，glitter，rwscettan，crackle，sparkle（＝OHG． raskezzan，sparkle）$;=$ D．rasch，quick，swift，$=$ MLG．rasch $=$ OHG．rasc，also rosch，MHG． rasch，also resch，risch，G．rasch，qnick，swift， ＝Dan．Sw．rask，brisk，quick，rash，＝Icel． räskr，strong，vigorous（＞räskir，quick）；with adj．fermative $-s k(-s h)$ ，from the root of AS rade，quick（＞radncs，quickness），$=\mathrm{MD}$ ．rade， racde，D．rad $=$ MLG．rat（rad－），quick（see rath ${ }^{1}$ ，and of OFries．reth，rail＝MD．D．rad $=$ $\mathbf{M L G} . r a t, L G . r a d=O H G . r a d, M H G . r a t, G$ ． rad，wheel，$=\mathrm{Ir}$. roth $=\mathrm{L}$. rata $=$ Lith．ratas， rad，wheel，$=\mathrm{Ir}$ roth $=$ L．rata $=$ Lith，ratas，
wheel，$=$ Skt．ratha，a wagon，chariot，war－ wheel，$=$ Skt．ratha，a wagon，chariot，war－
chariot．Cf．rash ${ }^{2}$ ．］1 + ．Quick；sudden；hasty．

Ouer meruelous meres so mad arsyed，
of raas［race，way，course］thas I were rasch \＆ronk．
zet rapely ther－Inne I watz restsyed．
Aliterative P＇oems（ed．Morris），1．ILee．

## rash

As aconitum or rash gunpowd As stroug
Shak．， 2 IIen．IV．，iv．4． 48.
2．Hasty in council or action；precipitate； headstrong；impetuous；venturesome：as，a rush statesman or minister；a rush commander＇．

In her faire eyes two living lamps did fisme，
Spenser，F．Q．，II．111． 23.
Be not rash with thy mouth．
Eccl．v． 2.
For，though I am not splentitive and rash，
Shak．，Hamlet，v．1． 284.
Forth reachlng to the frutt，she pluck＇d，she eas
orth resching to the iruit，she pluck on，she es，ix． 780.
Of the dead what hast thou heard
William Morris，Earthly Paradise，III． 240.
3．Marked by or manifesting inconsiderate haste in speech or action；resulting from te－ merity or recklessness：as，rash words；rash measures．

Of all my rash sdventures past
This frantic fast must prove the last
Scott，L．of the L．，iv． 28.
The plan ls rash；the prolect despersite．
4ヶ．Requiring haste；urgent．
My lord，I scarce have leisurs to salute you，
My mstter is so rash．Shak．，T．and C．，iv．2． 62. $\begin{aligned} &=\text { Syn．} 2 \text { snd 3．Enterprising，Foolhardy，etc．（see adven－} \\ & \text { turous），} \\ & \text { preclpltste，hasty，hesdlong，Inconslderste，csre－}\end{aligned}$ lurout，precipitste，hasty，hesdlong，
rashl（rash），v．t．［＜rashl，a．Cf．AS．rascan $=$ G．raschen $=$ Sw．raska，move quickly，$=$ Dan．raske，refl．，rise；from the adj．］ $1+$ ．To put together hnrriedly；prepare with haste．
In my former edition of Acts and Monuments，so hastily rashed［var．raked］vp st thst present，In such shortnesse of tlme．Foxe，Martyrs，p．645，\＆n．1439．（Richardson．） 2．To publish imprndently；blab．Jamiesan． ［Scotch．］－3．To cook too rapidly；burn from haste：as，the beef has been rashed in the roast－ ing．Halliwell．［Prov．Eng．］
rash2（rash），a．and n．［Prob．＜Sw．Dan．rask， quick，＝Icel．röskr，strong，vigorons；cf．Icel． räskvask，refl．，ripen（said of persons）：see rash1．］I．a．So ripe or dry as to break or fall readily，as corn from dry straw in landling． ［Local，Eng．］

I．n．Corn in the straw，so dry as to fall ont with handling．［Local，Eng．］
rash ${ }^{3}+$（rash），v．$t$ ．［By aphelesis from＊arash， var．of arace，＜ME．aracen，arasen，also arachen， ＜AF．aracer，OF．aracier，arachier，mixed with evachier，esrachier， $\mathbf{F}$ ．arrachor，nproot，tear np， eradicate：see aracel and eradicate，and cf． race ${ }^{5}$ ．But the form and sense seem to be dne in part to the verb rash1．Hence perhaps rash． erl．］To tear or slash violently；lacerate；rend； hack；hew；slice．
Liks two mad mastiffes，each on other flew，
And shlelds did share，snd malles did rash，snd helmes ald hew．Spenser，F．Q．，I

Shak．，Rich．III．，iil．2．11．（Nares．）
He strikes Clarindo，snd rashes off his garlsnd．
Daniel，Hymen＇s Triunuph，Iv．3．（Nares．） I mlst my purposs In his arm，rashed his doublet－sleeve， ran hlm close by the left cheek，and through his hair．
rash $^{4}$（rash），n．$[(a)=\mathrm{D} . \mathrm{LG}$. ras $=$ G．rasch， woolen cloth，$=$ Dan．rask，serge，$=\mathrm{Sw}$ ．rask， a kind of cloth；prob．＜OF．ras，a woolen stuff， F．ras，short－nap cloth，$=$ Sp．It．rasa，a smooth cloth material；ef．Sp．dim．rasilla，serge；per－ haps＜L．rasus，pp．of radere，scrape，rub： see rase ${ }^{1}$（b）Cf．It．rascia，serge，＇rash，＇ said by Muratori to be＜Rascia，a region in Bosnia where this stuff is said to bave origi－ nated．（c）Cf．also arras，tapestry，＝It．arazzo $=\mathrm{MHG} . \operatorname{arraz}$ ，arras（ML．arrasium，arracium）， also，by apheresis，It．razza $=$ Pg．raz，arras，＜ F．Arras，also Aras，a town in northern France where arras was first made．Some confusion of these forms seems to have occurred．］A kind of inferior inanufacture of silk or of silk and stuff．
Be it therefore enscted，for the msintensnce of the same trade in velvets，sstlns，sylkes，rashe，and other stuffs，ss fitt for tearing as flne for wearing

Sixth Decree of Christmas Prince，p．21．（Nares．）
Sleeveless hls jerkln wss，and it had been
Velvet，but＇twas now（so much ground was seen）
Become tufftaffaty；snd our chlldren shall
See it plaln rash swhile，then nought st all．
Donne，Sstíres，Iv． 34.
I see it，mtstress；＇tis good stuff indeed；
It ls s silk rosh；I can pastern it．
Middleton，Anything for a Qulet Life，iv． 3.
rash
rash ${ }^{5}$（rash），$\mu$ ．［＜OF．rasche，also rasque，rash， scurf，F．ruche，an cruption on the head，scurf， $=$ Pr．rasca，itch；＜Pr．rascar $=$ Sp．Pg．rascar， scratch，rasgar，tear，rond，scrape，etc．，＜LL． ${ }^{*}$ rasicure，scratch（cf．L．rasitare，shave often）， freq．of L．radere，pp．rasus，scrape，shave：see rasel，razel ，and ef．rascal．］A more or less ex－ tensive eruptiou on the skin．
rashh ${ }^{6}$（rash），$n$ ．An obsolete or dialectal form of rushi．

## They biggit a bower on yon burn brae，

Bessy Bell and Mary Gray，in Altken＇s Scottish Song，p． 20. rasher ${ }^{1}$（rash＇èr），$n . \quad\left[(a)<r a s h 1+\right.$ erl ${ }^{1}$（cf． ＂rusher on the coals，quasi rashly or hastily roasted＂－Minsheu）（see rash ${ }^{1}, v_{0}$ ）；or（b）＜ rash $^{3}$ ，slice，+ er ${ }^{1}$ ；the suffix eer being takeu passively in either case．］In cookery，a slice of bacon，and formerly of any meat，for frying or broiling． razher．
the coles， 8 ．
Florio，1598． This making of Chrlstisns wili raise the price of hogs； If we grow all to be pork－esters，we shall not shortly hsve He that eats nothing hut a red herring a－dsy shall ne＇er be brolled for the devil＇s rasher．

Beau．and Fl．，Love＇s Care，ii． 1.
He had done justice to s cophous breakfast of fried eggs rasher $^{2}$（rash＇èr），$n . \quad[P e r h a p s$＜Sp．rascacio $=$ Pg．rascacio，also rascas，names of the Euro－ pean Scorprena scrofa and related fishes．］A scorpænoid fish of California，Sebastichthys or Sebastordes miniatus，of a red color variously marked．It is one of a large group of rock－fish or rock－cod，others of which no doubt have the same name．
rashful $\dagger$（rash＇fůl），$a$ ．［＜rash $\left.{ }^{1}+-f^{\prime} u l.\right] \quad$ Rash； hasty；precipitate．［Rare．］
Then you with hastle doome and rashfull sentence straight
franght．
Turberville，Dispraise of Women that allure sud love not． rashlingt（rash＇ling），n．［＜rash ${ }^{1}+$－ling1．］A rash person．［Rare．］

What rashlings doth delight，that sober men despise． rashly（rash＇li），adw．In a rash manner；has－ tily；with precipitation；inconsiderately；pre－ sumptuously；at a venture．
rashness（rash＇nes），$n$ ．1．The character of be－ ing rasli；inconsiderate or presumptuous haste； headstrong precipitation in decision or action； temerity；unwarranted boldness．

Such bold asseverstlons as in him［the spostie Psul］were admirable should in your mouths but argue rashness．

And though he stumbles in s full career，
Yet rashness is a better fault than rear．Prol．，1． 21.
Dryden，Tyrannic Love，Prol
2．A rash act；a reckloss or foolhardy deed．
Why not set forth，if I should do
This rashness，that which might ensue
Tennyson，Two Voices．
＝Syn．I．Rashness，Temerity．Rashness bss the vigor of the Angio－Saxon，temerity the selectness and dignity of other：ss，the temerity of undertaking to contradict samuel Johnson；temerity in golng upon thin ice，Rashness is broader in this respect，Rushness goes by the feelligs without the judgment；temerity rather disregards the judg－ ment．Temerity refers rather to the disposition，rashness the conduct．See adventurous．
For rashness is not courage．Rashness flings itself into danger withont consideration or foresight．But courage counts the cost，sud does not make sny display of itself．
J．F．Clarke，Self－Culture，

As the note of warlike preparstion reached then［the Moors］in their lastnesses，they felt their temerity in thus their beads．
Prescolt，Ferd．and Isa．，if， 7 rasint，$n$ ．An obsolete form of resin．
rasing（rä＇zing），$n$ ．［Vorbal $n$ ．of rase ${ }^{\text { }}, v_{0}$ ］In ship－building，the act of marking by the edges of molds any figure upon timber，ete．，with a rasing－knife，or with the points of compasses． rasing－iron（räzing－íérn），$n$ ．A kind of calk－ ing－iron for clearing the pitch and oakum out of a vessel＇s seams，preparatory to recalking． rasing－knife（rä＇zing－nīf），$n$ ．A small edged tool fixed in a handle，and hooked at its point， used for making particular marks on timber， lead，tin，etc．
rasion（rā̀ zhon），n．［＜L．rasio（ $n-$ ），a scraping， shaving，＜rä̈lere，pp．rasus，scrape，shave：see rase ${ }^{1}$ ．］ $1 \neq$ ．A scraping or shaving；rasure． Bailey，1731．－2．In phar．，the division of sub－ stances by the rasp or file．Dunglison．
raskailet，$n$ ．An obsolete form of rascal．

Raskolnik（ras－kol＇nik），$n$ ．［Russ．］In Russia a schismatic；a dissenter．There are msny sects of Maskolniks，most of them differing from the Orthodox church by even grester conservatism in ritual，etc．some terisn or Independent in pollty；others，agsin，are of wild－ ly lanstical and sntinomisn character．
rasoo（ra－sö＇），n．［E．Ind．］A flying－squirrel of India，a species of Ptcromys
Rasores（rā－sō＇rēz），n．pl．［NL．，pl．of L．rasor， a seraper（applied to a fidder），〈 raderc，pp．ra－ sus，scrape，seratch：see rasel，razcl${ }^{1}$ ．］1t．In Illiger＇s system（1811），the rasorial birds，or scratchers，an order of Ates，including the gal－ linaceons and columbaceous birds．－2．The

same cxcluding the pigeons：now usually called Gailinx（which see）

## asorial（rā－sō＇ri－al），a

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a .
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［ N NL．，＜Rasores＋ －ial．］Given to scratching the ground for food， as poultry；belonging to the IRasores，especially in the second sense of that word；gallinaceous． $\mathrm{asp}^{1}$（rásp），v。［く ME．raspcn，rospen，く OF raspcr，F．rapcr，scrape，grate，rasp，$=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． Pg．raspar $=\mathrm{It}$ ，raspare，scrape，rasp，〈ML．
rasparc，scrape，rake，＜OHG．raspon，MHG． raspen，scrape togother（cf．D．MLG．raspen $=$ MHG．freq．raspelen，$G$ ．raspeln，rasp，$=$ Dan raspe $=$ Sw，raspa，rasp，in part from the noun）； f．OHG．lirespan，MHG．respen，rake together， pluck；Icel．rispa，serateh（＞Sc．risp）；prob． from the root of OHG．＂ruffon，MHG．G．raffen， etc．，seize：see rap ${ }^{2}$ ．Cf．rasp ${ }^{1}, n$ ．Hence ult （prob．）rapicr．］I．trans．1．To abrade by rub－ bing or grating with a coarsely rough instru－ ment；grate，or grate away，with a rasp or some－ thing comparable to it．
Al that thlse first vil［years of plenty］msken，
Suleu this othere vii ly esrs of faminel rospen \＆raken．
That fellow ．．．who insists thst the shoe must fit him hecsuse it fitted his father and grandfsther，and that，if his foot will not enter，he will pare and rasp it．
Landor，Innaginsry Conversations，Solon snd Pisistratus．
When the cane［in sugar－making］has been rasped to slireds［by a rasper］，it is reduced to pulp by disintegrating
Spparatus．
Spons Encyc．JIanuf，II． 1879 ．
2．Figuratively，to affect or perform harshly， as if by the use of a rasp；grate upon；utter with a rough and jarring effect：as，to rasp one＇s fcolings；to rasp out a refusal．

Through all the weird September－eves heard the harsh，reiterant katydids Rasp the mysterious sllenc

## J．G．Holland，Kathrina，i．

Grating songs a listening crowd endares，
O．W．Holmes，An After－Dinner Foem．
II．intrans．To rub agaiust something grat－ ingly；produce a rasping effect：as，the vessel rasped against the quay：literally or figuratively．

Rasped harshly agalnst his dsinty nature．
$\operatorname{rasp}^{1}$（rảsp），$n .[=\mathrm{D}$. Dan．Sw．rasp $=$ G．$\dot{r a s p e}$ ， ＜OF．raspe，F．rape（＞G．rappe）（＝It．raspa）， a rasp，grater，＜rasper，F．raper，grate，rasp， file：see raspi，v．］1．A coarse form of file， having its surface dotted with separate pro－ truding teeth，formed by the indentations of a pointed punch．In csbinet－rasps，wood－rasps，and the left．to the right－hand side；in rasps for use in making boot．and shoe－lasts the teeth slope in the opposite way；
snd rasps for mskers of gun－stocks and ssddietrees are form：sometimes used figurstively．

The horses from the country were s goodly sight to see， the soft summer－coat．

## R．D．Blackmore，Lorns Doone，1xix．

2．A machine or large instrument for use int rasping；a rasper．
The juice［of beet－roots］from the rasp and the press is brouglit into $s$ boiler and hested by steam．

Spons＇Encyc．Manuy．，I． 210.
3．The radula or odontophore of a mollusk； the lingual ribbon．See cut under rudula．-4 ． A rasping surface．（at）The steel of a tinder－box ［Prov．ling．］（b）The rough surfice of the tongue of some animsis．
He dismounted when he came to the cattle，and walked smong them，stroking their soft fisnks，snd feeling in the palm of his hand the rasp of their tongues．

The Century，XxxV． 947 ．
rasp ${ }^{2}$（ràsp），n．［Formerly also respe，also ras－ pis，raspise，raspice，respass（with occasional pl． raspisses），appar．orig．pl．，prop．raspes（the ber－ ries），used as sing．（the bush，and later trans－ ferred to a single berry i），prob．（rasp ${ }^{1}$ ，n．， or abbr．of raspberry，$\langle\text { rasp })^{1}+b c r r y y^{1}$ ，with ref． to its rough outside；cf．It．raspo，a raspberry （Florio）：see rasp1．］The fruit of the common （European）raspberry．See raspberry．［Obso－ lete or prov．Eng．］
The soyle of this pisyne bryngeth foorth ferne and brsm－ ble busshes bearynge blacke berrics or wylde raspes，which two are tokens of coulde regions．
Peter Martyr（tr．in Edens
Peter Martyr（tr．in Eden＇s First Books on Ainerics，ed． ［Arber，p．172）．
For kindes of fruites，they hsue iadi．rasps，strswberies，
and hurtilberies． Rosey hsd done esting up her pine－spple，artiessly con－ fessing ．．．that she preferred it to the rasps and hinny blobs in her grandmamma＇s gerden．

Thackeray，Newcomes，xxilif．
rasp $^{3}$（råsp），v．i．［Cf．G．räuspern，hawk or clear the throat；prob．imitative．］To belch；eject wind from the stomach．［Old and prov．Eng．］ Let them bind gold to their aching head，drink Cleopa－ tra＇s draught（preclous stones dissolved），to ease their rasp．
ing stomach．
Rev．T．Adams，Works，I． 424 ． ng stomach．
This man of nice education hath a feeble stomscke，snd eat of his laste meale or nothing．
pon Earth， 826
raspatory（ras＇pa－tọ－ri），n．；pl．raspatories（－riz）． ［＜ML．raspatoriuin（cf．Sp．Pg．raspador，a scraper），〈raspare，rasp，scrapo：see rasp ${ }^{1}, v$ ．］ A surgeoris＇rasp；an instrument for scraping or abrading bones in surgical or anatomical operations．
raspberry（ráz＇ber＇i），n．；pl．raspberries（－iz）． ［Formerly also rasbcrry and raspis－berry； rasp ${ }^{1}$ ，or rasp ${ }^{2}\left(\right.$ see rasy $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$, berry ${ }^{1}$ ．$]$ ．The fruit of several plants of the genus Rubus，con－ sisting of many small juicy grains or drupes， which，unlike those of the blackberry，separate from the convex receptacle together when ripe， thus giving the fruit the shape of a thimble． Besides its extensive nse ss a dessert fralt，the raspberry cooling drinks，sud in wines sud brandies．

Herewith（at hand）taking her horne of plentle，
is with the choye ores the sweet raspis
As peares，plums，spples，the sweet raspis－berry．
2．The plant that produces this berry．The com－ mon gsrden raspberry，the first of the nsme，is Rubus Idz－ us，a nstlve of Europe sad Aslatic Russis－ 8 shrub with ptems，snd s red plessant fruit．It was cultivesed by the Romans in the fourth century，snd is the source of the hest raspberries，affording many varieties，some of them yel． low－frulted．The wild red raspberry，$B$, strigosus，of North Americs，is a very similar plant，bnt not quite so tall，the leaves heing thliner，snd the frnit not so firm，large，or weil－favored．It is common north ward，espectally on new． ly cleared grounds，and its fruit is much gsthered；While The cultvetion it has yielded several good varieties． American $R$ ．occidentalis，a shrub with long recurved b－ ennial stems，rooting at the tips，snd a black fruit．It is very productive with little care，and affords good garden varieties－Dwarf raspberry，sn unimportant Ameri－ esn species，Rubus triforus，with herbsceous trailing or ascending stems，resembling a backberry．－Flowering raspberry，a name or two Americsn species．Rubuz odo－ ratus，the purple，and R．Nutranus，the white flowering the eastern United Ststes，with smple three－to five－lobed lespes，and showy purple or pink flowers blooming all summer，the frust of little worth．In Encland it is some－ times called Virginian raspberry．R．Nutkanus is a similar westeru species with white flowers；also，and better，called salnon－berry．－Himalayan raspberry，Rubus rossfoli－ $u s$, an Last Indlan species widely naturalized and culti－ vated in warm conntries，and often grown as s greenhouse shrub，on sccount of red grains．－Raspberry vinegar，a drink made with sugar，vinegar，snd the fuice of raspherrics，－Virginian raspberry．see flowering raspberry．

## raspberry－borer

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raspberry－borer（ráz＇ber－i－bor ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ er），n．The or hornet－moths， Bembecia maculata， common in the United States．It bores the roots of rasp－ berriea and blackber－
rles．The larva of a
heetle oberea bimacu－ ata，which alno bores into the asme plants，
is often called by this raspberry－bush （riz＇ber－i－büsh）， the shrub，bush，or bramble producing any of the kinds of raspberry．
raspberry－jam tree （ràz＇ber－i－jam trē）． One of the Austra－ lian wattle－trees， Aeacia acuminata．
 ts wood is used in cabinet－work，and has the odor of jam made from raspberries．
rasped（raspt），a．［Pp．of rasp $\left.{ }^{1}, v.\right]$ 1．Affected as if by rasping；hoarse or raucous，as the voice raspy ；nervous or irritable，as from continued slight provocations．－2．In bookbinding，said of book－covers which have the sharp angles taken off，but are not beveled．
rasper（rảs＇pèr），$n$ ．［ $\left\langle\right.$ rasp ${ }^{1}+$ eer¹．］1．One who or that which rasps；a cutting scraper． Specifacally－$(a)$ A coarse file for removing the burnt crust trom over－baked bread．（b）A rasping－machine；an in－ strument for rasping su
The typical representative of the interual ayatem of grat－ ing is Charnponnoia＇rasper．

Spons＇E＇ncyc．Jfanuf．，II． 1838.
2．In hunting，a difficult fence．［Colloq．］
Three fourths of our fences ．${ }^{-}$．average somewhat hetter than four feet in height，with an occasional rasper 3．A contrivance for taking fish，consisting of several bare hooks fastened back to back，to be jerked through the water with a line；a pull－devil．［Canada．］
rasp－house（rásp＇hous），$n$ ．A place where wood is dressed or reduced to powder by rasping，for use in dyeing，etc．
We went to see the Rasp－house，where the iusty knavea Logwood is very hard labour．Evelyn，Diary，Aug．19， 1841.
raspicet，$n$ ．Same as rasp ${ }^{2}$
rasping（rảs＇ping），$n$ ．［Verbal $n$ ．of rasp $\left.{ }^{1}, v.\right]$ A particle rasped off from a body or mass of matter．Compare filing ${ }^{1}$ ， 2.
The wood itself，either reduced to ahavinga，raspings，or
powder．W．Crookes，Dyeing and Calico－printiog，p．337． rasping（ràs＇ping），$p$ ．a．［Ppr．of rasp $\left.{ }^{1}, v.\right] 1$ ． Characterized by grating or scraping：as，a rasping sound；hence，irritating；exasperating． You cannot ．．make him keep his seat over a rasping
fence． raspingly（rás＇ping－li），adv．With a harsh， rasping sound or effect；in a coarse，harsh manner；gratingly；irritatingly；exasperat－ ingly．

I told him to atay at home，quite ragpingly，and he was very ready to admit that I had done him a good turn In
doing so．
F．$I$ ．Burnett，Pretty Polly Pemberton，vil． rasping－machine（ràs＇ping－ma－shēn＂），n．1．A machine for rasping wood and bark for making dyes，tinctures，etc．；a bark－cutting machine． －2．A machine for grating beet－root，for mak－ ing sugar．E．H．Knight．
rasping－mill（rảs＇ping－mil），n．A saw－like machine for reducing a substance to shreds or fine particles，as a bark－cutter or a grinding－mill for beet－roots；a rasping－machine；a rasper． raspist，$n$ ．Same as rasp ${ }^{2}$ ．

The raspis is planted in gardena．
Gerard．
Raspis are of the same vertue that common brier or bramble is of．It were good to keepe some of the juyce of raspis－berries in some wooden vessel，and to make it，as
It were，raspis wine．Langham，Garden of Health，p． 622.
rasp－palm（rásp＇päm），$n$ ．A common palm of the Amazon region，Iriartea exorhiza，notable in that its stem is supported by a cone of aërial roots，of sufficient height for a man to pass be－ neath．These roots are covered with hard tu－ bercles，and are used by the natives as graters， whence tho name．
rasp－pod（rásp＇pod），n．An Australian tree，
Flindersia australis：so named from its woody
capsules
graters．
rasp－punch（rasp＇punch），$n$ ．A tool，rather more like a cold－chisel than a punch，used for form－ ing the teeth of rasps by cutting into，and turn－ ing upward above the surface，parts of the metal before it has been bardened aud tempered．
raspy（ràs＇pi），a．［ rasp $^{1}+-y^{1}$ ．］Grating； larsh；rough．
Such a raspy，untamed volee as that of his I have hardly
Carlyle，Misc．，IV．IO7．（Davies．） rasse ${ }^{1}$（ras），n．［＜Javanese rasa，smell，taste，〈Skt．rasa，sap，taste，savor．］A kind of civet－ cat；the lesser civet，a viverrine quadruped of the genus Viverricula，$V$ ．malaccensis，widely distributed in China，India，the Malay penin－ sula，Java，etc．It is abont 20 inches long without the tail，and la sometimes called the Malacca weasel．Its per－ fume，called by the nativea dedes，le secreted In a donble pouch like that of the civet；it is much valued by the Javanese．For its sake the animal ia often kept in cap－
Itvity．It is savage and irritable，and can Infict a very tivlty．It is savage and irritable，and can Inflict a very rasse ${ }^{2}$ ，n．［ME．］An eminence；a mound；a summit．

On a rasse of a rok hit reate at the laste，
On the mounte of Mararach of Armene hilles．
lititerative Poems（ed．Morrin），ii． 446.
rastral（ras＇tral），n．［＜rastrum＋－al．］Same as rastrum．
astrite（ras＇trīt），$n$ ．A zoöphyte of the genus Rastrites；a graptolite．
Rastrites（ras－trítēz），$n$ ．［NL．．，＜L．rastrum， a rake，＋－ites．］A genus of fossil Silurian zoöphytes：same as Graptolithus．
rastrum（ras＇trum），n．；pl．rastra（－trä̈）．［NL．， ＜L．rastrum，a rake，hoe，mattock，${ }^{\text {＜radere，}}$ scrape：see rasel．］1．A five－pointed pen for ruling staffs for music；a music－pen．－2．A herse．
rasure（rā＇zūr），n．［Early mod．E．also razure； ＜F．rasuré $=$ Sp．Pg．It．rasura，a shaving，a blotting off，also the priest＇s tonsure，く L．ra－ sura，a shaving，scraping，＜radere，pp．rasus， scrape：see rase ${ }^{\text {．}}$ ．Cf．erasure．］1．The act of scraping or shaving；a rasing or erasing；a scratch．［Rare．］
With the tooth of a mall beast like a rat they race some their faces，some their bodiea，after diuers formes，as if it were with the scratch of a pin，the print ife．
can never be done away againe during life．

Hakluyt＇s Voyages，III． 674.

## A forted realdence gainat the tooth of time And tazure of oblivion．Shak．，M．for M．，

†．Same as erasure．
There were many razures in the book of the treasury．
rat ${ }^{1}$（rat），$n$ ．［Formerly also ratt；＜ME．rutte， rotte，pl．rattes，＜AS．rat（ratt－）＝MiI．ratte， D．rat $=$ OLG．ratta，MLG．ratte，LG．ratte， also rat，rot $=$ OHG．rato，m．，ratta，f．，MHG rat，rate，m．，ratte，rate，f．，MHG．also ratz， ratze，G．ratze，m．，＝Icel．rotta $=$ Sw．râtta $=$ Dan．rotte，a rat；cf．F．Pr．rat $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ． rato $=\mathrm{It}$. ratto $=$ ML．ratus，rattus；ef．also Ir．Gael．radan，Bret．raz，a rat．The relations of the Teut．，Rom．，and Celtic groups to one an－ other，and the ult．source of the word，are un－ known．Some refer the word to the root seen in L．radere，scratch，scrape（see rase ${ }^{1}$ ，raze ${ }^{1}$ ）， rodere，gnaw（see rodent）．The forms of the word cat are equally wide－spread．］1．A ro－ dent of some of the larger species of the ge nus Mus，as M．rattus，the black rat，and M． decumanus，the gray，brown，or Norway rat： distinguished from mouse．The distinction between rat and mouse，in the application of the names to animals everywhere parasitic with man，is obvioua and familiar． But these are aimply larger and amaller apecles of the aame genua，very clonely related zoölogically，and in the application of the two namea to the many other apeci
2．Any rodent of the family Muridæ；a mu
ine；in the plural，the Muridæ．In this senae，rat includer mouse．American rata or mice are a particular gection of the subfamily Murinæ，called Sigmadontes，con fined to America，where no other Murine are indigenous． Field－rats，water－rata，meadow－mice，or voles are Muride of the subfamily Arvicolinae．See cuts under Avvicola 3．Any rodent of the suborder Myomor
3．Any rodent of the suborder Myomorpha． Different animals of ঞeveral familien，as Dipodidx，Zapo－ as rats of some kind distingulshed by qualifying words or componnd names．See cut under mole－rat．
4．Some other rodent，or some insectivore marsupial，or other animal like or likened to a rat．Thus，among hyatricomorphic rodents，many ape－ cles of ctodonidxe are called rats．as，the spiny Tats of the subfamily Echinomyins．Some large aquatic shrewa marsupials are known as kangaroo－rats．（See bettong，and cuts under kangaroo－rat aod Echimys．）

5．A person who is considered to act in some respect in a mauncr characteristic of rats：so called in opprobrium．Specifcally－（a）A man who descrts a party or an aasociation of any kind for one op posed to it in order to gain some personal advantage or Hent；a selp．seeking turncoat；a renegade．［Colloq．］
He［Wentworth］was the first of the Rats，the firat of hose atateamen whoae patriotism had been only the co
 market that it 19 cheaper to buy than to hreed，to import defend rea from an Opposition than to rear them in a Min－ latry．Macaulay，Hallam＇a Const．Hist． （b）A workman who accepts lower wages than those cur－ rent at the time and place or required by an authorized one who refusea to strike when othera do．［Colloq．］
The men who agree to go into the atrike are alwayn the uffer accordingly The American，III． 181 ct）A clergyman：
c†）A clergyman ：no called in contempt．Hallizell．
6．Something suggesting the idea of a rat，as a curving roll of stuffed cloth or of crimped hair－work，with tapering ends，formerly（about 1860 －70）and still occasionally used by women to puff out the hair，which was turned over it．
At one time even a amall amount of natural hair easily cred the purpos． rats and mice．The Century，XXXVI． 769. Alexandrian rat，a gray or rufous－backed and white－bel－ The Century，XXXVI． 760. drinus has been applied owing to its having been first dis covered at Alexandria in Egypt，but which is not specif－ cally distinct from the black rat．－Bamboo－rat，an Indian murine rodent mammal of the geuua Rhizomys，as $R$ ．suma－ tranus．The bay bamboo－rat is R．badius．The specles are also called canets．See cut under Rhizomys．－Ban－ dicoot rat．（a）The Anglo－Indian name of the large murine rodenta of Indis，of the family sturider，subiamily phall ander Nesokia（b）Same as bandicoot，2．－Black rat Mus rattus，one of the most anclently known rate，now almost cosmopolltan，and typleally of a blackish color，bat very varlable in thla respect．It is rather smaller than the Norway gray rat．In one of its varietiea it 1 s known as roof rat（Mus tectorum）and white－bellied rat．See cut under Mu ridx．－Hare－tailed rat．See lemming．－Maori rat，the black rat，Mus rattus，introduced and naturalized in New Zealand．－Mountain rat，the large bushy－tailed wood pack－rat．［U．S．］－Norway rat，the common rat，Mus de－ cumanus－Pack－rat，the mountain rat，Neotoma cinerea． so called on account of ita curlous and inveterate habit of drsgging off to ita hole any object it can move．［Western U．S．］－Pharaonic rat，Pharaoh＇s rat，the ichneumon ： a phrase traceasble back at least to Belon（about 1555）．See Herpestes，Also called Pharaoh＇s mouse．－Pouched rat． See pouched．－To have a rat in the garret，to be slightly crack－brained ：aames as to hae a bee in one＇s bon－ piclong that all is not right．have in Inkiong of some mls． chlef，plot，or underhand proceeding．

Quoth Hudibras，＂I smell a rat：
Ralpho，thou dost prevaricate．＂${ }^{\text {S．Buller，Hudibras，I．1．} 821 .}$
rat（rat），v．；pret．and pp．ratted，ppr．ratting． ［＜rat ${ }^{1}, n$ ．］I．intrans．1．To catch or kill rats； follow the business of a ratior or rat－catcher． －2．To go over from one party or cause to another，especially from a party or cause that is losing or likely to lose，as rats run frow a falling house；desert one＇s party or associates for advantage or gain；become a renegade． ［Colloq．］

Hia ci．devant irlends curae the hour that he ratted．
Barham，Ingoldaby Legends，II． 385.
I am fully resolved to oppose several of the claukes．But to declare my intention publicly，at a momapparance of ratting．
3．To work for less than current wages，to re－ fuse to strike with fellow－workmen，or to take the place of one who has struck：often with indefinite it．See rat1，n．， 5 （b）．［Colloq．］
II．trans．1．To puff out（the hair）by means of a rat．See rat¹，n．，6．［Rare．］
Next morning，at breakfast，Sin Saxon was as beautifully ruffled，ratted，and crimped－as gas，as hewitching，and 2．To displace or supplant union workers in： as，to rat an office or a shop．［Colloq．］
ratt（rat），n．［Usually in pl．rats，く ME．rattes， rags ；either from the verb，ME．ratten，tear（see rat ${ }^{2}, v$. ），or＜Icel．hrat，hrati，rubbish，trash，$=$ Norw．rat，rubbish ：cf．Sw．Norw．rata，reject， refuse（see rate ${ }^{1}$ ）．］A rag；tatter．［Prov．Eng．］ I rattes and i clutes．Old Eng．Homilies，1．227． $\operatorname{rat}^{2} \dagger$（rat），v．t．$\quad[<$ ME．ratten $=$ MHG．ratzen， tear；cf．rat2，n．］To tear．
How watz thou hardy this hous for thyn vnhap［tol ueze， Alliterative Poems（ed．Morris），II． 144. rat ${ }^{3}$（rat），r．t．［Prob．a var．of rot；cf．drat ${ }^{2}$ in similar use．］A term of objurgation，used in the imperative．

## rat

rat 4 . A Middle English contracted form of redeth, the third persou singular present indicative of readr. Piers Plowman.
rata (rä̈tä), n. [New Zealand.] A tree of New Zealand, Metrosideros robusta, growing from 60 to 80 feet high, the wood of which is used in cabinet-work, and in civil and naval architecture. The name belonga also to M. Norida, s atout-trunked climber aacending the higheat treea; it ia aiao more or ieaa extended by aettlera to other apeclea or the genua, Beaidea In several casea yielding valuabis
wood, theae treea are notaluie for their profusion of britfiant flowera, which are gencrally, as in M, robusta, acar let. See fire-tree and Metrosideros
ratability (rā-ta-bil'i-ti), n. [< ralable + -ity (see -bility).] The quality of being ratable. Alhenæum, No. 3261, p. 535
ratable (rā'ta-bl), $a$. [Also rateable; $\left\langle\right.$ rate ${ }^{2}+$ -able.] 1. Capable of being rated, or set at a certain value.
I collect out of the abbay booke of Burton, that 20 Oree ere ratable to two markea of siluer

Camden, Remains, Money.
2. Reckoned according to a certain rate; proportional.

In conscience and credlt [poets were] bound, next after the difine pralses of the immortall gods, to yeeld a like ratable honour toall auch amongat men as most reaembied the goda by excellencie of iunction.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesle, p. 28.
A ratable payment of all the debta of the deceased, in equal degree, ia clearly the mozt equitalle method. Blackstone, Com., III. 11.
3. Liable or subjected by law to be rated or assessed for taxation.
ratableness (ráta-bl-nes), n. Ratability.
ratably (ra'ta-blí), adv. According to rating or valuation; at a proportionate rate; proportionally.

I wlil thua charge them ali ratablye, according to theyr abilityea, towardea theyr maintenaunce.

Spenser, State of Ireland.
The shareholdera of every national banking association shall be held individuaily reaponaible, equaliy and ratably.
National Bank Act, U. S. (ed. 1882), p. 14.
ratafia (rat-a-fē'ä), n. [Formerly also ratifia, ratifie, ratifee, also ratafiaz; = D., ete., ratafia, < F. ratafia, formerly also ratafiat (ef. F. tafia, rum, arrack) $=\mathrm{Sp}$. ratafia $=\mathrm{Pg}$. ratafia $\langle\mathrm{Ma}$ lay araq, a distilled spirit, arrack (< Ar. 'araq, juice, distilled spirit: see arrack), + lafia, taffia, a spirit distilled from molasses.] 1. A sweet cordial flavored with fruits: sonnetimes limited to those the flavor of which is obtained from black currants, bitter almonds, or peach- and cherry-kernels.
It would make a Man amilie to behold her Figure in a front Box, where her twlnkiing Eyes, by her Afternoon's Drams of Ratifee and coid Tea, aparkie niore than her Pendanta. Quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of
[Queen Anne, I. 201.
2. A kind of fancy cake or biscuit.

Give him three ratafias, aosked in a dessert-spoonini of ratan, rattan ${ }^{2}$ (ra-tan'), $n$. [F'ormerly also rattoon, rotan, rotang, rottang; = D. Sw. Dan. rotting (NL. Rotang), < F. rotin, rotang $=$ Sp. rota, < Malay rotan, ratan. The E. accent, on the last syllable, is appar. in imitation of the F.; the Malay word is accented on the first syllable.] 1. A palm of one among numerous species, mostly of the genus Calamus, a few of the genus Rhapis; a ratan-palm. The apeciea of Calamus are prevailingiy ciimbing palms, attaining a length anch-aacending the talleat treca, falling In featoons, and again aacending. A lew apeciea are lound in Alrica and Australia, but they sbound chiefly in the Eaat indies, on the mainiand and isianda. The speciea of Rhapis are erect slender canes growing in dense tufts, and are natives of China and Japan. Ratana of thia habit are compercialiy 2. The stems of the ratan collectively as an economic material. Among lts chlef commercial sources are Calamus Rotang, C. rudentum, C. verus, C. erectus, and C. Royleanus. The most valuabie ratan is tough, fiexible, snd fisafie character, ratan is applied to very numerona nsea. In native reglons the product of C. rudentuin and other apeciea is aplit and twisted io vali quantitiea into ali aizes of cordage from cabiea to fishing-lines. Basket-making is another common uas. In some places the atema of clifubing ratans are naed for the suspension of foot-bridgea of great length. In China whole honaes are made of ratan, there afforded ratan is exported thence fo ali parta of the world. The ratane fiser aervea also to make hats, the bottoma of riceslevea, thread for aewing palm-leaves, etc. In recent timses ratan has become an important articie in weatern commerce. It ia now not oniy uaed for walking-aticks, but extensiveiy made Into chairs and chsir-bottoms, bodies for fancy carriagea, fine and coarse basket-work, etc. It has almost anperseded wiiow in making the iarge
basketa required in manufacturing and other induatriea.
3. A switch or stick of ratan, cspecially a walk-ing-stick.

Mr. Humley did give ma a littie black ratioon, painted and gilt.

Pepys, Diary, an. 1660.
ratan, rattan ${ }^{2}$ (ra-tan'), v. $t$. [<ratan, rattan ${ }^{2}$, n.] 1. To use ratan in making; cover or form with interlaced lengths of ratan.
The aecond ciass coach is finiahed in nstive ash with Mooriah designed ceilings, rattaned sofa aeata, and closet
2. Touse a ratan upon; beat with or as with a ratan-cane. [Colloq.]
ratan-cane (ra-tan'kān), n. Same as ratan, 3. ratanhine (rat'an-in), n. [<Braz. Pg.ratanhia (see ratany) + -ine 2.$]$ An alkaloid $\left(\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{13}\right.$ $\mathrm{NO}_{3}$ ) occurring in small quantity in the extract of ratany-root.
ratany (rat'a-ni), n. [Alsorattany, ratanhy, and rhatany; = F.ratanhia, $\langle$ Braz. Pg. ratanhia, rhatany; $=$ F. ratanha, < Braz. Pg. ratanka,
Peruv. ratana, native name.] 1. A procumPeruv. ratana, native shrub, Krameria triandra, yielding a medicinal root. Its foiligge is ailver-gray with ailky hairs, and it bears
star-11ks iake-colored fowers siogly in the upper axils. See Krameria
2. A medicinal substance procured from this plant: same as rataul-root. - Pará, Brazilian, or Ceara ratany, a substitute for the true ratany, obtained from Krameria argentea northeaatern Brazii

ratany-root (rat'? stance of the ratainy, used in medicine for its astringent, diuretic, and detergent properties, and in the adulteration of port-wine.
rataplan (rat-a-ploñ'), $\mu$ [F.; imitative. Cf. rattan3 rat-a-tat.] The sound or music of the military drun; a tattoo or "rub-a-dub." rat-a-tat (rat'a-tat'), n. [Imitative. Cf. rat tat, rat-tat-too.] A rattling sound or cffect, as from the beating of a drum.
rat-catcher (rat'kach"er), n. One whose business is the catching of rats; a ratter.
at-catching (rat'kach"ing), n. The catching of rats, now pursued as a business by ratcatchers, and formerly to a large extent in Great Britain, with dogs or ferrets, as a popular amusement.
ratchl (rach), $x$. [An assibilated form of rackl, or in part a var. of retch ${ }^{1}$ or reach ${ }^{1}$ : see rach ${ }^{1}$, $v$.] I. trans. 1. To stretch or pull asunder.-2. To spot or streak. Hallicell.
[Prov. Eng. in both uses.]
II. intrans. Naut., to make a stretch or varying stretches in sailing; sail by the wind or by tacks ; stand off and oll.

There was a fleet of amacka ratching to the castward on our port bow. JF. C. Ruseell, Jack'a Courtahip, xxili. ratch ${ }^{1}$ (rach), n. [An assibilated form of rack ${ }^{1}$ : see rack ${ }^{1}, n$. In defs. 3 and 4 , directly from the verb. Cf. dim. ratchet.] 1. In a machine, a bar having angular teeth, into which a pawl drops, to prevent the machine from being reversed in motion. A circular rateh is a ratchet-acheet.2. In clockioork, a sort of wheel baving fangs, which serve to lift the detents and thereby cause the clock to strike,-3. A straight line. [Prov. Eng.] - 4. A white mark on the face of a horse. [Eng.]
ratch ${ }^{2}+$ (rach), n. [Early mod. E. also rach, rache; <ME. racche, rache, AS. racc, a dog, $=$
Icel. rakhi, a dog.] A dog that hunts by scent. Aa they ryde talkynge,
A rach ther come flyngynge
Overtwert the way.
Thanne aeyde old and yonge,
Trom her first gynnynge,
They ne asw i honde never so gay.
There are in England and Scotland two klnds of hunting doge: the first is called a rache; and this is a footalao which lie hid among the rocks; the female hereof ia called in Laglaud a brache. Gentleman's Recreation, p. 28.
ratch ${ }^{3}$ (rach), v. t. Same as rash3. [Scotch.] atch ${ }^{4}$ (rach), $n$. [Origin obscure. Cf. ratchel.] A subsoil of stone and gravel mixed with clay. Hallivell. [Prov. Eng.]
ratched (racht), p. a. [Pp. of ratchs, v.] Ragged; in a ruinous state. Jamicson. [Scoteh.] ratchel (rach'el), $n$. [Also ratchell, ratchil; cf. atch ${ }^{4}$, ratcher. Perhaps < G. rutschel, the fragments from two masses of rock sliding one on
the other, < rutschen, slide, slip.] Fragments of stone; gravelly stone; also, \& hard, rocky crust below the soil, Jamicson. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]
ratcher (rach'er), n. [Cf. ratch', ratchel.] A ratchet (rach'et), n. [< ratchi $+-c t$.$] A de-$ tent or pivoted piece designed to fit into the teeth of a ratchet-wheel, permitting the wheel to rotate in one direction, but not in the other. A simillar device so arranged as to move the whecl ia termed a pattet. (See ratchet-wheel, click1, 3, pawl, and detent.) Combined with the ratchet-whecl as a meana of convert ling a reciprocating into a rotary inotion, the ratchet ap-
pears in s nomber of tooia and gives its name to each: as, pears ins number of to
atchct bed-key,
ratch ${ }^{2}{ }^{1}$.
for lor a lamp in which the wick is moved up and atch means of a wheel with notched points. (rach et-kup ling), $n$. A desuce for uncoupling machinery in the event of a sudden stoppage of the motion of a drivingwheel, as by an obstruction. It conafata of a ratchet wheel inaerted io a aleeve on the exterior shaft of a driv-ing-wheel. The ratcchet ia eficiclent as iong as it tranamits he init the chinery loses ita momentum, thua avoiding a shock
ratchet-drill (rach'et-dril), n. A tool for drilling holes by means of a ratchet in a narrow plane where there is no room for the common brace.
ratchet-jack (rach'et-jak), $n$. A form of screwjack in which the lever-socket is fitted with a pallet engaging a ratchet-wheel, so that the jack may be operated by oscillation of the lever. ratchet-lever (rach'et-lev"er), n. Alever with a collar fitted around a ratchet-wheel which engages a pallet on the lever, used for operating a drill or screw by oscillation of the lever. ratchet-pedal (rach'et-ped'al), n. See pedal. ratchet-post (rach'et-post), $\ddot{n}$. Milit., a metallic post fastened to the rear transom of the topcarriage of a heavy gun, to serve as a support or fulcrum for the elevating-bar.
ratchet-punch (rach'et-punch), n. A punch worked by a screw which is revolved by means of a ratchet-lever.
ratchet-wheel (rach'et-hwèl), $n$. A wheel with pointed and angular teeth, against which a ratchet abuts, used either for converting a reciprocating into a rotatory motion on the shaft to which it is fixed, or for admitting of its motion in one direction only. For both purposea an arrangement amilar to that ahown in the cut is employed. $a$ is the ratchet-wheel, and $b$ the reciprocating lever, to the end of which is jointed a amall
ratchet or pawl c, iurnished with a catch of the same form as the teeth of the wheel, which, when the lever amoved in one direction, alidea over the teath, but in returning drawa the wheel with 1 it . The pawl c is forced into engagement with the teeth of the ratchet-wbeel by the whing $f$. The other ratchet, $d$,

or in combination with the first, permita of the motion of or in combination with the first, permits of the motion of
the wheel in the direction of the arrow, but opposeas its return in the opposite direction. Also called click-wheel. See also cut under parel.
ratchet-wrench (rach'et-rench), n. A ratchet bed-key wrench.
ratchety (rach'e-ti), a. [<ratchet $\left.+-y^{1} \cdot\right]$ Like the movement of a ratchet; jerky; clicking.
Ralkea . . . powred out a ratchety hit vehement pane-
The Money-Mahers, p. 128.
ratchi
See ratchel.
ratchment (rach'ment), $n . \quad\left[<r_{\text {atch }}{ }^{1}+\right.$-ment. $]$ In arch., a flying-buttress which springs from the principals of a herse and abuts against the central or chief principal. Oxford Glossary. rate ${ }^{1}$ (rāt), v.; pret. and pp. rated, ppr. rating. [<ME. raten, chide, scold, in comp., < Sw. rata, reject, refuse, slight, find fault with (ef. ratgods, refuse goods),$=$ Norw. rata, reject, cast aside as rubbish; akin to Norw. rat, refuse, rubbish, trash, =Icel. hrat, hrati, rubbish, trash, skins, stones, etc., of berries; Norw. rata, bad, worthless: see rat ${ }^{2}$.] I. trans. 1. To chide with vehemence; reprove; scold; censure violently.

He ahal be rated of his atudylog. Thaucer, Milier'a Tale, J. 277.
Go, rate thy miniona, prond inaniting boy i $\begin{gathered}\text { Shak., } 3 \text { Hen. Vi., 1i. } 284 .\end{gathered}$ His mother is angry, rates him. B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, Arg.

2†. To affect by chiding or reproving; restrain by vehement censure.

## rate

Fo words may rate, nor rigour him remove
From greedy hold of that his biouddy feas Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 31 II. intrans. Te utter vehcment censure or reproof; inveigh scoldiugly: with at. Yea, the Moores, meeting with this beast, doe rate and
branle at him.

## As all day loug hath rated at her chil

As all day loug hat
And vext his day.
Tennyson, Gareth snd Iynette.
rate ${ }^{2}$ (rāt), $n$. [<OF.rate, price, value, $=\operatorname{Pr} . \mathrm{Sp}$. Pg. It. rata $=$ G. rate, रML. rata, rate, proportion (1. pro rata parte, or pro rata portione, or simply pro rata, according to a certaiu part or portion (see pro rata, pro-rate)); fem. of L. ratus, determined, fixed, settled, pp. of reri (ind. rcor), think, deem, judge, orig. reckon, calculate. From the same L. verb are ult. dcrived E. rate ${ }^{3}$, ratio, ration, reason, areason, arraign ${ }^{1}$, etc., ratify, etc.] 1. A reckening by comparative values or relations; proportional estimation according to some standard; relative amount, quantity, range, or degree: as, the rate of interest is 6 per cent. (that is, 86 for every $\$ 100$ for every year); the rate per mile of railroad charges, expenses, or speed; a rapid rate of growth or of progress.

He lends out money gratis, and brings down
The rate of nsance here with us in Yenice. Shak., M. of V., 1. 8. 46. One of the necessary properties of pure Motton is Velocity. It ts not possible to think of Motion without think ing of a correaponding Rate of motion.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 52,

Aa regards travelling, the fastest rate along the high rosda was ten miles an hour. W. Besant, Fifty Vears Ago, p. 5. It was no longer practicsble to levy the dutiea on the
old plan of one rate for unreflned and snother rate for re-
fned sugars.
S. Dowell, Taxes io Englsad, IV. 31. 2. Charge er valuation accerding te a scale or standard; cemparative price or amount of demand; a fixed measure of estimation.

A jewel that I have purchased at an infinite rate.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 218. I am not. . content to part with my commodities at a chesper rate than I accustomed; look not for it. B. Jonson, Volpone, i1. 1.

They have no Ooods but what are brought from Manilo
st an extraordinary dear rate. Dampier, Voyages, I. 308. st an extraordinary dear rate. Dampier, Voyages, 1. 308. Servanta could he hired of their nominal owners st a
barley-corn rate. 3. A fixed public tax or imposition assessed on property for some local purpose, usually according to income er value: as, poor-rates or church-rates in Great Britain.

> They paid the Church and Pariah Rat And took, but read not the Recelt.

Prior, An Epitaph.
The empowering of certain boards to borrow money repayabie from the local rates, to employ and pay those out of work.
II. Spencer, Misn va. State, p. 9.

A sewers rate, however, was known as early as the sixth year of llenry VI. (1427)

Mayhew, London Labour sud London Poor, II. 477. 4t. A proportion allotted or permitted; an al letment or provision; a regulated ameunt or supply.

The one right feeble through the evill rate
Of food which in her duresae she had found
spenser, F. Q., IV. vill. 19.
The people shall go but sid gather a certain rate every
day.
Evi. 4. dsy. 5. A relative scale of being, action, or conduct; comparative degree or extent of any mode of existence er procedure ; propertion in manner or method: as, an extravagant rate of living or of expenditure. See atany rate, at no rate, below. With wyse men there is rest \& pesce, sfter a hleased rate. Babees Book (E. E. T. 3.), p. 92
With might and delight they spent all the night,
And liv'd at s plentiful rate
Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child'a Ballads, V. 210). Tom hinting his disilike of some trifle his miatress had said, she asked him how he would talk to her after marriage, if he talked at thls rate before.
Hence - 6t. Node or manner of arrangement; order; state.

Thus sate they sll around in aeemely rate. 7t. Degree, rank, or estimation; rating; appraisement: used of persons and their qualities. I am a apirit of no common rate.

Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1. 157.
With the common rate of men there is nothing commendable but what they themselves may hope to be par-
tskers of.
Steele, 3pectator, No. 188 . 8. The order or class of a vessel, formerly regulated in the United States navy by the number of guns carried, but now by the tonnage displacement. Vessels of 5,000 toma displacement sud
over sre of the first rate, of 3,000 sud above but below 5,000 tons of the second rate, of 1,000 and sheve but below 3,000 tons of the third rate, of leas than 1,000 tons of France, and the other princtoal the navies of England, France, sind the other princtpal European powers the
term class is used instesd of rate, and relatea not so much to the actuai weight or power of the ships as to artil trary divisions of types of vessels, and to their relative importance as battle ghips , cruiaers, etc.
9. In the United States navy, the grade or position of any one of the crew: same as rating ${ }^{2}$, 2.-10. In horology, the daily gain or loss of a chronometer or other timepiece. A losing rate is called by astronomera s positive rate, because it entalls s positive correction in any caae; at all events; positively; assurediy: as, i shall stay at any rate; at any rate the climim is \& valid one

I have no iriend,
Project, design, or country but your favour,
Project, design, or country but y
Which I'll preacrve at any rate.
Fletcher (and another), False One, I. I.
At no ratet, in no msnner; by no means; not at all. [Rare.]
thy worke, least thou doe draw n thee.

Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.
County rates, landing-rates, police rate, etc. See county1, landing, etc.-Rate of change, in math., the ratio of'an infinitesimal increment of any function to that of the independent variable. Thus, the rate af change of $x^{2}$ relatively to $x$ is $2 x$.-Rate of exchange. Same as course of exchange (which see, under exchange),-Rate of profit. See profit. (See also church-rate, poor-rate.) $=$ Syn. . ${ }^{2}$ (rāt) $v$ pret, see tax
[< rate ${ }^{2}$ (rāt), n.] ; pret. and $^{2}$. pp. rated, ppr. rating. [<rate ${ }^{2}, n$. ] I. trans. 1. Te reckon by comparative estimation; regard as of such a value, rank, or degree; held at a certain valuation or estimate ; appraise; fix the value or price of. If thon be'at rated by thy estimation.
hak., M. of V. iL 7. 26
The frigid productions of a later age are rated at no more han their proper value.

Macaulay, Dryden.
2. Te assess as to payment or contribution; fix the comparative liability of, for taxation or the like; reckon at so much in obligation or capability; set a rate upon.
Tell ua (I pray you) how ye would have the sayd landes rated, that both a rente may rise thereout unto the Queene, snd slso the souldiaurs psye.

Spenser, State of Ireland
Look on my George; $\mathbf{I}$ am a gentleman;
Rate me at what thou wilt thou shalt be
Rate me at what thou wilt, thou shalt be paid.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 30.
Charles S. What do you rate him st, Mosea?
Moses. Four guiness. Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 1.
3. Te fix the relative scale, rank, or pesition of : as, to rate a ship; to rate a seaman. 4.4 To determine the rate of, or rate-error of, as a chronometer or other timepiece. Sec rate ${ }^{1}$, $n$. , 10.

Our chronometers, rated but two weeks sgo st Uper-
Kave, Sec. Grimn. Exp. l. 68 .
Rating-instrument, s rude transit-instrument for de termining time accurately to half a second, in order to rate watches.
II. intrans. To have value, rank, standing, o1 estimation: as, the vessel rates as a ship of the line.
When he began milling in a small way st the Falls of St. Anthony, Minnespolis flour rated very low.
he Century, XXXII. 46.
rate ${ }^{3} \dagger$ (rāt), n. [< ML. rata, f., a stipulation, contract, ratum, neut., a decision, fem. or neut. of L. ratus, pp. of reri, think, deem, judge : see rate ${ }^{2 .]}$ A ratification.

Of all powers else. Without the rater $\quad$ Chapman, Iliad, t. 508, rate ${ }^{3}+, v . t$. [<rate ${ }^{3}, n$. Cf. ratify.] To ratify. To rate the truce they swore.

Chapman
rateable, $a$. See ratable.
rate-book (rāt'búk), $n$. A book in which a record of rates is kept; a book of valuations.

Horsea by papists are not to be ridden ;
But aure the Muses' horse was ne'er forhidden;
For in no ratc-book was it ever found
That Pegsaus was valued at five pound.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, Prol., 1. 43.
rateen, $n$. See ratteen.
ratel (rā'tel), $\quad$ [ . F . ratel, dim. of rat, a rat: see ratl.] A carnivorous quadruped of the family Mustelidx and subfamily Mellivorinxe, as Mellivara capensis or M. ratellus, the honey ratel of the Cape of Good Hope, and M. indica, that of India; a honey-badger. Sce Mellivora and cut in next column.
ratepayer (rāt'pā"èr), $n$. One who is assessed and pays a rate or local tax. [Great Britain.]
In the vestry-meeting the freemen of the township, the ratepayers, atill assemble for purposes of local interest, not involved in the manorlal jurisdiction.

Stubbs, Const. Hiat., \$43.


Ratel (Mellivora capensis).
They have already in many lowns supplied us, st the expense of the ratepayers, with hoapitals, museums, free ibraries, art galleries, bsths, and parks.
estminster Rev., CXXV. 17.
ratepaying (rāt' $p \overline{\text { ä }}$ ing), $a$. Paying a local tax; relating to taxation by assessment.
In addition to the . . . eccentricity from an Australian point of view of a ratepaying or property basis for the parlismentary franchise, Tasmsnia has snother legislative pecullarity which she copied from Vtetoria, sud share only with that colony and with New Zealand.

Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, 11. 4.
rater (rā'ter), $n$. [<rate ${ }^{2}+$ erl. $]$ One whe rates or sets a value; ene who makes an estimate.
rate-tithe (rāt'tīfy), n. In old Eng. law, a tithe paid for sheep or cattle which are kept in a parish for less than a year, in which case the owner must pay tithe for them pro rata, according to the custom of the place. Sir A. Fitzherbert, Natura Brevium (1534 and later).
rat-fish (rat'fish), $n$. A selachian fish, the Chimæra collixi. [Pacific coast, U. S.]
rat-goose (rat'gës), $n . \quad[<$ rat-, said to be imitative, + goose. Cf. clack-goose, anether name of the same bird.] The brent-or brant-goose, Bernicla brenta: so called from its ery.
rath ${ }^{1}$ (rásH), a. [Also improp. rathe; < ME. rath, rad, ræd, quick, early, \& AS. hrxth, hreth, also hrred (pl. hrade), quick, swift, fleet, sudden, active, $=\mathrm{D} . \operatorname{rad}=$ MLG. rat $($ rad- $)=$ OHG. hrad, hrat, rat, MHG. rad, rat = Icel. hradhr, quick, swift, fleet; root uncertain; the forms withent the aspirate merge with similar forms mentiened under rash1, q. v. Hence rathi, adv., and rather.] 1t. Quiek; swift; speedy.-2. Early; ceming before others, or before the usual time; yeuthful. [Obsolete or archaic.]
Last of all, vnto quhose actionis, in speciall, suld Kyogis gene rathest sctendence.

Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), To the Redar.
The rather lambes bene starved with cold.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., Februarie.
Bring the rathe primrose that forsaken dies.
Miton, Lycidss, 1. 142.
Thy converse drew us with delight, Tennyson, In Memoriam, cx. 3 . Near ; proximate.
rath ${ }^{1}$ (rásH), adv. [Also rathe; < ME. rathe < AS. hrathe, quickly, < lurxth, quick: see rath1, a.] 1t. Quickly; swiftly; speedily.

With hise salte teris gan he bsthe
The ruby in his gignet, and it sette
Upon the wex deliverliche snd rathe. Chaucer, Trollug, i1. 1088.
Thane this ryche mane fathe arayes his byernez,
Rowlede his Romsynez, and realle knyghtez.
2. Early; soon. [Obselete or archaic.]

Dobet is hir damolsele aire Doweles douzter,
To serue this lady lelly bothe late and fathe. Piers Plouvman (B), ix. 13.
What eyleth yow go rathe for to ryse?
Chaucer, Shipman'a Tale, 1. 99.
But lesynges with her false fisterye.
Lyidgate, Complaiot of the Black Knight, 1. 427. Rathe she rose, half cheated in the thought She needs must hid farewell to sweet Lavain Tennyson, Lancelot aud Elsine. Rath ripe, early ripe. See rathripe.
rath ${ }^{2}$ (rath), u. [Early mod. E. also rathe; Ir. rath, an earthen fort or fortified dwelling.] A fortified dwelling of an ancient Irish chief. The word occurs as the initial element in many Irish place-names, as Rathkeale, IRathlin, ete.
There ia a great use smongst the Irish to make grest asscmblyes togither upon a rath or hili, there to parley (they say) about mattera of wronge betwene towneship and towneship, or one private person and snother.

Spenser, State of Ireland, p. 642.
The Rath was a simple circuiar wall or enclosure of raised earth, enclosing a space of more or less extent, in which atood the residence of the chief and sometimes the
dwellings of one or more of the offcers or chief men of
rath
He tribe or court．Somelimes also the Rath consisted of two or three concentric walis or circumvalh cons，but it iended to be surrounded with water

O＇Curry，Anc．Irish，IL．xlx
rath $^{3}$（rät），$n$ ．［E．Ind．］A name given to cor－ tain rock－cut Buddhist temples in India．
The oldest and most interesting group of monuments at Malan ind are thon or mic temples aisnding on the sea－shore．

Fergusson，Hist．Indian Arch．，p． 328.
rath ${ }^{4}$（rait），$n$ ．［Hind，rath，a carriage，＜Skt． ratha，chariot．］A Burmese state carriage．
Every dsy the State rath，or chariot，of the Bhavnagar Dunbar da drawn by two oxen about the Upper Gardens．
rat－hare（rat＇hãr），$n$ ．Same as pika．
rathe，$a$ ，and $a d v$ ．See rath
rathelt，v．t．［ME．rathelen；origin obscure．］ To fix；root．
Qswayn graythely hit bydez \＆glent with no membre
That ratheled is in the ston，otner s stubbe suther，
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight（E．E．T．S．），1． 2292. rathelyt，adv．See rathly．
rather（raTH＇èr），adv．［＜ME．rather，rether， ＜AS．hrathor，more quickly，sooner，earlier， compar．of hrathe，quick，soon，early：see rath ${ }^{1}$ ， adv．Cf．superl．rathest（obs．），く ME．rathest， ratheste，soonest，earliest，＜AS．hrathost：see rath ${ }^{1}$ ．］It．More quickly；quicker．See rath ${ }^{1}$ ， adv．，1．－2 $\downarrow$ ．Earlier；sooner．
Thilke aterres that ben cleped aterres of the north arisen rather than the degree of hire longitnde，and aiie the sterres of the south srisen after the degree of hitre longitnde．

Chaucer，Astrolsbe，1． 21
And ${ }^{3}$ it schal arths vn－to erthe rather than h8 wolde．
HIymns to Virgin，etc．（E．E．T．S．），p． 88 ．
dily or willingly；with better lik 3．More readily or willingly；with better lik－ ing；with preference or choice；in
Men loved darkness rather thas llght，because their deeds were evil．

John iii．19．
4．In preference；preferably；with better rea－ son；better．
Give ns of your oll．．．．Not so；．．．bnt go ye rather
to them that sell，snd buy for yourselves．liat．xxv． 9.
Dye rather，dye，thed ever from her gervice swerve．${ }_{\text {Spenser，}}$ F．Q．，1II．v． 46.
Had he who drew auch gladuess ever wept？
Ask rather could he else have geen at all，
Or grown in Nature＇s myaterles an adept？
Lovell，To a Friend．
5．More properly；more correctly speaking； more．

The Doctor by this oversight（or cunningnes8，rother） got a supply of money． Tonoell，Letters，IV． 2. A certain womgn．．had apent all that she had，snd This ls an art
Which does mend oature，change it rather，but
The art itself ls nature，Shak，W．T．，iv．4． 90 Covered with dust snd blood and wounds，and haggard with fatigue and horror，they looked like victims father than like warriora．
rving，Oranade p． 92
6．On the contrary；to the contrary of what has been just stated．－7．In a greater degree ； much；considerably；also，in colloquial use，in some degree；somewhat：qualifying a verb．
He aought her ihrough the world，but aought in vain，
And，no－where finding，rather fear＇d her alaio．
Dryden，it．of Ovld＇s Metanorph．，1．789．
Wal，of courae he made bis court to Ruth ；and the Gin－ eral，he rather backed him up in it．

H．B．Stowe，Oldtown，p． 37 ．
8．In some degree or measure；somewhat；mod－ erately：usually qualifying an adverb or an ad－ jective：as，she is rather pretty．［Chiefly col－ loq．］

An Indisn csmp is \＆rather interesting，though very ［In this sense often used Ironlcally，in answering a ques．都，
＂Do you know the mayor＇a houre？＂＂Rather，＂replied the boots aigniftcantly，as it he had some good reason to

## remember $i t$ ．

Had rather．See to have rather，under have．－Leet ra－ ther．Seelett，－Rather better than，somewhat in ex
Five hundred and fifty musketeers，rather better than
ihree to one． ihrea to one．
．P．R．James，Artah Neil，p． 60 ．

You are come to me in happy time；
The rather for I have some aport in hand
shak．，I．of the S．，Ind．，i． 91
This I the rather write，that we may koow there are other Partis of the World than those which to us are known．

Baker，chronicles，p． 50.
$a d v . \quad[<~ r a t h e r ~+~$
ratherish（raqu＇er－ish），adv．［＜rather＋

- ish ${ }^{1}$ ．］Slightly；to a small extent；in some degree．［Colloq．］

4970
Lavalette is sutherish againat Popish temporality；Gen． New York Tribune，April 22， 1862 Rathke＇s duct．The Müllerian duct when it is persistent in the male
Rathke＇s trabeculæ．See trabccula．
rathyt，adv．［ME．，also rathely，radly，radliche Arath，quick：see rath1 quickly；suddenly．

## Thomas rathely vpe he rass．

Thomas of Etseldoune（Child＇s Ballads，I 100）．
Rys8 wo now full rady，rest here no longer， Destruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），1． 772.
rat－hole（rat＇hōl），n．1．A hole gnawed in woodwork，etc．，by a rat or rats．－2．In print－ ing，same as pigeonhole， 6.
ratholite（rath＇${ }^{\prime}$－lit），$n$ ．Same as pectolite．
rathripe（raтн＇rip），a．and n．［く ME．＂rathripe， AS．radripe，hradripe，early ripe，く hræth，quick， + ripe，ripe：see rath ${ }^{1}$ and ripc．Cf．rareripe．］ I．a．Early ripe；ripe before the season；rare ripe．［Obsolete or prov．Eng．］

## Such as delight in rathripe fruits．

Fuller．
Rathripe barley，barley derived from a long succession of crops on warm gravelly soil，so that it ripens earlier
II．n．A rareripe．［Obsolete or prov．Eng．］ ratifiat，ratifiet，$n$ ．Obsolete forms of ratafia ratification（rat／i－fi－kā＇shọn），$n$ ．［Early mod E．ratificacion，＜OF．ratification，ratificacion， F ． ratification $=$ Pr． ratiffication $=\mathrm{Sp}$. ratificacion $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．ratificação＝It．ratificazione,$<\mathrm{ML}$ ． ratificatio（ $n-$ ），＜ratificare，ratify：see ratify．］ 1．The act of ratifying；the act by which a competent authority gives sanction and valid－ ity to something done by another；also，the state of being ratified；confirmation：as，the ratifica－ tion of a treaty，or of a contract or promise．
The kyng of England seet Sir Nicholas Caraw，knight， master of hii horses，and Doctor sampson，to Bononie

Hall，Hen．VIIL，an．
It was argued by Mionroe，Gerry，Howel，Ellery，and myself that by the modern usage or mopalit to untll which lit was not oblicatory． Jeffers，Autablography，p． 46
2．In law，the adoption by a person，as binding upon himself，of an act previously done in his name or on his behalf，or in such relation that he may claim it as done for his benefit，al－ though done under such circumstances as would not bind him except by his subsequent consent，as in the case of an act done by a stranger having at the same time no authority to act as his agent，or by an agent not having adequate authority to do the act．Intention to ratify ls not necessary in order to conatitute a rstification， for an acceptance of the results of the act may litself be
conclusive upon the party．But a knowledge of all the conclusive upon the party．But a knowledge of all the material circumstances is usually neceasary in order to
make a ratifleation binding． make a ratiftcation binding．－Ratification by a wife，in of a juatice of the peace（her lussband betng absent）that a deed she has executed has been made freely，and that aho has not been induced to make it by her husbond through force or fear－－Ratification meeting，in the United States，a political meeting called for the purpose of ex－ presting approval of the nomlnatlons made by a political party，and of creating enthusiasm for their support．
ratifier（rat＇i－fi－èr），n．One who or that which ratifies or sanctions．

Antiquity forgot，custom not known，
The ratifiers and props of every word．
Shak．，Hamlet，iv．5． 105. ratify（rat＇i－fi），v．$t$. ；pret．and pp．ratified， ppr．ratifying．［＜OF．ratefier，F．ratifier $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ． confirm，ratify，＜L．ratus，fixed，settled，＋ －ficare，＜facere，make：see rate ${ }^{2}$ and－fy．］ 1. To confirm；establish；settle conclusively or authoritatively ；make certain or lasting．

We have ratifed to them the borders of Jodea
1 Msc．xi． 34.
Covenants will be ratifed and confrmed，as it were ky
Bacon，Political Fables，1i．，Expl．
Shaking handa with emphasis，．．．as if ihey were rati－ fying some solemn leagus and covenant．

2．To validate by some formal act of ． accept and sanction，as something done by an agent or a representative；confirm as a valid act or procedure．
Thls Accord and final Pescs signed by both Kings was
ratified by their two eldest Sona，Baker，Chronicles，p． 125.
A solemn compaci let us ratify，
And wliness ev＇ry power that rules the sky．
Pope，Odyseey，xiv

## ratio

The unforiunate king，uuable to make even a proteat Ior the rights of his son，was prevailed on to ratify the
sgreement． Ratifying convention，a convention held for the pur－ used in United States politics of the conventions held by the aeveral Stailes of the American Union for the purpose of ratifying the Federal Constitution of 1787 ratihabitiont（rat＂i－hại－bish＇on），$n .[=$ Sp．rati－ habicion $=$ Pg．ratihabição $=$ It．ratiabizionc， ＜LL．ratihabitio（n－），ratification at law，＜L． ratus，fixed，settled（see ratc²），＋habcrc，have： see habit．］Approval，as of something done or to be done；precedent or subsequent consent； sanction；confirmation of authority or of action．
In matiers criminal ratihatition，or approving of the act，does always make the approver guily．Jer．Taylor． To assure their full powers，they had letters of commis－ naually furnlshed to proctors or repreaentative officers．
rating ${ }^{1}$（rā＇ting），$n$ ．［Verbal n．of rate ${ }^{1}, v$ ．］A scolang．
rating ${ }^{2}$（rāting），$n$ ．［Verbal n．of rate $\left.{ }^{2}, v.\right]$ ． A fixing of rates；proportionate distribution as to charge or compensation；determination of relative values or rights．

The loas by any railway company of lts whole share of thia traffic，in consequence of being crippled in compeli－ thon by regulatlons as to rating．

Contemporary Rev．，LI． 78.
The following table of ratings snd of the number pen－ sloned at each rate ehowa how the aliowance is disiributed
2．Classification according to grade or rank； determination of relative standing；hence， rank or grade．The rating of men in the nsvy signifies the grade to which they are rated or entered in the chlpp＇s books．The rating of ships 18 the division into grades（gee
rate2，$n$ ．，8）by which the complement of officers and cer－ tain allowances are determined．
ratio（rā＇shiō），$n$ ．［＜L．ratio，a reckoning，ac－ count，calculation，relation，reference，reason， ctc．，＜reri，pp．ratus，think，deem，estimate： see rate ${ }^{2}$ ，and cf．ration and reason，from the same L．noun．］1．The relation between two similar magnitudes in respect to quantity；the relation between two similar quantities in re－ spect to how many times one makes so many times the other．There is no intelligible difference between a ratio and a quot ent of aimiiar quatities；they are aimply two modes of expreasion connected with differ－ ent asmocistlous．But it was contrary to the old usage to speak of a ratio as s quantity－a usage lesdlng to intoler－ sble complicailons．Thua，instead of saying that the mo－ mentnm of a moviog particle is the product of its mass into its velocity－s mode of expression both convenient of iwo particles are in the componnd ratio of their masses and vefoclties．Thla lsnguage，which betraya aeveral er－ rors of logic，is now disused；although some writera atil persist in making nombers the only subjecta of addition and multiplicstion．By mathematiclans ratio is now con－ ceived and apoken of as synonymous with quotient．
The numbera which apecify a strsin are mere ratios， snd are therefore independent of units．

J．D．Everett，Units and Physical Constants，p． 45.
2．Proportion of relations or conditions；coin－ cident agreement or variation；correspon－ dence in rate；equivalence of relative move－ ment or change．
There has been a constant ratio kept hetween the atringency of mercantile restrainta and the stringency of other restraints．H．Spencer，Sociai Statics，p．327． 3．Reason；cause：often used as a Latin word in current Latin phrases．

In this consisis the ratio and essential ground of the 4．In musical acoustics，the relation between the vibration－numbers of two tones．It is the physical or mathematical representation of the interval between them．－5．In civil law，an ac－ count ；a cause，or the giving of judgment there－ in．－Alternate ratio，the ratio of the first to the third or the aecand to the fourth term of s proportion．－An－ harmonic ratio．See anharmonic．－Arithmetical ra－ Composition of ratios，the uniting of two or more sim－ ple ratios into one by taking the product of the antece denta and the product of the conaequenta．－Compound ratio．See compound－Consequent of a ratio．See consequent－Direct ratio．（a）A ratio not inverse．（b） Looaely，s direct and simple rstio：as，the weights of bodies are in the direct ratio of their masses－that is，the weight of one 1 s to that of another as the mass of the former is to that duple ratio．See the quslifying words．－Dis． ratio，duple ratio．Sia the qusirying wordso－Dis－
slmilar ratios，uneqnal quotients．－Division of a ra－ tio．See division．－Duplicate ratio，a ratio of squares．
The old writers，Instead of saying that the distance passed over by a falling body is proportional to the square of the time，say that the spaces are in the duplicate ratios of the of ths reciprocals of two quantities．－In mational ratio， of the reciprocals of two quantities．－Irrational ratio， a ratio of aurds．－Measure of a ratio．See measure．
Mixed ratio．see mixedl．Modular ratio．See mod．
urar．Multiplicate ratio，aratio of powers－Oxygen
ratio，in mineral the ratio，be rate uar．－muitiplicate ratio，a ratio of powers．－oxygen
ratio
ratio
atoms belonging to the different groups of acidic or basic ratio of silica, sesquilexid, and protoxid in garnet is $2: 1: 1$. - Pedal ratio, in anc. pras, the proportion of the numThe pedal ratio ( $\lambda$ erdinary pedal ratios, two others were anciently ree, the nizatio $3: 4=1: 11$ ) or triple ratio ( $1: 3$ ), and tha epitritic gie foot, had a pedal ratio dochmius, regarded as a sinepitritic, and dochmiac feet are feet having the pedal ratios ultimate system, by Newt, phrases who preferred them, st least in a suggested by his own method of fluxions. The method which may be considered as an extersion of calcuistion metiod of exhaustions. It masy be thus explained: let each other in value quantities constantiy approsching tinuaily spprosches to unity, snd at last differs from unity by less thsn sny sssignsble quantity ; the ultimste ratio of these two quantities is said to be a ratio of equality. in generas, when different varisble quantitios re considered as invariabie, so that the differences botween the variable and the invariahis quantities become st the ratios of the variables are the ratios of the invariable quantities or limits to which they continually and simultancously spproach. They are called prime ratios or ultimate ratios sccording as the ratios or the varisbles are considered as receding from or approaching to the ratios of the imits. The irst section or Newn Principia contains the development of prime and uitimste ratios, tios. See prorression.-Quadruple ratio the ratio of 4 to 1.-Quadruplicate ratio, a ratic of fourth powers Quintuple ratio, the ratio of 5 to 1.-Ratio cognothe gronnd or reason on which a judicial decision is conceived as proceeding. The effect of such s decision as a precedent or evidence of the law is largely dependent on the ratio decidendi, which is usually indicated in the opinlons of the court, but often obscurely or with conflict; commentators and text-writers - Ratio essendi (I) canse. - Rational ratio, a ratio between rational quanti. ties.- Ratio of equality. See equality. - Ratio of exchange, in polit. econ., the proportion in which a given quantity of one commodity may be exchanged for a given quantity of another, especially when the commodities correspand in form and mode of measurement: as, the ratio of excha

When I proposed in the first edition of this book to nse Ratio of Exchange instead of the word value, the expression had been solittle if at all employed by English Econis nuquestionsbly the correct scientific term, and the only is nuqnestionsbly the correct scientific term, and the only W. S. Jevons, Theory of Polit.

Ratio of greater (or lesser) inequality, greater quantity to (or lesser) inequality, the ratio of a er).-Ratio of similitude, in geom., the ratio between thetic.- Ratio suffietons of similar flgures. See homo(which see, nnder reason).-Reciprocal ratio. Ssme as inverse ratio. - Simple ratio. (a) A ratio between first powers. (b) A ratio not componnd. - Subduple ratio. squares (sub in slif names of ratio, sn inverse ratio of sion of the ratio): as, the gravity of two equal masses is in the subduplicate ratio of their distsnces from the gravitsting center.-Submultiple ratio, the ratio which exists between an aliquot part of sny number or quant ity 21 is submultiple, 21 being a muitipie of 3.-To cut a Triple ratio, the ratio of 3 to 1 .
ratiocinant (rash-i-os'i-nạnt), a. [< L. ratiocinan $(t-) s$, ppr. of ratiocinari, reason: see ratiocinate.] Reasoning.-Ratiocinant reason. Ses
ratiocinate (rash-i-os'i-nāt), v. $i$.; pret. and pp. ratiocinated, ppr. ratiocinating. [< L. ratiocinatus, pp. of ratiocinari ( $>\mathrm{It}$. raziocinare $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg. raciocinar $=\mathrm{F}$. ratiocincr), reckon, compute,
calculate, consider, deliberate, meditate, reason, argue (cf. ratiocinium, a reckoning, a computation, $>$ It. raziocinio $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg. raciocinio, reasoning), <ratio(n-), reckoning, reason: see ratio, reason.'] To reason; from two judgments to infer a third. The word usually implies an elaborate deductive operation.
ratiocinate (rash-i-os'i-nāt), a. [< L. ratiocinatus, pp, of ratiocinari, reason: see the verb.] Reasoned about.-Ratiocinate reason. See rea-
ratiocination (rash-i-os-i-nā'shon), n. [< F. ratiocination $=$ Pr. raciocinacio $=$ Sp. raciocina cion $=$ Pg. raciocinação (cf. It. raziocinamento, raziocinio, reasoning), 〈L. ratiocinatio( $n-$ ), rea soning, argumentation, a syllogism, < ratiocinari, pp. ratiocinatus, reasou: see ratiocinate.] 1. The mental process of passing from the cognition of premises to the cognition of the conclusion; reasoning. Most writers make ratiocination synonymous with reasoning. J. S. Sill snd others liold
that the word is usually iimited to necessary reasoning. The Latin word is cspecially sppiled by Cicero to probable ressoning.

The great insirument that this work [spiritual meditayourselves, discourse of mind, cogitation, or tifioking ; or if you will, call it consideratio

Baxter, Saints' Rest, iv. 8
The schoolmen make a third sec of the mind, which they judgement from othera sctually in our understanding, A. Tucker, Light of Nature, I. I. 11.

Ratiocination is the great principle of order in thinking; it reduces a chaos into harmony; it cstalognes the sc cumniations of knowledge; it maps ont for us the relacorrect its own mistakes. 2. A mental product and object consisting of premises and a conclusion drawn from them inforence; an argumentation.
Can any kind of ratiocination allow Christ sll the marks South Ratiocination denotes properly the process, but, improp Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, xv. $=$ Syn. Reasoning, etc. Sce inference.
=Syn. Reasoning, etc. sce inference. $\quad$ [<F.ra tiocinatif, < L. ratiocinativus, of or bolonging to reasoning, syllogistic, argumentative, < ratiocinari, reason: see ratiocinate.] Of the nature of reasoning; pertaining to or connected with the act of reasoning. The word is misused by some modern writers. See ratiocination, 2 .
The conclusion is attsined quasi per saltum, snd withut sny thing of ratiocinative process.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankiod, p. 51 The ratiocinative meditativeness of his character.

## Thiribo

Again, it not unfrequently happens tbst, while the keenbess of the ratiocinative faculty ensbles a man to see the takes ycara for him to embrace it as a truth, and to recog. nize it as an ftem in the circle of his knowledge.
. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 159. ratiocinatory (rasli-i-os'i-nā-tō-ri), $a$. [< ra tiocinate + -ory.] Sameasratiocinative. [Rare.] ation (rā'shon or rash'on), n. [<F. ration $=$ Sp. racion $=\mathrm{Pg}$. racão, reção $=\mathrm{It}$. razione, a ration, a rate or allowance, < L. ratio( $n-$ ), a calculation, reckoning, hence in ML. a computed share or allowance of food: see ratio, reason (which are doublets of ration), and cf. rate ${ }^{2}$.] 1. An allowance of means of subsistence for a fixed period of time; specifically, in the army and navy, an allotment or apportionment of provisions for daily consumption to each officer and man, or of forage for each horse. Officers' rations sre generslly commuted for a money paymay be partly or wholly commuted under some circum stances.
2. Any stated or fixed amount or quantity dealt out; an allowance or allotment.
At this rate [two years sand a half for three vowels, to master the wor the centurial sonsits ance of Mourab than for our less liberal ration of years, Lowell, Harvard Anniversary
ation (ra'shon or rash'on), v. t. [< ration n.] 1. To süpply with rations; provision.

It had now become evident that the army conld not b rationed by a wagon trainover the single narrow and amost impassable road between Miliiken's Bend and Perkins
plantation.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 471. 2. To divide into rations; distribute or apportion in rations. [Rare.]
The presence of hunger began; they began to ration out rationability (rash ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ on-a-bil'i-ti), n. [= Sp racionabilidad $=$ Pg. räcionabilidade $=\mathrm{It}$. ra zionabilita, くLL.rationabilita( $t$-)s, < rationabilis, reasonable: see rationable.] The possession of reason, as the distinctive attribute of man.
Rationability, being but a facnlty or specifical quality, definition or hisart ontial difference

Bramhall, i1. 24. (Davies) rationable (rash'on-a-bl), $a . \quad[=O F$. rationable $=$ Sp. racionable $=$ Pg. racionavel = It. rasion abile, <LL. rationabilis, reasonable, rational, L. ratio ( $n$-), reason: see reason.] Reasonable, as an agent or an act.
She wss, I tske it, on this malter not quite rationable. Lsa Ligewort, Belinda, xxv
rational (rash'on-al), $a$. and $n$. [I. a. $\langle\mathrm{OF}$. rationel, rationäl, $\mathbf{F}$, rationnel $=$ Pr.Sp. Pg. ra cional $=$ It. razionale, $\langle$ L. rationalis, of or belonging to reason, rational, reasonable, < ratio( $n$-), reason: see ratio, ration, rcason. II. $n$ <OF. rational, <ML. rationale, a pontifical stole, a pallium, an ornament worn over the chasuble neut. of I. rationalis, rational: see I.] I. a. 1 . Of, pertaining to, or springing from the reason in the sense of the highest faculty of cognition.

- rational

His confesses a ratio
of will in every man.
Mile of sonle, and freedom Devout from constitution rather thas from rational conction. as fixed, and rational when ft is regarded as superable. Veitch, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. clxxviii. 2. Endowed with reason, in the sense of that faculty which distinguishes man from the brutes: as, man is a rational animal.
It is our glory and happiness to have a rational nature. Are these men rational, or are not the apes of Borneo
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, let. x . He [msn] is rational and moral according to the organic ternal conformation of his mind.

Svedenborg, Christian Psychol. (tr. by Gorman), p. 72. There hss been sn ides of good, suggested by the con-
sciousness of unfulfiled possibilities of the rational nsture common to all men.
T. II. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, 8207. 3. Conformable to the precepts of reason, especially of the practical reason; reasonable; wise.

You are one
Of the deepest politics I ever me
And the most subtly rational.
B. Jonson, Msgnetick Lady, ili. 4. He had his Mnmour ss other Men, but certainly he wis
Holid rational Man.
Howell, Letters, I, vi. 17. His bounties are more rational and moderate than be4. In arith. and alg.: (a) Expressible in finite terms: applied to expressions in which no extraction of a root is left, or, at least, none such indicated which cannot be actually performed by known processes. The contraries of these are called surd or irrational quantities. Thus 2, 121, 9 , sre rs. tional quantities, and $\sqrt{2}, \sqrt[7]{4}$, etc., are irrational or surd and not accurately assigned. (b) In Euclid's "Ele ments" and commentaries, etc., on that work, commensurable with a given line. In senses (a) and (b) rational (Latin rationalis) translates Greek pərós, expressible. It may be remsrked that some inconvenience originally signifying an account, are used to translate words connected with Greek $\lambda$ óyos, whose original mesning (a word) is entirely different.
5. In anc. pros., capable of measurement in terms of the metrical unit (semeion or mora). Anit without remainder prós) is s time divisible by this two semels) are rstional, while, irrational times (xeo of ädoyot) can be expressed only by fractions (as $3,1 \frac{1}{2}, 2 \frac{1}{2}, 2 \frac{2}{3}$ ) of a semeion- Geometrically rational, sigebraic.Rational and integral function. See function.Rational certainty, cognition, cosmology. See the nouns. - Rational class of functions, a class which is relative to a group of operations produced by combins
tions of additions, subtractions, multiplicstions, and divi sions or adational composition in lopics (a) The and divi-sions.- Rational composition, in logic: (a) The compo-
sition of elements which only differ ss viewed by the mind sition of elements which only differ as viewed by the mind
and not as they exist, as the composition of essence and existence, of being snd relation, etc. (b) The union of several objects so far ss they sre brought together into or nnder one concept.-Rational derivative. See deriva-tive.-Rational formula, See chemical formula, noder chemical.-Rationai fraction, function. See the nouns. (b) The limits of rational knowledge. Rationgl horizen. encet a ratiocinstive inference or syllogism. - Rational instinct an innste idea, or natural belieit. Rational knowledge. (a) Knowledge of an object through its canse or causes.
The knowledge why or how s thing is is termed the knowledge of the cause; phiiosophical, scientific, rational
knowledge. (b) Knowiedge springing directly or indirectly from resson, snd not from experience.-Rational mechanics the science which establishes and puts into shspe the laws of motion. - Rational number, a number expressi ble as an ordinary fraction, in contrsdistinction to a continued iraction.-Rational power, proposition, ratio, etc. See the nouns, - Rational psychology. sec prawn tion, the trensiormation of a geometrical continum into anothcr, so as to make a one-to-one correspondence between the points of the two, except for a finite number of exceptional points $=$ Syn. Rational, Rearonable, sensible, enlightened, discreet, intelligent, ssne, sound. The first two words are somewhat different, according ss they refer to persons or things. As to peraons, rational is the more speculstive, reasonable the more practiwhile reasonable meaus exercising reason in its bresder Whie reasonable means exercising resson in its breader prejndice, fancy, etc. In fever the patient may become irrational snd give irrational snswera; when be is rational he may through weakness and frettulness make unreasonable demands of his physician. As to things, the distinction continues between the nsrrower sud the broader senses : a rational proposition is one thst might proceed irom a rational mind; s reasonable proposition is one that to look tor s coal mine in a sranite-ledge. It is urreasonabte to expect good work for poor psy. Ses absurd.
II. n. 1. A quiddity; a universal; a nature. Thus, in the first quotation "the world of rationals" is the Istional world, the system
The conception is Platonic.

He, the great Fsther, kindled st one flame
The world of rationals. Young, Night Thoughts, iv.
rational
This absolute end, prescribed by Reason necessarily and nothing but Reaaon Itself, or the Universe of Rationals.
2. Eccles. : (a) The breastplate of the Jewish high-priest. The name rational for the Jewlah highpriest's breastpiste (Hebrew choshen, an 'ornsment, scthe Latin rationale, a mistaken translation in the Vulgate of the word doy,ov or $\lambda$ oreio $\nu$ in the Septuagint, etc., meaning an 'oracle' or "oracuiar instrument, with aliusion to the consultation of the Urim and Thummim. Hence (b) A square plate of gold, silver, or embroidery, either jeweled or enameled, formerly worn on the breast over the chasuble by bishops during the celebration of mass. Also pectoral and rationale in both senses.
But upon the English chasuble there waa to be seen, more or leszoterational, aa beautiful as becoming, which ia never found adorning the same Anglo-Saxon veature.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 363.
rationale (rash- 0 -n $\overline{\mathrm{a}}{ }^{\prime}$ lē ), $n$. [L., neut. sing. of rationalis, of or belonging to reason, rational: see rational.] 1. The rational basis or motive of something; that which accounts for or explains the existence of something; reason for being.

The rationale of your acheme ia just:
"Pay toli here, there pursus your pleasure free."
Thoroughly to realize the truth that with the inind as with the body the ornamental pracedes the usefui, it is neediui to glanca at its rationale.
II. Spencer, Educstion, p. 25.
2. A rationsl explanation or statement of reasons; anargumentative or theoretical sccount; a ressoned exposition.
I admirs that there is not a rationale to reguate such trining accidents, which conaume much time, und is s re-
proch to the grsvity of so greste an assembly of sober men. Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 23, 1666 .
Since the religion of one seema madnesa unto another, to sfford an account or rationale of old rites requires no
rigid reader.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iv.
Theoiogical dogma is nothing in the worid but a rationale of the relations in which God places Himaelf towarda as in the very act of revealing Himseift.

Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 345.
3. $\operatorname{Same}$ as rational, 2.
rationalisation, rationalise, etc. See rationalization, ete.
rationalism (rash'on-al-izm), n. $[=$ F. rationalisme $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg. racionalismo $=\mathrm{It}$. razionalis$m o=G$. rationalismus; as rational + -ism.] 1. In general, adherence to the supremacy of reason in matters of belief or condnct, in contradistinction to the submission of reason to authority; thinking for one's self.
From the inflints variabiiity of opinion our grest writers deduced ths necesaity of toleration in the place of perae-
cution and of rationalism in piace of obedience to anthor cution and of rationalism, in place of obedience to suthor-
ity.
Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, ii. \#/ 4. ity.
2. In theol.: (a) In general, the subjection of religions doctrine and Scriptural interpretation to the test of human reason or understanding; the rejection of dogmatic authority as against reason or conscience; rational latitude of religious thought or belief.
What seemed most to protect the dogma of the Church Irom depravation really Ieft it without defence against the
acholastic rationatiomn.
Caird, Philoa, of Kant, p. 25 . (b) More specifically, as used with reference to the modern school or party of rationalists, that system of doctrine which, in its extreme form, denies the existence of any anthoritative and supernatural revelstion. snd maintains that the human reason is of itself, and unaided by special divine iuspiration, adequate to ascertain all attainable religious truth. As a theologicai sys-
tem rationalism regards the reason sa the sole final, and tem rationalism regards the reason sa the sole final, and adequate arbiter of aill religioua questions, and is thus op-
posed to mysticism, which maintains the existencs in man posed to mysticism, which maintaing the existence in man
of a apiritual power tranacending observation and the reasoning facuity. As a doctrinsis aystem, it includes the doctrines founded upon rationalistic philosophy as a pos-
tulate, and embraces a denial of the anthority of the Scriptuiate, and embraces s denial of the suthority of the Scrip-
ture snd the supernstural origin of Chriatianity, bat mainture snd the supernstural orighn of Chriatianity, bat maintains as at ieast probable opinions the existence of s God
and the immortality of the soul, and ss indisputsbie facts the great principles of the moral isw. As an interpretation of Scripture, it holda that the scriptures themailves, rightiy interpreted, corroborate rationalism, and thus it eliminates from them ali supernatural elements. The term is, however, one of somewhst vagna import, and is
used with varions modified meanings in modern polemical used with
3. In metaph., the doctrine of a priori cognitions; the doctrine that knowledge is not all produced by the action of outward things upon the senses, but partly arises from the nstural adaptation of the mind to think things that aro true.

Tha form of Rationalism which ta now in the ascendant resembies the theory of natural evointion in this, that as
the latter finda the race more real than the individual, and
tha individual to exist only in the race, so the former looks upon tie individual reason as but a finite masoifestation of W. R. Sorley, Ethics of Naturalism, p. 18. rationalist (rash'on-al-ist), n. [= F. rationaliste $=$ Sp. Pg. racionalista $=\mathrm{It}$. razionalist $a=$ D. G. Dan. Sw. rationalist; as rational + -ist.]

1. One who follows reason and not anthority in thought or speculation; a believer in the supremacy of reason over prescription or precedent.
There is a new sect aprung up among them, and these are the fationalizsts; and what their resson dictates them with better. Clarendon, Stste Papera, II. xi., Introd. 2. In theol., one who applies rational criticism to the claims of supernatural authority or revelation; specifically, one of a school or party, originsting in Germsny in the eighteenth century, who msintsin as an ultimate conclusion that the humsn reason is of itself, and unaided by special divine inspiration, adequate to ascertsin all attsinsble truth, and who accordingly, in interpretation of the Scripture, regards it as only an illustration and affirmation, not as a divine revelation, of truth. See rationalism, 2 (b).-3. A believer in metaphysical rationalism. rationalistic (rash"on-a-lis'tik), a. [< rationalist $+-i c$.] Of or pertsining to rationalists or rationalism; conformable to or characterized by rationslism: as, rationalistic opinions; a rationalistic interpretation.
From the publication of the eagaya of Montaigna wo may date the infiuence of thst girted and sver enlarging of the beiter in witchcralt. Lecky, Rationaliam, I. 114. Rationalistic Monarchians. See Monarchian.
rationalistical (rash"on-a-lis'ti-kgl), $a_{0}$ [ $<$ rationalistic + -al.] Sameas rationalistic.
rationalistically (rash ${ }^{\prime} 0 n-\mathrm{m}-\mathrm{lis}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{ti}-\mathrm{kal-i}$ ), $a d v$. In a rationalistic manner.
rationality (rash-o-nal'i-ti), $n, \quad[<\mathrm{F}$. rationa-
lité $=\mathrm{Sp}$. racionalidad $=$ P lité $=\mathrm{Sp}$. racionalidad $=\mathrm{Pg}$. racionalidade $=$ It. razionalitì, $\langle\mathrm{LL}$, rationalita $(t-) s$, reasonssee rational.] 1. The rational faculty; the power of reasoning; possession of reason; intelligence.
God has msde rationality the common portion of nam-
brid. II. Slore.
Yea, the highest and most improved parte of rational.
ity are frequentiy canght in the entanglements of a tenaclona Mmagination, and aubmit to its obstinate but delusory dictamens. Glanoille, Vanity of Dogmstizing, xi. 2. The character of being rationsl; accordance with reason; ressonableness; cougruity; fitness.

Weil directed intentiona, whose rationalities will not hear a rigid examination.

Sis T. Browne.
"It may do good, and it can do no harm," is the plea for many actions whilch have scarcely more fationaluy than
worahip of a painted atone.
3. The exercise, result, or manifestation of reason; rational principle, motive, or causation; basis in reason.
An essay on the "Rationality of iniatory" . . in which history is represented as a "atruggle towarda rstional fre-
dom."
II. Sudguick, Mind, XIII. 408. The solld biack vote, cast, we said, without rationality st the behest of a few scoundrel a. The Century, XXX. 676 . rationalization (rash"on-al-i-za'shon1), u. [<
rationalize + -ation.] 1. The act of rationalrationalize + ation. 1 . The act of rational-
izing; a making rational or intelligible; subjection to rational tests or principles.
Lysons argues very atrongly in favour of the famons story of "Whittington snd his cat," and rejecta tha ration. tington's fortunes to have heen mada in the voyages of a medireval cat or merchant-vessei. Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 556 . 2. In alg., the process of clearing an equation from radical signs.

Also spelled rationalisation.
rationalize (rash'on-al-iz), $v_{\text {: }}$; pret. snd pp . rationalizad, ppr." rätionalizing. [< F. ratio-
naliser; as rational + -ize.] I. trans. 1. To make conformsble to reason; give rationality to ; cause to be or to appear ressonable or intelligible.
Euaehius telis na that religion was divided by the Romans into three parts: the mythology, or legenda that had deacended from the poets; the interpretations or theories
by which the philosophera endeavoured to rationalise f1. by which the philosophera endeavoured to rationalise, fil
ter, or explain away these legenda; snd tha ritual or official religious obaervances. Lecky, European Morals I. 429.

When life has been dniy rationalized by acience, it will

The facuitiea of the mind hava been rationalised into functionz of the mind; so many sorta of operations, classifled as observation demands.
Modgsom, Phil. of Reflection, II. 247.
2. To subject to the test of resson; explain or interpret by rational principles; treat in the manner of a rationalist: as, to rationalize religion or the Scriptures.-3. In aly., to free from radical signs.
II. intrans. To think for one's self; employ the resson as a supreme test; argue or specilate upon the basis of rationality or rationalism; act as a rationslist.
If they [certain theologisns] rationalise s8 the remark-
shis school of Cambridge Platoniata rationalised it in with able schooi of Camhridge Platoniatarationalised, it in with
a sincere belief that they are oniy bringing out the fuli a sincere belief that they are oniy bringing out the fuli meaniag of the doctrine which they expound.
Lessie Stephen, Eng. Though
To rationalise meant to apply the canons of our limited enlightenment to the unimited ranges of actuality. W. Wallace, Logic of Hegel, I'rolegonena, vi. In order to know, in any wide and large sense, we must Henry Calderwood, New Priaceton Rev., 1II. 23. Also spelled rationalise.
rationalizer (rash'on-al-i-zér), $n$. One who rationalizes, or practises the methods of the rationalists; one who tests doctrines, principles, etc., by the light of abstract reason, or who employs reason alone in interpretation or explanation. Also spelled ratimaliser.

Like many other rationalisers, he [Thomsa Burnet] fan| cied bimselif to lo confirmiog ingtead of weakening scrip- |
| :--- |
| Lurai authority. |
| Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, i. If |

rationally (rash'on-al-i), adv. In a rational manner; in consistency with reason; reasonably: as, to speak rationally; to behsve rationally.
rationalness (rash'on-sl-nes), $n$. The state of being rationsl, or consistent with reason.
rationary (rash'on-ă-ri), a. [= F. rationnaire, one who receives rations, one who receives a sslary, (ML. rationarius, relating to accounts, an accountant, < L. ratio( $n$-), a reckoning, an account, ML. allowance: see ration.] Of or pertaining to accounts. [Rare.]
ration-money (rā'shon-mun"i), $n$. Money paid as commutation for rations.
Ratitæ (rậ-tí'tē), n. pl. [NL., fem. pl. (sc. Aves, birds) of ratitus: see ratite.] One of the prime divisions of birds, including the ostriches, cassowaries, emus, and kiwis; the group of struthious birds, as contrasted with Carinatex, to which all other existing birds belong. The Ratite are flightless, with more or leas mudimentary winga; the aternum ia a ffattened or concavo-convex buckier-like bone, without a keel, developing from paired lateral centers of ossification. Associated with thia condition of the sternum ia a apeciai configuration of the scapuiar arch,
the scapuis and coracold meeting at a very obtuse angle the scapuis and coracola meeting at a very obtuse angle,
or with nearly coincident axes, and clavicles being absent or defective. The bonea of the palate are pecnilariy aror raged, the pterygoids articulating with the basiaphenoid in a manner oniy paralleled in Carinate in the tinsmous. The Cretaceous genua Hesperornis waa ratite in sternal characters, but ia excluded from Ratite by the posaession of teeth. The familiea of living Ratitze aaualy recognized are the St ruthionides, Rheide, Casuariude, and Apterygids; and Apteryx; the apecies ara few. The extinct New Zeas land moaa (Divornithidza and Palapteryider) and tha Madagascar Aipyomithide are also Ratita. The nsme was introduced by B. Nerrem in 1813; it passed almost unnoticed for some years, but haa lately come into almost universal use.
ratitate (rat'i-tāt), a. [<ratite +- ate $^{1}$.] Ssme as ratite. [Rare.]
ratite (rā'tit), $a .[<$ NL. ratitus, < L. ratitus, marked with the figure of a raft, 〈ratis, a raft.] Raft-breasted, as a bird; having a flat breastbone or sternum with no keel; having no keel, as \& breast-bone; ecarinate; of or pertaining to the Ratitr.
ratiuncule (rầ-shi-ung'kūl), n. [<NL. "ratiunculus, dim. of L. ratio( $n$-), a ratio: see ratio.] A ratio very nesr unity.
rati-weight, $n$. Same as retti-weight.
rat-kangaroo(rat'ksng-ga-rö"), n. A kangaroorat; mny species of Hypsiprymиия. See cut under kangaroorat.ine, ratlin (rat'lin), n. [Also corruptly ratling, rattling; formerly also rare-line; appar. ${ }^{\text {rat }}+$
rane ${ }^{2}$ (corrupted to rare-line, ss if 'thin line'?); a seamen's jocular name, as if forming ladders for the rats to climb by. Cf. D. ueeflijn, ratline, lit.
'web-line.'] Naut.,


## ratline

oue of a series of small ropes or lines which the United States and Ischrmum laxum（An－ traverse the shrouds horizontally，thus form－droperon nerrosus）in Australia． ing the steps of ladders for going aloft．－Sheer rat－tailed（rat＇tāh），a．1．Having a tail like ratline，every fifth ratine，which is extended to the ratline－stuff（rat＇lin－stuf），n．Naut．，small tarred rope，of from i2 to at threads，from which ratlines aro made
ratling（rat＇ling），$n$ ．A corruption of ratline． ratmara（rat＇ma？－rịi ），n．［Native name．］An East ludian lichen，used in dyeing．
rat－mole（rat＇mōl），$n$ ．Same as mole－rat．
ratont，$n$ ．An obsolete form of ratton．
ratonert，$n$ ．See rattener
Ratonia（rạ̄－tō＇ni－ä），$n$ ．［NL．］A former genus of Sapinclucca，now referred to Matayba．See bastard mahogany，under mahogany．
ratoon（ra－tön＇），$n$ ．［Also rattoon；$=$ Sp．retorio， a new sprout or shoot（＞retonar，sprout anew， put forth shoots again），＜Hind．ration，a second crop of sugar－cane from the same roots．］ 1 ． A sprout or shoot springing up from the root of a plaut after it has been cropped；especial－ ly，a new shoot from the root of a sugar－cane that has been cut down．Compare plant－cane．

Plant canes generally take more lime than ratoons to cause the juices to granulste．
．Koughey，Jamaiea Planter＇s Gnide（1823），p． 344. Next year［second crop］the eane sprouts from the stub－ sprouts spronts agaln，and is called second ratoons．
2．The heart－leaves in a tobacco－plant．Imp． Dict．
ratoon（ra－tön＇），v．i．$[=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．retoñar，sprout or spring up anew；from the noun：see ratoon，n．］ To sprout or send up new shoots from the root after being cropped or cut down：said of the sugar－cane and some other plants．
The cocos，casssvas，and sweet potatocs will ratoon tn two or three years；the negro yams are a yearly erop，bnt the white yams will last in the ground for several years．
T．Roughley，Jsmaiea Plant er＇s Onide，p．317． On the Upper Coast，above New Orleans，it is customary to let the stubble ratoon but once．In Cubs it often ra－ toons six successive years，but the eane becomes constantly more woody and poorer in saceharine matter．

The Century，XXXV． 111.
ratount，$n$ ．An obsolete form of ratten．
rat－pit（rat＇pit），$n$ ．An inclosure in which rats are baited or killed．The object is to sseertain how many rats a dog ean kill in a given time，or which of two or more dogs ean kill them most rapidily．
rat－poison（rat＇poi ${ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{zn}$ ），n．1．Something used to poison rats with，as a preparation of arsenic． whose seeds are used to destroy rats．The genus whose seeds are used to destroy rats．The genus belongs to the Chailletiacese，s small order allied to the
Celastrineer and Rhamnacee．In the West Endies Hame． Cia patens is called rat－poison．
ratsbane（rats＇bān），$n$ ．

+ bane $^{1}$ ，as in henbane，$\left\langle<\right.$ rat＇s，poss．of rat ${ }^{1}$ ， Rat－poison．Arsenious acid is often so called． Wherefore ．．．yon see by the example of the Romsns that playes are ratsbane to government of common－weales． Prynne，Histrto－Matix， 1. ，iv． 1 ．
We live like vermin here，and eat up your cheese－ Your mouldy cheese that none but rats would bite at Therefore＇tis just that ratsbane should reward us．

Fletcher，sea Voyage，iv． 3.
2．A plant，Chailletia toxicaria．See rat－poison，2． ratsbane（rats＇bān），v．t．；pret．and pp．rats－ baned，ppr．ratsbaning．［＜ratsbanc，n．］To poison with ratsbane．
rat－snake（rat＇snāk），$n$ ．A colubrine serpent of the genus Ptyas， $\boldsymbol{P}$ ．mueosus，a nativo of In－ dia，Ceylou，etc．，attaining a length of 7 feet， frequently entering houses．Some similar snakes are also called by the same name．
rat＇s－tail（rats＇tāl），n．1．Same as rat－tail．－ 2．A slender rib or tongue tapering to a point， used to reinforce or stiffen a bar，plate，or the like，as on the back of a silver spoon．
rattt，$n$ ．An obsolete form of rat ${ }^{1}$ ．
rat－tail（rat＇tāl），$n$ ．and $a$ ．I．n．In farriery： （a）An excrescence on a horse＇s leg，growing from the pastern to the shank．（b）A disease which causes the hair of a horse＇s tail to fall off；also，a horse＇s tail thus denuded of hair． Also rat＇s－tail．
II．a．Same as rat－tailed．－Rat－tall file，radish，
rattail（rat＇tăl），$n$ ．1．A fish of the genus Ma－ erurus，as M．fabricii or M．rupestris；the onion－ fish or grenadier．See cut under Iacrurus． 2．A horse which has a tail bare or nearly bared of hair．－3．One of various plants hav－ ing tail－like flower－spikes，as the common plantain and the ribwort plantain，and vari－ ous grasses，including species of Rottbellia in

## at－tailed（rat＇tāhd，（I．1．Having a rat＇s；having a rat－tail，as a horsc．

Ifere comes the wonderful one－hoss shay，
Drawn by a rat－luiled，ewe－nocked bay．
2．Like a rat＇s tail in shape．－Rat－tailed kanga 2．Like a rat＇s tail in shape．－Rat－tailed kanga－
poo－rat，Hypsiprymurs murinus，an Anstralisn marsi－ pial－Rat－tailed larva or maggot，the larva of certain


## Rat－tailed Maggot and Fly of Eristalis tenax． （Line shows natural size of fly．）

tatl of two telescople joints，forming an organ which en－ hidden tn mud，etc．The frarys of Eristatis white lying example－Rat－tailed serpent Bothrovis lancedatus very venomons American pit－viper．－Rat－talled shrew． see shrew．
rattan $1, n$ ．See ratten．
rattan ${ }^{2}, n$ ．and $v$ ．See ratan．
rattan ${ }^{3}$（ra－tan＇），n．［Imitative；cf．F．rate－ plan，imitation of the sound of a drum；cf．also rat－tat．］The continuous beat or reverberation of a drum；rataplan；rat－a－tat．［Rare．］
They had not proeceded far，when their esrs were salnted with the lond rattan of a drum．

W．H．Ainsworth．
rattanas（rat＇a－nas），n．［Native name．］A
kind of coarse sacking made in Madagascar and kind of coa
Mauritius．
rattany，$n$ ．See ratany．
t－tat（rat－tat＇），n．Same as rat－a－tat．
A breeze always blowing and playing rat－tat
Whe bow or the ribbon round yourl，hat．Appledore．
rat－tat－too（rat＇tat－tö＇），n．An intensified form of rat－a－tat．
The rat－tat－too of a drum was heard in the distanee
Philadelphia Times，Oet．24， 1886
ratteen（ra－tēn＇），n．［Also rateen；$=\mathrm{D}$. ratiju ＝G．Sw．Dan．ratin，〈F．ratine，a kind of cloth， $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. ratina $=\mathrm{It}$. rattina；origin uncer－ tain；prob．（like F．rate，milt，spleen）so called from its loose cellular texture and likeness to a honeycomb，〈ILG．rate，honeycomb．］A kind of stuff，usually thick and resembling drugget or frieze：it is chiefly employed for linings．
ratten（rat＇n），n．［Also rattan，ratton，rattim， rotten，rotton；＜ME．raton，ratoun，ratone， OF．（and F．）raton，a rat，$=$ Sp．raton，a mouse， ＜ML．rato（ $n$－），a rat：see rat1．Cf．kitten as related to eat．］A rat．［Obsolete or prov． Eng．and Scotch．］

Thanne ran ther a ronte of ratones，ss it were，
And smale mya with hem mo than s thousand．
I comawnde alle the ratons that are here abowte， That non dwelte to thts place with－inne ne with－owt

Political Poeme，etc．（ed．Furnivall），p． 23. The bald rattens
Hsd esten his yellow hair
Young Bekie（Child＇s Baltads，IV．11）．
＂A Yorkshire burr，＂he affirmed，＂was as mueh better than a Cockney＇s lisp as a bull＇s bellow than a rattan＇s
Squarlette Bronte，Shirley，p． 64.
ratten（rat＇n），v．t．［＜ratten，$n$ ．Cf．vat $\left.{ }^{1}, v.\right]$ To play mischievous tricks upon，as an obnoxious person，for the purpose of coercion or intimida－ tion．The members of a trades－union ratten a fellow－ workman who refuses to join the ubion，to obey its behests， or to pay his dues，by sceretly removing or breaking his tools or naschinery，spoiling his masteriais，or the like，and ironicalty ascribing the mischief to rats．The practiee
wss at one time prevalent in some of the manufacturing Wistricts of Oreat Britain．
For enforcing payment of entrance－feea，contributions towards paying the fermes（dues），as well sa of fines，the in the ease of the Sheffield Trade－Unions，namely ratten－ ing：that is，they took uwsy the tools of their debtors． English Gilds（I．E．T．S．），Int．，p．cxxvit
A piece of sulphate of copper put into an indigo－vat sendtug it－in an tnsoluble state－to the bottom．Thts is a method of rattening not unknown in dye－works．

W．Crookes，Dyeing and Calieo－printtng，p． 548.
Rallening，as defined by the Report of the Royal Com－ as to prevent him from earning his Itvelihood until he has
oheyed the arbitrary orders of the union．＂It is satisfac－ tory to know that this system to Sheffietd and Manchester．
George IInvell，Contlicts of Capital and Labor，vit．\＆ 13. rattenert，rattonert，$n$ ．［＜ME．ratoner，rat－ onere，rat－cateler，〈 OF．raton，a rat：sce rat－ ten．］A ratter or rat－catcher．

A rybidour and a ratoner，a rakere and hus knane．
Piers Plowman（C），vii． 371.
ratter ${ }^{1}$（rat＇ér），$n .\left[\left\langle r a t^{1}, v .,+-c r^{1}\right.\right.$ ．］1．One who catches rats；a rat－catcher．－2．An ani－ mal which catches rats，as a terrier．
$\operatorname{ratter}^{2}$（rat＇ér），$n$ ．［＜rat¹，v．，2，＋eer¹．］One who rats，or bccomes a renegade；also，a work－ man who renders himself obnoxious to a trades－ mnion．See rutting，2．［Colloq．］
The Essay on Fselion is no less frank in its recognition of self－interest as a matural snd prevsiling motive，sind si－ most cynicai in tis suppressionot resentment sigainst rat－
tersand traitors．
E．A．Abbott，Beeon，p．84．
rat－terrier（rat＇ter＂i－ér），n．A small active dog used to kill rats．
rattery（rat＇èr－i），$u$ ．［＜ratter ${ }^{2}+-y$（see－ery）．$]$ The qualities or practices of a ratter；apostasy； tergiversation．［Rare．］
Such a spectscle refreshes me in the rattery and scoun－ drelismo of public life．

Sydney Smith，Letters，1822．（Davics．） rattinet（rat－i－net＇），$n . \quad$［ $<\mathrm{F}$. ratine，a kind of cloth（see rattecn），＋dim．－et．］A woolen stuff thinner than ratteen．
ratting（rat＇ing），$n$. ［Verbal $n$ ，of rat $\left.{ }^{1}, v ., 2.\right]$ 1．The act of deserting one＇s principles，and going over to the opposite party．－2．In the trades，the act of working for less than estab－ lished or demanded prices，or of rofusing to strike，or of taking the place of a striker．－3．A low sport consisting in setting a dog upon a number of rats confined in a tub，cage，or pit， to see how many he will kill in a given time． rattish（rat＇ish），a．［＜rat1＋－ishí］Charac－ teristic of rats；having a rat－like character； like a rat．
rattle ${ }^{I}$（rat＇l），$v$ ．；pret．and pp．rattled．ppr．rat－ tling．［〈ME．vatelen，rattle，clatter，etc．，$\langle$ AS． ＊hrætelan（cf．hræeteleyrt，＇rattlewort＇）＇$=\mathbf{D}$ ． ratelen，rattle，$=$ LG．rateln，rätelu $=$ MHG． razzeln，1age，roar，G．rasseln（＞Dan．rasle $=$ Sw．rasla），rattle；freq．of a simple verb seen in MHG．razzen，ratzen，rattle；perhaps akin to Gr．крadaiveıv，swing，wave，brandish，shake； perhaps in part imitative（cf．rat－a－lat，rat－tat， in imitation of a knock at a door，rattan 3 ，$F$ ． rataplan，in imitation of a drum，etc．），and in so far comparable with Gr．кро́тos，a rattling noise，кротвiv，knock，rattle，кри́талоv，a rattle， кротадібєv，rattle（see Crotalus，rattlesnake）． Cf．dial．rackle，a var．of rattle．Hence ult．rail ${ }^{4}$ ， Rallus，rale．］I．intrans．1．To give out a rapid succession of short，sharp，jarring or clattering sounds；clatter，as by continuous concussions．

The quiver rattleth sgainst him．
Job xxxix． 23.
To the drad rattling thumder
Have 1 given fire，and rifted Jove＇s stont osk
With hls own bolt．Shakc，Tempest，v．1． 44. ＂Farewell ！＂she satd，and vandshed from the place； The sheaf of srrows shook，snd rattled in the case． bryden，Pst．and Are．，ifi． 282.
Swift Astolpho to the ratting horn His lips applies．
oole，tr．of Orlando Furioso，xxxiti． One or two［rattlesnakes］coited and rattied menaeingly as 1 stepped near．T．Roosevelt，The Century，XXXVI． 201. 2．To move or be carried along with a continn－ ous rapid clatter；go or proceed or bear one＇s self noisily：of ten used with reference to speed rather than to the accompanying uoise．

And off my mourning－robes；grief，to the grave ；
For 1 haue gold，and therefore will be brave
In silks I＇lt ratte it of every colour．

## IIl take s good ratling gallop．

 Wagons．．i．rattling along the hollow roads，snd over he distant hills．Ircing，Sketeh－Book，p． 445. We rattled away st a merry pace out of the town．R．D．Blackmore，Lorna Doone，yiv．
3．To speak with noisy and rapid utterance； talk rapidly or in a chattering manner：as，to rettle on about trifles．

The ratlling tongue
Of sancy and andacions eloquence．
Shak．，M．N．D．，v．1． 102.
The girls are handsome，dsshing women，withont mueh information，but rattling talkers．
C．D．Warner，Their Pllgitmsge，p． 183.
II．trans．1．To cause to make a rattling sound or a rapid succession of hard，sharp，or jarring sounds．

## rattle

Her chain she rattes, and her whip ahe shakes. Rattle his hones over the stones! Dryden. He's only a pauper whom nobody owns :
2. To utter in sharp, rapid tones; deliver in a smart, rapid manner: as, to rattle off a string of names.
He rattles it ont againat Popery and arbitrary power.
The roils were rattle Ag. went forth. 3. To act upon or affect by rattling sounds; startle or stir up by any noisy means.

Sound but another, and another ahall
As loud as thine rattle the welkin's ear.
Shak., K. John, v. 2.172
These piaces [woodlands] are generaliy atrongholda for foxee, and should be regularly ralled throughout the aea-
Ency. Brit., XII, 395 .
4. To scold, chide, or rail at noisily; berate clamorously.

If my tima were not mora prectous
Than thus to iose it,
It may be beat the
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man'a Fortnne, v. 8 .
I to Mrs. Ann, and, Mrs. Jem being gone out of the chamber, athe and I had a very high bout. I rattled her up, she being in bed, bnt, she becoming more coil, we
parted pretty good frlends. $\quad$ Pepys, Dlary, Feb. 6, 1660 . 5. To shake up, unsettle, or disturb by censure, annoyance, or irritation; bring into an agitated or confused condition. [Colloq. or slang.]
The king hath ao rattled my iord-keeper that he is now ha most pliable man in England.
Coltington, To Strafford (1033), quoted in Hallam's Const
Unpleasant atories came into my head hit., 11.89. epeating to myself more than once (candor is better than telicity of phrase), "Be careful, now ; don't get rattled !"

Allantic Monthy, LXIV. 110. rattle ${ }^{1}$ (rat'l), $n . \quad[<\mathrm{ME}$. ratele, a rattle, <AS. *hratele, in comp. hratehoyrt, 'rattlewort,' a plant in whose pods the sceds rattle; $=$ MD. ratele, D. ratel $=$ G. rassel, a rattle; from the verb: see rattle $\overline{1}, v$. Cf. G. ratsehe, a rattle, clapper; Sw. rassel, clank, clash, clatter, etc.] 1. A rapid succession of short, sharp, clattering sounds, as of intermitting collision or concussion.

I'll hold ten Pound my Dream is out;
I'd tell it to you but for the Ratlle
Prior, Engliah Bailad on tr. of Boileau's Taking of Namur,
I aren't like a bird-ciapper, forced to make a ratte when the wind blows on me. George Eliot, Adam Bede, lii. 2. A rattling clamor of words; sharp, rapid talk of any kind; hence, sharp scolding or railing.

This rattle in the crystal hall
Would be enough to deaf them all
(Arcr, 1. 218). Bishop of London that he for his former contempt by the IIeylin, Life of Laud, p. 257.
I chid the servants and made a rattle.
Swift, Journal to Stella, Ix.
3. An instrument or toy contrived to make a rattling sound. The watchman"s rattle, formerly used siat of a vibrating tongue slipping over the teeth of a siat of a vibrating tongue slipping over the teeth of a rapidly twiried by the handle. Other toy rattles for chilidrea, and those nsed by some primitive races for various purposes, commoniy consist of a box or casing, or even a hoilow gourd or sheli, with or without a handie, contalnIng foose pebbies or other hard objects.
The rattles of Ists and the cymbals of Brasilea nearly
Raleigh.
cough resembie each other. enough resembia each other.

Raleigh.
They vse Rattles of the sheil of a certalue fruite, In which they put stones or Graines, and cali them Maraca, of which
they haue some saperstitioua conceit.

Behold the child, by Nature's kIndly law,
Pleased with a rattle, tickled with a atraw,
Pope, Essay on Man, 1i. 276. 4. One who talks rapidly and without moderation or consideration; a noisy, impertinent talker; a jabberer.
She had not been brought up to understand the propensitles of a ratlle, nor to know to how many dale assertions and impudent falschoods the excess of vanity wili lead.
ane Austen, Northanger Abbey, ix.
They cail me their agreeabie Rattle
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Coaquer.
It may seem strange that a man who wrote with so much perspicuity, vivacity, and grace ahould have been, wheaever he took a part lo conversatlon, an empty, noisy, blun-
dering ratele.
Macaulay, Goldsmith. 5. The crepitaculum of the true rattlesnake, consisting of a series of horny epidermic cells of an undulated pyramidal shape, articulated one within the other at the extremity of the tail. See rattlesnake.-6. (a) An annual herb,

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Rhinanthus Crista-galli, of meadows and pastures in Europe and northern Asia. It attaches itseif by its fibrous roots to the roota of living grassee, etc., thus doing much damage. Its calyx in truit is orbicular, inflated but flattened, containing a capaule of
gimiar form with \& few larce flat, generally winged zeeds. aimiar form with a few large flat, generally winged aceds. penny-grass, penny-rattle tattlebags, rattlebox, and rattlepenny. (b) One of the Old World louseworts, Pellicularis palustris, the red rattle.-The rattles. (a) Croup. (b) The death-rattle.
rattle ${ }^{2}$ (rat'1), v. t.; pret. and pp. rattled, ppr. rattling. [A back formation from rattling, a corruption of ratline but taken as a verbal noun in -ing, whence the assumed verb rattle.] Naut., to furnish with ratlines.-To rattle down, rattlebags (rat'l-bagz), $n$. See rattle, 6 (a) rattle-barrel (rat'l-bar"el), n. In founding, a tumbling-box for castings, used to free them from sand, and sometimes to remove the cores. rattlebox (rat'l-boks), $n$. 1. A toy that makes a rattling noise;


Plant, with Flowers and Pods, of Rattlebo: a rattle.-2.(a) Aplant, the yellow rattle. See rattle ${ }^{1}, 6$ ( $a$ ). (b) Any of the North American species of Crotalaria; chiefly, C. sagittalis, a low herb of sandy soil in the eastern half of the United States. The seeds rattle in the inflated leathery pod. (e) The calico - wood, snowdrop-, or silverbell-tree, tera: so named tera: so named
from its large dry fruit, which is bony within and contains a single seed in each of its 1 to 4 cells. See Halesia and
ealico-wood. giddy, chatterrattlebrain (rat'l-brān),
ing person; a rattlepate.
rattle-brained (ratl-brānd), a. Giddy; chattering; whimsical; rattle-headed.
rattlebush (rat'l-büsh), $n$. The wild indigo, Baptisia tinetoria, a bushy herb with inflated pods.
rattlecap (rat'l-kap), n. A giddy, volatile person; a madcap: generally said of a girl. [Collog. $]$
rattled (rat'ld), a. 1. Confused; flurried. [Colloq. or slang.] -2. Affected by eating the loco or rattleweed; locoed. [Western U.S.]
rattlehead (rat'l-hed), $n$. A giddy, chattering person; a rattlepate.
rattle-headed (rat'l-hed"ed), a. Noisy; giddy; triffing.
rattle-mouse (rat']-mous), n. [< rattle $1+$ mouse. Cf. flittermouse, reremouse.] A bat.

Not vnilke the tale of the rattle mouse.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, i1. 13 [18]. rattlepate (rat'l-pāt), $n$. A noisy, empty fellow; a trifling or impertinent chatterer.
rattle-pated (rat'l-pā"ted), $a$. Same as rattleheaded.
rattler (rat'lér), n. [<rattte $\left.{ }^{1}+-e^{1}.\right]$ 1. One who rattles, or talks away without reflection or consideration; a giddy, noisy person.-2. Anything which causes a person to become rattled, as a smart or stunning blow. [Slang or colloq.]
And once, when be did this in a manner that amounted to peraonai, I ahould have given him a ratler for himsel Mrs. Bomn had not thrown herseif het wixt us,

## 3. A rattlesnake. [U. S.]

We have had rattlers killed every year ; copperheads iess Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 85 4. A big or bold Lie. [Colloq.]-5. Among cutlers, a special form of razor with a very thin blade, the faces of which are ground to an angle of fifteen degrees.-Diamond rattier, the diamond rattlesnake.
rattleran (rat'l-ran), $n$. The lower half of a fore quarter of beef; a plate-piece. [U. S.]

## rattlesnake-grass

rattleskull (rat'l-skul), $n$. Same as rattlepate. rattlesnake (rat'l-suāk), $n$. [< rattle ${ }^{1}+$ snake. $]$ A venomous serpent of the family Crotulide whose tailends in a rattle or crepitaculum; a crotaliformor solenoglyphic serpent, orpit-viper, of either of the genera Crotalus and Crotalophorus These polsonons reptifes are confined to America, where there are many species. Those whose head is covered on top witin acales like thooe of tha back belong to the genua Crotalus; othera, with the top of the head plated, belong are the larger apecies; both or sistrurus. Tha forme portion to their size, and both have the pit between the eyes and nose characteristic of alif the pit-vipers, See cut under pit-viper.) The rattle ia an epidermal or cutleular


Hinder Part of a Rattlesnake, showing the rattle, with seven
structure, representing the extreme of development of the cort or spine in which the tail of many other serpent ends. It conalats of geversl hard horny plecea loosely ar culated toge ther, so that when rapidiy vibrated they make peculiar whirring or rattling noise. Rattlesnakea ar so destroy their prey, ilike other animala. When alarmed or irritated they prepare to defend themselves by colling in the attltude best adapted for atriking with the fanga, at the same time sounding the warning rattle, during which procesa both the head and the tall are lieid erect. The


## Rattlesnake (Croiains dur wsus) coiled to strike.

anake can strike to a distance of about two thirds of its own length. The mechauismor the jaws is such that, when tha mouth is wide open, the fangs ara erected in position the fanga have made in the flesh, a tiny stream of venom is spirtad throngh each fang into the bitten part. (See cuts nnder Cfotalus and poison-fang.) The poison, which is specialiy modified aaliva, is secreted in a venom-giand near the angle of the jaw, and is conveyed by a venom duct to the tooth. It is extremeiy dangerous, readily killing the amali animals upon which the suake feeds, and Is nften fatai to man and other large animals. It has an acid reaction, ned, if there 1 no ceedingiy poisonous when introduced into the circugation The flesh of the rattlesnake is edibie, and some animals, as hogs and peccaries, habitnaliy feed upon theae snakes. Among the beat-known apectes are the banded and the diamond rattleanakes, which inhabit easiern as weil as other regions of the United States, and sometimes attain a iength of 5 or 6 feet; many similarly large ones are found in the west, among them Crotalus pyrrhus, of a reddish color. The commonest species of tha west is the Biasonr the Britiah to the Mexican boundary. Among the smailer speclea are the massasangs, Crotalophorus lergeminus (Sistrurus catenatus), also known as the sideuriper, from its habit of wrigging obilqueiy. One spacics, C. cerastes, has a amall horn over each eye.
rattlesnake-fern (rat']-snāk-fèrn), $n$. One of the moonworts or grape-ferns, Botrychium Virginianum, found through a large part of North America and in the Old World. The ateriie seg. ment of the frond is broadiy triangular, thin and finely divlded, and of ample aize or often reduced. The name la apparentiy from th
attlesnake-grass (rat'l-snāk-grås), $u$. An American grass, Glyeeria Canadensis, a handsome stout species with a large panicle of drooping spikolets, which aro ovate, and flattish but turgid, like those of Briza, tho quak-

## rattlesnake－grass

ing－grass．It is a useful forage－grass in wet places．Sometimes callil suăk－ěrb），n．The bane berry or cohosh．See Ac－ tand．

## rattlesnake－master

 （rat l－snāk－más＂tér），n． One of several Ameri can plants at some time reputed to cure the bite of the rattlesnake．（a）The fsise sioe，Agave Virmi nica，ssid to be so called in South Carolina．A finctnre of
this plant is sometimes used for flatulent colic．（b）Accord ing to I＇ursh，Liatris scariosa and $L$ ．squarrosa，in Virginia Kentucky，and the Carolinas． （c）A species of eringo，Eryn gum vucezefolium，aiso cailed， but the piants sre quite unilik． Ses the generic names． rattlesnake－plantain （rat＇l－snāk－plan＂tạ̀n），$n$ Any one of the three Goodycra．
rattlesnake－root（rat＇l snāk－röt），$n$ ．A plant，Pienanthe serpent． also $P$ ．albo and $P$ ．altissima，the first at least


Rattlesnake－master（ $E$ ryngi－
 f．upper part of the stem a flower，with the bract．

Rattlesnake－root（Prenanthes alba），
$x$ ，the inforescence；$;$ ，lower part of stem with root；$a$ ，a head，after
anthesis；$\delta$ ，the achenlum with the pappus．
having some repute in North Carolina，etc．，as a remedy for snake－bites．See Prenanthes and cancer－wecd．
rattlesnake－weed（rat＇l－snāk－wēd），$n$ ．A hawk－ weed，Hieracium venosum，of the eastern half of the United States．It has a slender stem s foot or two high，forking sluove into a loose corymb of \＆few yellow heasd．The lesves，which are marked with purple veins，are silusted mostily at ihe base．These snd the root
rattletrap（rat＇l－trap），$n$ ．A shaky，rattling ob－ ject；especially，a rattling，rickety vehicle；in the plural，objects clattering or rattling against each other．［Colloq．］
Hang me if I＇d hs＇been at the trouble of conveying her and her rattle－traps last year across the channel． Mrs．Gore，Castles in the Air，xxxiv．
＂He＂d destroy himself，and me too，if I attempted to ride him at such a rattletrap as that．＂A rattletrap！The put up with so much snxious care．
Trollope，Barchester Towers，viii．
rattleweed（rat＇l－wëd），$n$ ．A plant of the ge－ nus Astragalus，in numerous species．It in－ cludes various loco－weeds，and is presumably extended to Oxytropis in the Rocky Mountain region．
rattlewing（rat＇l－wing），$n$ ．The golden－eyed duck，or whistlewing，Clangula glaucion．Also called whistler．［Eng．］
rattlewort（rat＇l－wert），n．［Not found in ME．；＜AS．hrxtehoyrt，rattlewort，＜＂hratele， a rattle，＋wyrt，wort：see rattle ${ }^{1}$ ，wortl．${ }^{\text {．］A }}$ plant of the genus Crotalaria．Compare rattle－ box． 2 （b）
1．The ${ }^{1}$（rat＇ling），$n$ ．［Verbal n．of rattlel,$v$ ．］ 1．The act of making a rattle，clatter，or con－ tinuous jarring noise．
The noise of s whip，snd the noise of the rattling of the wheels，snd of the pransing horses，and of the jnmping
chariots． 2．The act of berating or railing at or other－ wise assailing or attacking：as，to give one a rattling．
rattling ${ }^{1}$（rat＇ling），p．a．［Ppr．of rattle，${ }^{1}, v$ ．］ 1．Making or adapted for making a rattle； hence，smart；sharp；lively in action，move－ ment，or manners：as，a rattling rider；a rattling pace；a rattling game；a rattling girl．
He snce teil＇d me ．that the Psalms of David were excellent poetry，ss if the hoiy Psamise thoughe in blether，like hissin siliy clinkume things that he ca＇s verse．Scott，Roll Roy，xxi． 2．Bewilderingly large or conspicuous：as，rat－ tling stakes or bets．［Colloq．or slang．］ rattling ${ }^{2}$（rat＇ling），$n$ ．A corruption of ratlinc． ratton，$n$ ．See ratten．
rattonert，$n$ ．See rattcner．
rattoon ${ }^{1}, n$ ．See ratoon．
rattoon ${ }^{2}+, n$ ．Same as ratan．
rat－trap（rat＇trap），$n$ ．A trap for catching rats； also，something resembling or suggesting such a trap．－Rat－trap pedal．See pedal．
rauchwacke（râk＇wak；G．pron．rouéh＇vä＂ke），$n$ ． ［G．，＜rauch，smoke（＝E．reek），＋roacke，a sort of stone consisting of quartz，sand，and mica： see wacke．Cf．graywacke．］Dolomite or dolo mitic limestone，containing many small irregu－ lar cavities，frequently lined with crystals of brown－spar：a characteristic mode of occur－ rence of the Zechstein division of the Permian in various parts of Germany．
raucid（râ＇sid），a．［＜L．＂raucidus，LL．dim． raucidulus，hoarse，く raucus，hoarse：see rau－ cous．］Same as raucous．
Mrethinks I hear the old boatman［Charon］paddling by the weedy wharl，with raucid voice，bswling＂sculls．＂
raucity（râ＇sì－ti），n．［＜F．raucité，hoarseness， ＜L．raucitai（t－）s，hoarseness，also snoring，＜ raucus，hoarse：see raucous．］Roughness or harshness of utterance；hoarseness．
The purling of s wresthed string，and the raucity of s
Bacon，Nsi．Hist．，\＆ 700 ． trumpet．
raucle（râ＇kl），a．［A var．of rackel，racklc，rash， fearless，also stout，firm，strong：see rackle， rakel．］Coarse；harsh；strong；firm；bold． ［Scoteh．］

Auld Scotiand has a raucle tongue．
Burne，Prayer to the Scotch Representaiives．
raucous（râ＇kus），a．［＝F．rauque $=\operatorname{Pr}$ ．rauc， rauch $=$ Cat．ronc $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．ronco，rauco $=\mathrm{Pg}$. rouco $=$ It．rauco，＜L．raucus，hoarse；cf．Skt．$\sqrt{ }$ ru， cry out．］Hoarse；harsh；eroaking in sound： as，a raucous voice or cry．
raucously（râ＇kus－li），adv．In a raucous man－ ner；with a croaking sound；hoarsely．
raught ${ }^{1}$ ．An obsolete preterit and past parti－ ciple of reach ${ }^{1}$
raught ${ }^{2}+$ ．An obsolete preterit and past parti－ ciple of reck．
raun（rân），$n$ ．A dialectal form of roe ${ }^{2}$ ．
rauncet，$n$ ．See rance ${ }^{3}$ ．
raunceount，v．t．A Middle English form of ransom．
raunch（ränch），v．t．Same as ranch 1
raunsont，raunsoun $\dagger, n$ ．and $v$ ．Middle English forms of ransom．
rauracienne（rō－ras－ien＇），$n$ ．In dyeing，same Rauschlin．
Rausan（F．pron．rō－zoǹ＇），$n$ ．［F．：see def．］ A wine of Bordeaux，of the commune of Mar－ caux：its best variety is the wine of Chateau Rausan，often exported under the name of Rou－ san－Margaux．
Rauwolfia（rau－wol＇fi－ă），n．［NL．（Plumier， 1703），named after Leonhard Rawwolf，a Ger－ man botanist and traveler of the sixteenth century．］A genns of gamopetalous plants of the order Apocynaceæ，the dogbane family，tribe Plumeriex，and type of the subtribe Rauwolfica It is characterized by s silver－shaped corolia with in－
cinded stamens，an annular or cup－shaped disk，and an cinded stamens，an annular or cup－shaped disk，and an
ovary with two carpeis，each with two ovules，in fruit ovary with two carpeis，each with two ovales，in fruil dle．There are about 42 species，natives of the iropics in America，Asia，and Africa，also in Sonth Africa．They are trees or shrubs，commonly with smooth whorled leaves which are three or four in s circle，and flnely and closely feather－veined．The small flowers and fruit are in cymose clusters which become lsteral and commonly resemble umbels．Most species are actively poisonous：some，ss ersl medicinal species，with remarksbiy twisted roots sid stems，were formerly separated as a genus ophioxulon（Lin næus，1767），on account of their producing both sterile howers with two stamens and fertile flowers with five： ss $R$ ．serpentina，the East Indian serpent wood，a climber wiih handsome leaves，the root of which is nsed in india and Chins as a febrifuge．$R$ ．Sanduricensis，the hao of branches，is unlike mill miky iree with white sesrred branches，is unike all other spectes in its leafy sepals． spoil，（ ravir，bear away suddenly ：see ravish．］

Desolation or destruction wrought by the vio－ lent action of men or beasts，or by physical or moral causes；devastation；havoc；waste；ruin： as，the ravagc of a lion；the ravages of fire or tempest；the ravagcs of an iuvading army；the ravages of passiou or grief．

Would one think＇twere possible for love
To make such ravage in a noble soul？Addison． And many another suppliant crying came
With noise of ravage wronght by beast and msn． Tennyson，Gareth snd Lynetie． $=$ Syn．Pillage，plunder，spolistion，despoilment．These whe al apply not to the treatment or people di to the destraction or sppropriation or property．
ravage（rav＇âj），v．t．；pret．and pp．ravaged，ppr． ravaging．［＜F．ravagcr，ravage；from the noun．］To desolate violently；lay waste，as by force，storm，etc．；commit havoe on；devas－ tate；pillage；despoil．

Has ravaged mors than half the globe，and sees
Mankind grown thin hy his destructive sword． Addison，Cato i． 1.
While oft in whirls the mad tornado flies，
Mingling the ravaged landscape with the skies，
Goldemith，Des．Vil．，1． 358.
＝Syn．To plunder，waste．See the noun．
ravager（rav＇āj－ér），n．［＜F．ravageur，＜rav－ ager，ravage：see ravage．］One who ravages； a plunderer；a spoiler；one who or that which lays waste．
Ravaton＇s operation．See operation．
ravel（rāv），v．；pret．and pp．raved，ppr．raring． ［＜ME．raven，rave，talk like a madman（ef． MD．freq．ravelen，D．revelen，dote，etc．），$\langle\mathrm{OF}$ ， raver，rester，rave，dote，speak jdly，F．réver， dream（cf．OF．ravasser，rave，talk idly，reve， madness $),=$ Sp．rabiar，rave，$=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．raivar， rage（cf．It．ar－rabbiare，rage，go mad），くLL． ＊rabiare，rave，rage，く L．rabies，ML．rabia，rage， $<\mathrm{L}$. rabere，rave，rage：see rage，$u$. ，and ef．rage， v．，practically a doublet of ravel．Cf．also reverie．］I．intrans．1．To talk like a madman； speak with delirious or passionate extrava－ gance；declaim madly or irrationally；rage in speech．
Peter was sngry snd rebuked Christ，and thoughi car nestly that he had raued，snd not wist what he ssyde．

Have I not canse to rave and beat my breast ？
Addison，Csto，iv． 3.
Three days he lay and raved
And cried for desth．
illiam Morris，Esrihy Paradise，I． 33
2．To talk about something with exaggerated earnestness，and usually with little judgment or coherence；declaim（nthusiastically，im－ moderately，or ignorantly．
lie must fight singly to－morrow with Hector；and is so prophetically proud of an heroical cudgelling that he raves

Fire in each eye，and papers in each hand，
They rave，recite，and madden round the land
Pope，Prol．to Satires，1． 6.
3．To produce a brawling or turbulent sound； move or act boisterously：used of the action of the elements．

His bowre is in the bottom of the maine，
Under a mightie rocke，gsinst which doe rave
the roring billowes in thefr proud disdaine
Spenser，F．Q．，III．vili． 37.
On one side of the church exiends a wide woody dell， sjong which raves s large brook among broken rocks and
trunks of fallen trees．
Irving，Sketch－Book，D． 444.

II．trans．To utter in frenzy；say in a wild and excited manner．

Pride，like the Delphic priestess，with a swel
Rav＇d nonsense，destin＇d to be fuiure sense．
Young，Night Thoughts，vii． 596.
rave ${ }^{2} \dagger$（rāv）．An obsolete preterit of rive． rave ${ }^{3}+$（rāv），v．t．［＜ME．raven；a secondary form of riven，after the pret．rave：see rivel．］ To rive．

And he worowede him，and slowhe him ；ande thanne he ranne to the false emperes，snde racide hir evine to the bone，out more harme dide he not to no mane．

Gesta Romanorum，p．202．（Halliwell．）
rave ${ }^{4}$（rāv），v．t．［A dial．form of reave．］ 1 ． Same as reave， 3.

## Thairfoir I hald the subject valne，

Woid rave us of our right．
Battle of Batrinnes（Child＇s Ballads，VII．220）．
2．To tear up；pull or tear the thateh or cover－ ing from（a house）：same as reavc，4．Hallivell． ［Prov．Eng．］－To rave up，to pull up；gather toge－ ave ${ }^{4}$（rāv），
$\left[\left\langle r a v e^{4}, \imath.\right]\right.$ A tearing；a hole or opening made by teariug out or away：as，a ravc in an old building．Hallivell．［Prov．Eng．］ rave ${ }^{5}$（rā̄），n．［Origin obscure．］One of the side pieces of the body of a wagon or other ve－ hicle．

## rave

The rave bolts［in a bob－slelgh］extend upward from the between their ends on the bottom of the recess．

Sci．Amer．，N．S．，LIV． 130.
Floating raves，a light open frame of horizontal hars， upward and outward from them．They sre convenient for supporting and securing light bulky loads．Farrono， Mil．Encyc．，L． 679.
rave ${ }^{6}$（rāv），n．［ME．，＜OF．rave，＜L．rapa， rapum，a turnip：see rape ${ }^{4}$ ．］A turnip．

Rave，aa brassik for vyne as ille is fonde
Palladius，Husbondrle（E．E．T．S．），p． 173.
rave－hook（rāv＇hưk），n．In ship－carp．，a hooked iron tool used when enlarging the butts for re－ ceiving a sufficient quantity of oakum；a rip－ ping－iron．
ravell（rav＇el or rav’l），v．；pret．and pp．raceled or ravelled，ppr．vaveling or ravelling．［Former－ ly also reavel and（as a var．of the noun）revel； early mod．E．also＊rivel，ryvell（く OF ．riuler，un ravel，く LG．）；く MD．ravelen，entangle（L．in－ tricare，Kilian），ravel（Hexam，Sewel）（uit ro－ relen，ravel out，unravel），D．rafelen，unravel， unweave，$=\mathrm{L} G$ ．reffcln，rebcln，rebbcln，unravel， unweave；origin unknown．There is no obvi ous connection with G．raffeln，snatch up，rake， raffel，a rake，grate for flax，＜raffen，snatch： see raff，raffel．］I．trans．1．To taugle；en－ tangle；entwine confusedly；involve in a tan－ gled or knotted mass，as thread or hair mingled together loosely．
Sleepe that knits vp the rauel＇d Sleene［that is，floss－silk］ of Care
he rauel＇d Sleene［that 1s，floss－silk］
Shak．，Macbeth（folio 1623）， 11.2 .37 ．
I＇ve reavell＇d a＇my yellow hair
Coming againat the wind．
Glenkindie（Clilld＇a Ballads，II．12）．
Minnts glands，which reaemble ravelled tubes，formed of basement membrane and epithelial acalea．

J．R．Nichols，Fireside Sclence，p． 186.
Hence－2．To involve；perplex；confuse．
What glory＇s due to him that could dlvide
Such ravel＇d int＇reats，has the knot untied？Wraller 3t．To treat confusedly；jumble；muddle．
They but ravel it over looaely，and pitch apon disputing againat particular conclusiona．Sir K．Digby． 4．To disentangle；disengage the threads or fibers of（a woven or knitted fabric，a rope，a mass of tangled hair，etc．）；draw apart thread by thread；unravel：commonly with out：in this sense（the exact contrary of the first sense）， originally with out，ravel out being equivalent to unravet．

Muat I ravel out
My weaved－up folly？
The fictlon pleas＇d ；thel loves I long elude；
The night atill ravell＇d what the day renew＇d．
Fenton，in Pope＇s Odyaaey，xix．
A favorite gown had been woven by her malds，of cot－ on，striped with ailk procured by raveling the gencral＇s

II．intrans．1．To become entangled or snarled，as the ends of loose and dangling threads，or a mass of loose hair．Hence－2． To become involved or confused；fall into per－ plexity．

Lest it should ravel and be good to none
Lest it should ravel and be good to none
You must provide to hottom it on me．
You must provide to hottom it on me．
Shak．，T．G．of V．，iii．2． 52 Thill，by their own perplexities Involved， They ravel more，atill lesa resolved．

Milton，S．A．，1． 305.
3．To curl up，as a hard－twisted thread． Jamieson．［Scotch．］－4．To become untwisted or disjoined，as the outer threads of a loosely made fabric or the strands of a rope；become disjoined thread by thread；fray，as a garment at the edges：commonly with out．
I ryvell out，ss sylke doth，je rivle．
Hence－5．To suffer gradual disintegration or decay．

## Do＇s my lord ravell out？do＇s he fret？ <br> Marston，The Fawne，li． 1.

And this rast Work all ravel out again
To ita first Nothing．Cowley，Devldela， 1
6†．To make a minute and careful examination in order to straighten what is confused，unfold what is hidden，or clear up what is obscure； investigate；search；explore．
It can be little pleasure to os to rave［sic ed．1660， 1671 ； ake，ed．1681，1686：read ravel 1 into the infirmitles of God aervants，and bring them upon the atage．

Bp．Sanderson，Works，L． 100. It will be needless to ravel far Into the records of elder
Decay of Christian Piety．
The humonr of ravelling into all these myatical or angled matters ．．produced infinite disputes

Sir W．Temple．

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ravel ${ }^{I}$（rav＇el or rav＇l），$n$ ．［Formerly or dial． also revel；〈ravel1，v．］1．A raveled thread； a raveling．［Rare．］

Life goes all to ravels and tatlers．Carlyle，in Froude 2．$p l$ ．The broken threads cast away by women at their needlework．Halliucll（spelled revels）． －3．In weaving，a serrated instrument for guid－ ing the separate yarns when being distributed and wound upon the yarn－beam of a loom，or for guidiug the yarns wound on a balloon；an evener；a separator．

Also，in Scoteh spelling，raivel．
ravel ${ }^{2}$（rav＇el），$v$ ．Same as rabblel．［Prov． Eng．］
ravel－bread（rav＇el－bred），$n$ ．Same as raveleत bread．See raveled．Halliwell．［Prov．Eng．］ raveledt，ravelledt，$a$ ．［＜OF．racalé，ravallé， brought low，abated，lessened in price，pp．of ravaler，ravaller，ravailler，bring down，bring low，abate，diminish，lessen in price，＜re－，back， + avaler，let down，come down：see avale．］ Lower－priced：distinctively noting wheaten bread made from flour and bran together．
The raveled la a kind of cheat bresd，but it retelneth more of the grosse snd lesse of the pure anbstance of the
Ifarrison，p．1e8．（Iallivell．） They had four different klnds of wheaten bread：the fneat called manchet，the second cheat or trencher bread， cciin［see maxline2］In Scotland maahloch The ravelled waa haken up just as lt came from the mill，flour，bran，snd ali．$A r n o t$ ，Mist．of Edín．（Jamieson．）
ravelin（rav＇lin），n．［Formerly also rav＇lin， corruptly raveling；＜OF．ravelin，F．ravelin， corruptly raveling； OF. ravelin， F.
m ．， OF ．also raveline， $\mathrm{f} .,=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．revellin $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．

revelim，〈OIt．ra－ vellino，revellino， It．rivellino，a ravelin；origin unknown；hard－ ly，as supposed， ＜L，as supposed， vallum，a wall， rampart：see dial．ravelin， dim．of ravin，a ravine，hollow： see ravine ${ }^{2}$ ．］A detached trian－ gular work in fortification，with two embankments which form a projecting angle．In the figure $B B$ is the ravelin，with $A$ ita redont，and $C C$ its ditch．$D D$ is the msin ditch of the fortress，and $E$ the pasaage giving ac－ cess from the fortresa to the raveiín．
Wals and s raveling that may safe our will erect
tect．
This book will live，it hath a genlua；
In bulwarks，fav＇link，ramparta for defence．
B．Jonson，On the Poema of Sir John Beaumont．
raveling ${ }^{1}$ ，ravelling（rav＇el－ing），$n$ ．［Verbal n．of ravell，v．］A raveled thread or fiber；a thread drawn out from a woven，knitted，or twisted fabric：as，to use ravelings for basting． raveling ${ }^{2} t, n$ ．An obsolete form of ravelin． raveling－engine（rav＇el－ing－en＂jin），$n$ ．In pa－ per－manuf．，a machine for tearing rags for making into pulp；a rag－engine or tearing－ cylinder．
ravelledt，ravelling．See raveled，raveling ${ }^{1}$ ． ravelly（rav＇el－i），a．［＜ravell $+-y^{1}$ ．］Show－ ing loose or disjoined threads；partly raveled out．［Colloq．］
Dresaed in a dark suit of clothes that looked seamed and ravelly，as if from rough contact with thorny nudergrowth． The Century，XXXIX． 444.
ravelment（rav＇el－ment），$n$ ．［＜ravelI + －ment．$]$ A pulling or drawing apart，as in raveling a fabric；hence，disunion of feeling；disagree－ ment；embroilment．
raven ${ }^{1}$（rā＇vn），n．and $a$ ．［＜ME．raven，reven， revin；pl．ravenes，refnes，remes；＜AS．hrafn， hrefn，hræmn，hremi $=$ D．raven，rave，raaf $=$ MLG．raven，rave，LG．rave $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．rabo，also hraban，raban，hram，ram，MHG．rabe，also rappe，raben，ram，ramm（forms remaining in the proper names Rapp and Wolf－ram）＝1cel． hrafn $=$ OSw，rafn，ramn $=$ Dan．ravn（not re－ corded in Goth．），a raven；perhaps，like the crow and owl，named from its cry，namely from the root seen in I．crepare，rattle：see eremitation，diserepant．The alleged etymologi－ cal connection with L．corvus，Gr．ко́ра૬，raven， L．cornix，Gr．кор́́vク，crow，Pol．kruh，a raven， Skt．kārava，a laven，is not made out．］I．n． 1．A bird of the larger species of the genus

Corvus，having the feathers of the throat lauce－ olate and distinct from one another．The plu－ mage is entirely black，with more or lesa luatrons or me－ talle ahcen；the bill sad feet are ehony－mack；the wings are pointed，the tail ia rounded，and the nostrils sare con cealed beneath large tufts of antrorse plumulea．The
voice is rancous．The common tsved is $C$ ．corax，ahout


2 feet long and 50 lnches in extent of wings．It lnhabits Europe，Asia，and some other regions，sid the Amertcan different．There sre several similar thouch distinct spe． cles of various conntrles，smong them C．cryptoleucus of western North America，which has the concealed bases of the feathers of the neck anowy－white．Ravens sre easi－ Iy tamed，and make very intelligent pets，but are thlevlah and troublesome．They may be taught to imitate apeech to some extent．In the wild atate the raven is omnivo－ rous，hike the crow ；It neata on trees，tocks，and cliffs， five greenlah eges heavily apeckled with brown snd black． fibh shades．The American raver is now almogt unknown in the eaatern parts of the Unlted States，but ia btill abundsnt in the weat．Ravens have from time immemo－ rial been viewed with auperstlious dread，being snpposed to bring bad luck and forebode desth．

## The raven himaelf is hoarse

That croaka the fatal entrance of Duocan
Under my bsttlements．Shak．，Macheth，1．5． 40. 2．A kind of fish．See sea－raven and Hemi－ tripteridx．
II．a．Black as a raven；evenly and glossily or lustrously black：as，raven locks．
of darkness till It smiled．
Milton，Comus，J． 251.
raven ${ }^{2}$（pav＇n），$n$ ．［Also ravine；early mod．E． also ravin；＜ME．ravin，ravine，ravyne，ra－ reyne，〈 OF．ravine，raveinc，rabine，prey，plun－ der，rapine，also rapidity，impetuosity，prob．$=$ Pr．rabina，＜L．rapina，plunder，pillage：see rapine，a doublet of raven ${ }^{2}$ ．］1．Plunder； rapine；robbery；rapacity；furious violence． ［Archaic．］
And whan thel herde the horne a－noon thei alaked heire reyne ama apored theire horse and amote in to the Moste with grete parme．Merin（E．E．T．S．），il． 324. Oh gods！
Why do we llke to feed the greedy raven
Why do we llke to feed the greedy raven
of theae blown men？Fletcher，Valentinian，v． 4.
2．Plunder；prey；food obtained with rapacity．
That is to aeyn，the foulia of ravyne
Were heyeat set．
Chaveer，Parllament of Fowls，1．323．
Egles，Gledes，Ravenea，sind othere Fonles of raveyne， that eten Flesche．Mrandeovle，Travels，p．as The llon ．．．filled hla holea with prey，and hls dens raven ${ }^{2}$（rav＇n），$v . \quad$［Also ravin；＜OF．rariner， seize by force，ravage，く L．＂rapinare（in deriv．）， plunder，＜rapina，plunder，impetuosity：see raven $\left.{ }^{2}, n.\right]$ I．trans．1t．To seize with rapa－ city，especially food；prey upon；ravage．See ravined．－2．To subject to rapine or ravage； obtain or take possession of by violence．
Master Carew of Antony，in hla Survay of Cornewall， Winneaseth that the Sea hath ravened from that Shire that whole Conntry of Lionesae．Hakerill，A pology，I．8，\％ 2. Woe to the wolves who seek the flock to razen snd de－
Whitier，Casssndrs Southwick
3．To devonr with great eagerness；eat with voracity；swallow greedily．

## Our natnres do pnrsne，

Like rats that ravin down their proper bane
A thirsty evil．Shak．，M．for M．，1．2． 133.
They rather may be aald to rauen then to eate it；and， holding the flesh with their teeth，cut it with r8sors of
atone．
Purchas，Pilgrimsge， p ．778． Purchas，Pilgrimsge，p． 778.
II．intrans．To prey with rapacity；show ra． acity．
Benjamin ahall ravin aa a wolf．
Gen．xilx． 27. Ravenala（rav－e－nā $\left.{ }^{\prime} l a ̣ ̆\right)$ ），n．［NL．（Adanson， 1763），from a native name in Madagascar．］A genus of monocotyledonous plants，of the order

Ravenala
Musacex，the banana family．It is charscterized wy s loculicidally three－valved sud three－celled capsule and narrow sepals and petals，three of each，sll similar and unappendaged．There are hut 2 species，nstlves one of Madagascar，the other of northern Brazil snd Gulana． In both the stem is sometimes short，with the lesves almost all radical，at other times forming a tall woody trunk reaching 30 feet high，ringed by leal－scars．The handsome nana，and are of immense size，belng considered the largest undivided leaves known，with the exception perhaps of the Vlctoria lily．The long concave lesistalks are divid． ed within into small cubical chambers，about a haif－inch quare，filled with a clear watery sap which forms s re－ reshing drink，whence the name traveler＇s－tree，used tu botanic gardens tor 1 ．Madagascariensis．The lesves are iso used as a thstch for the native huts．The large flow ors form s short many－flowered raceme within the spathe， adare and pulpy bill a whlch yields an oll．See traveler＇s－tree．
raven－cockatoo（ 1 ＇ávn－kok－a－tö＂），n．A black cockatoo．See cockatoo
ravener $\dagger\left(\mathrm{rav}^{\prime} \mathrm{n}\right.$－èr），n．［く ME．raviner，rav－ inere，ravyner，ravinour，ravynour，raveynour，＜ OF．ravincor，ravinour，＜L．rapinator，a plun－ derer，robber，＜＊rapinarc，plunder，rob：see raven ${ }^{2}$ ．］1．One who ravens or plunders；a greedy plunderer；a devourer or pursuer．
We scorne swich raviners snd honters of fouleste And then he is such s ravener after fruit．

B．Jonson，Bartholomew Fair，1．1． 2．A bird of prey．Holland．
ravening（rav＇n－ing），$n$ ．［Verbal n．of raven ${ }^{2}$ ，
v．］Eagerness for plunder；rapacity．
Your inwsrd part is inll of ravening［extortion，R． $\begin{aligned} & \text { T．} 1 \\ & \text { Tnke } x i .39\end{aligned}$ raveningly（rav＇n－ing－li），adv．In a ravening or ravenous manner；voraciously；greedily．
Lifgnirire somtymes is suidè sad helluoses，that is gried－ ily and raueningity or gluttonously to devour very much． ravenous（rav＇n－us），$a$ ．［＜OF，ravinos，ravi－ nous，ravineus，F．ravineux，violent，impetuous， $=\mathrm{It}$ ，rapinoso，ravenous，etc．，＜ML．＂rapino－ sus，＜L．rapina，rapine：see raven ${ }^{2}$ ．Cf．rapi－ nous．］1．Furiously voracious；hungry even to rage；devouring with rapacious eagerness： as，a ravcnous wolf，lion，or vulture；to be rave－ nous with hunger．
I will give the unto the ravenous birds of every sort， and to the heasts of the field，to he devoured．

Ezek．xxxix． 4.

## I wish some ravenous wolf had esten thee！

Shak．， 1 Hen．VI．，v．4． 31 2．Greedily eager for gratification；tending to rapacity or voracity：as，raccnous appetite or desire．

Are wolvish，bloody，starved，and ravenous．
Shak．，M．of V．，iv．
＝Syn．Voracious，etc．See rapacious．In a ravenous manner；with raging voracity．
ravenousness（rav＇n－us－nes），$n$ ．The state or character of being ravenous；furious avidity； rage for prey．

The ravenousness of a lion or bear are nstural to them．
Sir M．IIale．
ravenry（rā＇vn－ri），n．；pl，ravcnries（－riz）．［＜ raven $\left.{ }^{1}+-r y.\right]$ A place where ravens nest and breed or are kept．
Nothing short of a reward glven on the hatching－off of s ravenry ．．．would insure protection．

Nature，XXXVII． 602.
Ravensara（rav－en－sā＇rü），n．［NL．（Sonnerat， 1782），＜Malagasy ravin̈－dzara，said to mean ＇good leaf．＇］A genus of trees of the order Laurinex and tribe Perseacex．It is distinguished by hsving the parts of the flower in threes，two－celled an－ thers，sn enlarged perianth－tuhe closed over the ovsiry in iruit，and a seed with six lohes descending inte ss many lalse celis of the pericarp．The 3 or 4 species are smooth
aromstic trees of Madagascar．R．aromatica has s clove－ ifke fragrance throughout，and its frult，called clove－mut－ meg or ravensara－nut，is used in Madagascar as a spice． raven＇s－duck（rã＇vnz－duk），$n$ ．A fine kind of hempen sail－cloth．
ravenstone（rā＇vlı－stōn），n．［Tr．G．rabenstein，a gallows（also a black stone），＜rabe，＝E．raven，＋ stein $=$ E．stone：so called as a place where ravens （birds of ill omon）and vultures congregate． Cf．D．raven－kop，hangman，lit．＇raven－head＇： see raven ${ }^{1}$ and stone ${ }^{1}$ ．］A gallows．［Rare．］

To snd fro，as the night－winds blow，
And then sione，on the raven－stome
The raven flaps his dusky wings．
Byron，Manfred（first MS．），lit．
raver（rā＇vèr），n．［＜ME．ravare；＜rave ${ }^{1}+$ er ${ }^{1}$ ． Cf． $\mathrm{F}^{3}$ ．réveur，dreamer．］One who raves or is furious ；a maniac．

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As old decreplto persons，yong Infantes，fooles，Madmen snd Ravers．Touchstone of Complexions，p．94，（Davice．） davery $\dagger$（rā＇vèr－i），$n$ ．［＜OF．resveric，raving， dreaming：seo rave，and ef．reveric．］The act or practice of raving；extravagance of speech or oxpression；a raving．
Reject them not as the raveries of a chlld．
Sir J．Sempill，Sacril ege Sacredly Handled，Int
ravint（rav＇in），$n$ ．and $v$ ．See raven ${ }^{2}$ ．
ravine ${ }^{1}, n$ ．Samo as raven ${ }^{2}$ ．
 OF．ravine，rabine，a raging flood，a torrent，an innndation，a hollow worn by a torrent，a ra－ vine，F．ravine，ravin，a ravine；a particular use of ratine，violence，impetuosity，plunder，$<$ L．rapina，rapine，violence，plunder：see rapine， and cf．raven ${ }^{2}$ ．］ 1 t．A raging flood．
A ravine or inundstion of waters，which overcometh sll
Cotgrave．
2．A long deop hollow worn by a stream or tor－ rent of water；hence，any deep narrow gorge， as in a mountain；a gully．＝Syn．2．Glen，Gorge， etc．See valley．
ravinedt（rav＇ind），a．［Irreg．＜ravin，raven ${ }^{2}$ ， + ed ${ }^{2}$ ．］Ravenous．

Witches＇mummy，maw and gulf Of the ravin＇d salt－ses shark．

Shak．，Mscbeth，iv．1． 24.
ravine－deer（ra－vēn＇dēr），n．The goat－antelope of the Deccan，which inhabits rocky places．


Ravine－deer（Tetraceros quadricornis）．
It has many nsmes，vernaculsr snd technicsl，ss blacktoil， chikara，chousingha，kalsiepie，A ntilope chikara or quadri cornis，letraceros quadricornis，snd Tragops bennetti． raving（rä＇ving），n．［＜ME．ravynge；verbal n ．of rave $\left.{ }^{1}, v.\right]$ Furious exclamation；irra－ tional incoherent talk．
They are considered as lunatics，and therefore tolerated In their ravings．Stecle，Tatler，No． 178. raving（rā＇ving），p．a．1．Furious with deliri－ um；mad；distracted．－2．Fit to excite admi－ ration or enthusiasm；hence，amazing，intense， superlative，or the like．［Colloq．or slang．］
A letter of raving gallantry，which Orlando Furioso himself might have penned，potent with the condensed
essence of old romance．I．D＇frcueli，Amen．of Lit．，II． 202 ． The veterans liked to recsll over the old Madeira the the way of the famers vintages of the who had long gone the way of the famous vintages of the cellar．
avinglv（rā＇ving－li），adv．In a ravi ner． ner；with furious wildness or frenzy；distract－ edly．
him
Rev．T．Adams，Works，I． 283
avisablet，$a$ ．［ME．，＜OF．ruvissable，＜ravir， ravish：see ravish．］Ravenous．

And inward we，withouten fshle，
Ben gredy wolves ravisable．
Rom．of the Rose，1． 7016.
ravisantt，$a$ ．［ME．，also ravisaunt；＜OF．ravi－ sant，ravissant，ppr．of ravir，ravish：see ravish． Cf．ravissant．］Ravishing；ravening；preda－ tory．

The woll，wlde and ravisaunt，
With the schep geode so milde so lomb．
ravish（rav＇ish），$v, t$ ．［＜ME．ravissh ischen，ravisen，ravichen，$\langle\mathrm{OF}$ ．（and F ）ran，rav－ stem of certain parts of ravir，ravish，suateh away hastily，$=$ It．rapire，$<\mathrm{L}$. rapere，snatch， seize：see rape ${ }^{2}$ and rapid．Cf．ravage．］ 1 ． seize：see rape
To seize and carry off；transport or take away forcibly；snatch away．［Obsolete or archaic．］
Thsune thel seyn that he is ravissht in to snother world，where he is a grettre Lord than he was here． Mandeville，Travels，p． 254.

And the gret fray that the［they］mad in the tyme of masse it ravyched my witts and mad me ful hevyly dys－

These hairs，which thou dost ravish from my chin．
Will qulcken，snd sccuse thee．Shak．，Lear，ifi．7． 38. 2．To transport mentally；enrapture；bring into a state of ecstasy，as of delight or fear． Sore were all their mindes rauished wyth fcare，that in maner hall heside themselves they sald Golding，tr．of Cesar，fol． 173.
Thou hast ravished my heart．
Cant．iv． 9.
The view of this most sweet Paradise［Msntus］．．did even ravish my senses．Coryat，Crudities，I． 145.
My friend was ravizhed with the beauty，innocence，and sweetness that appeared In all their Isces． Addison，Freeholder，No． 47.
3．To deprive by seizure；dispossess violently： with of．

They may ravish me o my llfe，
But they canns banish me fro＇Hesven hie．
Iughie the Graeme（Child＇s Ballads，VI．57）．
And $s m$ I hiasted in my bud with tresson？
Boldly and basely of my Isir nsme ravishd．．
Beau．and Fl．，Knight of Malta，i1． 5.
4．To violate the chastity of；commit rape upon； deflower．
Their houses shall be spoiled，sud their wlves ravished．
Isa．xill． 16.
My heroes slafn，my bridsl bed o＇erturn＇d，
My daughters ravish＇d，snd my city hurn＇d，
My hleeding infsuts dash＇d sgalnst the floor．
ravish $\dagger$（rav＇ish），$n$ ．［＜ravish，v．］Ravishment ecstasy；a transport or rapture．
Most of them ．．．hsd builded thelr comfort of ssivas－ tion upon unsound grounds，viz．some upon dreams and their lives．Finthrop，Hist．New England recmstion ravisher（rav＇ish－ėr），n．［く ME．ravischour， ravissour，＜OF．raviscor，raviseur， F ．ravisseur， ravisher，〈ravir，ravish：see ravish．］1．One who ravishes or takes by violence．

Gods ！shall the ravisher displsy your hair，
While the fops envy snd the ladjes stare？$\quad$ Pope，R．of the L．，iv． 103.
2．One who violates the chastity of a woman．
Thou ravisher，thou traltor，thou Islse thice！
Shak．，Lucrece，1． 888.
3．One who or that which transports with de－ light．
ravishing（rav＇ish－ing），n．［＜ME．ravisshing， ravyschynge；verbal $n$ ．of ravish，v．］Eestatic delight；mental transport．［Rare．］
The ravishings thst sometimes from sboue do shoot
Feltham，Resolves， 11.66. ravishing（rav＇ish－ing），p．a．1．Snatching； taking by violence；of or pertaining to ravish－ ment．
Tarquin＇s ravishing strides．Shak．，Mscheth，i1．1．55． 2．Exciting rapture or ecstasy；adapted to en－ chant；exquisitely lovely；enrapturing．
Those delicfous villas of St．Pietro d＇Arens，which pre－ sent snother Genos to you，the ravishing retirements of the enoese nobility． Tle［Emerson］．．Gave us ravishing glimpses of sn idesl ander the dry husk of our New Englsnd．

Lowell，Study Windows，p． 380.
3ł．Moving furiously along；hurrying．Chau－ cer，Boëthius，i．meter 5 ．
ravishingly（rav＇ish－ing－li），adv．In a ravish－ ing manner；so as to delight or enchant．
ravishment（rav＇ish－ment），$n$ ．［＜OF．（and F．） ravissement，a ravishing，ravishment，＜ravir， ravish：see ravish．］1．The act of seizing and carrying off，or the act or state of forcible ab－ duction；violent transport or removal．－2． Mental transport；a carrying or being carried away with delight；ecstasy；rapture．

All things joy，with ravishment
Attracted by thy heauty still to gaze．
Ofilton，P．L．，V． 46
The muslc snd the bloom
And all the mighty ravishment of Spring．
Fordsworth，Sonnets，il． 1 S
3．Violation of female chastity ；rape．
In bloody death and ravishment dellghting．
Shak．，Lucrece，1． 430.
ravissant（rav＇i－sant），a．［See ravisant．］In her．，leaping in a position similar to rampant： usually noting the wolf．
Chisset，$v, t$ ．A Middle English form of ravish． Chauccr．
$\mathbf{r a w}{ }^{1}$（rầ），$a$ ．and $n$ ．［＜ME．rav，rau，ra，＜AS． lreáw，hrēw，raw，uncooked，unprepared，sore， $=$ OS．$h r \bar{a}=\mathrm{D}$. raauw $=$ MLG．rauw，rō，LG．rau $=\mathrm{OHG}$. rāo，rō，rou（raw－），MHG．rō（raw－）， G．$r o h=$ Icel．$h r a \bar{r}=$ Sw．$r \hat{a}=$ Dan．raa，raw， crude；akin to L．crudus，raw，cruentus，bloody， cruor，gore，blood（see crude），Gr．крદ́as，flesh， Skt．kravis，raw meat，krūra，cruel，hard，OSlav．
raw
krüri, Lith. Krai(jas, blood.] I. a. 1. Existing in the state of natural growth or formation; unchanged in constitution by subjection to heat or other alterative agency; uncooked, or chemically unaltered: as, rav meat, fish, oysters, etc. most fruits are eaten raw; raw medicinal substances; raw (that is, unburnt) umber.

Distijled wsters wili last fonger than raw water
On this brown, greasy napkin. tabies she is preparing for domestic consumption.
2. In an unchanged condition as regards aome process of fabrication; unwrought or unmanufactured. In this aeuae ravo is used either of substances in their primitive state, or of partiy or wholly flninged products inted for working into other forms, according to the nature of the case: as, the row materiala of a marhle ; ravo clay.

Eight thousand ballca of raw ailke are yeariy made io Eight thouaand ballca of raw aike are yeariy made in
the Iaiand.
Sandys, Travalies, p. 192. Like a csutious man of businers, he was not going to apeak raahiy of \& raw material in which he had had no
It (the Germsn mind) has supplicd the raw materiai in almost every branch of acience for the defter wits of other nations to work on.

Loncell, Among my Books, 1at ser., p. 203. 3. In a rudimental condition; crude in quality or state; primitively or coarsely constituted; unfinished; untempered; coarse; rough; harsh. Her lipa were, like raw lether, plis and blew.
The coast acene of Hoguet
, copi, Q., V. xil. 29 and bind-hatered with $s$ hazing space of rav-white all around it. The Nation, Feb., 1875, p. 84
The raw vesseis fresil from the wheef, which oniy re. quire a moderate hest to prepsre them for being giazed, are plled io the higheat chamber. Encyc. Brit., XIX. 638 , in which state it is aold for many purposes.

Wrorkhop Receipts, 2 d ser., p. 310.
4. Harshly sharp or chilly, as the weather; bleak, especially from cold moisture; characterized by chilly dampness.
Once, upous ravo aod guaty day. Shak., J. C., 1. 2. 100. Dresdfui to me was the coming home in the raw twilight, with nipped fingera snd toea.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, 1.
A raw mist roiled down upon the sea.
B. Taylor, Northern Travei, p. 15.
5. Crude or rude from want of experience, skill, or reflection; of immature character or quality; awkward; untrained; unfledged; illinstructed or ill-considered: said of pergons and their actions or ideas.
No newelie practiaed worahippinges slioweth he for hya but viteriye abhorreth them all as thinges ravee and unsaAn opinion hath apread itaeif very far in the worid, as judgment. be ripe in laith Hooker, Eccles Poity iit I have within my mind
A thousand rawe tricks of these braggiog Jack
A thouaand raw tricks of these braggiog Jacks,
Which I will practise.
Shak., M. of $V$., fil.
He had also a lew other raw Seamen, but auch as would have made better Landmen, they having served the King of Siam as Soidiers. Dainpier, Voyages, II. i. 112
His [Sherman's] division was at that time wholiy raw, no part of it ever having been in an engagement
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoira, I. 338.
6. Looking like raw meat, as from lividness or titute of the natural integument: as, a ram sore; a rat spot on a horse.

His cheeke-bones raw, and eie-pita hollow grew,
And brawney armes had loat thelt knowen might
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xii. 20
When raw flesh sppeareth in him [s leper], he shail] be unclean.

Lev. Ifif. 14.
Since yet thy cicatrice jooka raw and red
After the Daniah aword. Shake, Hamjet, iv. 3. 62.
7. Feeling sore, as from abrasion of the akin; harshly painful; galled.

And all his sinews waxen weak and raw
Through iong imprisonment.
Sec. Gent. Have you no fearfinj dresms?
Steph. Sometimes, as all hsve
Thst go to bed with raw and windy atomachs.
8. In ceram., unbaked- that is, either fresh from the potters' wheel or the mold, or merely dried without the use of artificial heat.- Raw edge, that edge of sny textile fabric which ia not floished with a aeivage. nor hemmed or bound or otherwiae aecured,
and which is therefore liahice to ravel ont. - Raw hide. See hide 2 snd ravhide.-Raw material oil, sienna, allk, etc. See the nouns, $=$ Syn, Rav, Crude, These
words, the ssme in uitimate origin and in esrlier mesnfords, the ssme in uitimate origin and in esrlier mesnpiy to food which is not yet cooked, as ravo potatoes; but
crude has lost that meaning. Row is appiled to materisi not yet manufactured, a cotton, zilk; crude rather to that

II, $n$. I. A raw article, matcrial, or product. specificaily - (a) An uncooked oyater, or an oyater of a
kind preferred for eating raw: as, s plate of raves. loq.] (b) Raw sugar. [Colifoq, or trade use.]
The stock of raws on hand on the 31 st of December, 1884, amounted to $1,000,000$ kijograms.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. 1x. (1886), p. 96
2. A raw, galled, or sore place; an established sore, as on a horse; hence, sorencss or sensitiveness of feeling or temper. [Colloq.]
Like savage hackney coschmen, they know where there
It's a tender aubject, and every one has s raw on it.
Lever, Davenport Dunn.
Here is Baynes, . . . in a dreadfuily wicked, murderous, and diasatisfled atate of mind. His chafing, bieeding tem. per is one raw; his whole soul one rage and wrath
3. In bot., same as rag1, 3 (b). [Prov. Eug] -To touch one on the raw, to irritate one by alluding to or joking him sbout sny matter in respect to which he is especiaily sensitive.
$\mathrm{raw}^{2}$ (râ), n. An obsolete or dialectal form of row ${ }^{2}$.

## Clsvera and his Highlandmen

Batlle of Killiecrankic (Chid's Ballsde, VII. 15s).
rawbonet (râ'bōn), $a$. [<raw ${ }^{1}+$ bone, $n$.] Same as rauc-boned. Spenser, F. Q., IV. V. 34.
raw-boned (rấbōnd), $a$. Having little flesh on the bones; lean and large-boned; gaunt.

Lean raw-boned rascals! who would e'er suppose They had such courage and andacity? Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.35.
rawhead (râ'hed), n. 1. A specter; a nursery bugbear of frightful aspect: usually coupled with bloody-bones.

## I was told before

My face was bad enough; but now I lool
Like Bloody-Bome and Raw-Head, to fright chiidren.
Fletcher (and another?), 1rophetess, iv. 4.
The indiscretion of servants, whose usuai method is to awe children, and keep them in subjection, by telling them of rav-head and bloody-bomes.
ocke, Edocation, 8138.
2. The cream which rises on the surface of raw milk, or milk that has not been heated. Hallizell. [Prov. Eng.]
rawhide (rấhīd), n. and a. [<raw + hide ${ }^{1}, n$.] I. n. 1. The material of untanned skins of cattle, very hard and tough when twisted in atrips for ropes or the like, and dried.-2. A riding-whip made of twiated rawhide.
II. a. Made of rawhide: as, a ranchide whip. rawish (ráaish), a. [<raic ${ }^{1}+-i s h^{1}$.] Somewhat raw; rather raw, in any sense of that word.
The rauish dsok of ciumsy winter.
Marston, ProL to Antonio's Revenge.
rawly (râ'li), adv. 1. In a raw, crude, unfinished, immature, or untempered manner; crudely; roughly.
Nothing la so prosaic aa the rowly new. 2t. In an unprepared or unprovided state.
Some crying for a sargeon, some upon their wives left poor behind them, some upon the debts they owe, some
upon their children rawly feit. Shak., Hen. V ., $1 \mathrm{lv}, 1.147$. rawness (râ'nes), n. [< ME. rawenes, raionesse, rownes; <raw ${ }^{1}+$-ness.] 1. The state or quality of being raw, in any sense.
Of what Comodity buch vee of arte wilbe in our tonnge may partely be aeene by the achoiasticall raunesse of some newiy Commen from the vaiueraties.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 2
Mnch it not most of this rawness io the use of English must come, not merey fon defective training io schoois, but from defective training at home.

Nation, XLYIII. 392.
2t. Unprepared or precipitate manner; want of provision or foresight.

Why in that rawness left you wife and chlld, iv. i.
Without teave-takiog? Shak., Macbeth, iv. 26.
rawnsaket, $v, t$. An old form of ransack.
raw-port (râ'pōrt), n. A port-hole in a small sailing vessel through which in a calm an oar can be worked.
raw-pot (râ'pot), n. A young crow. [Local, Irish.]
The crows ... feeding the young raupots that kicked up such a bobbery in therr nesta wid hanger. Char., p. 36. rax (raks), v. [< ME. raxen, roxen, rasken, rosken, stretch oneself, < AS. *racsan, raxan, stretch oneself after sleep; with formative -s (as in clcanse, rinse, etc.), from the root of rack ${ }^{1}$, stretch: see rach ${ }^{1}$.] I. trans. To stretch, or
stretch out; reach out; reach or attain to ; extend the hand to; hand: as, rax me ower the pitcher. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

He ralae, sad raxed him where he atood,
Raid of the Reidswire (Chlld's Ballads, V1. 134).
When ye gang to see a man that never did ye nae in raxing s halter [that is, hanging].
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, $v$.
So ha raxes hia hsnd scross t' tahle, an' nutters summat
Mrs. Gaskell, Syvia'a Lovers, xlifi
II. intrans. To perform the act of reaching or atretching; stretch one's self; reach for or try to obtain something. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]
raxlet, v.i. [ME. raxlen, roxlen, raselen, a var or freq. of raxen, stretch: see rax.] To stretch one's gelf; rouse up from sleep. Compare rax.

I raxled \& lei in gret affray [after a dream]
Aluterative Poems (ed. Morria), i. 1178.
Benedicite he by-gan with a boike snd hua brest knokede, Rascled and remed and routte st the laste.

Piers Plowman (C), viii. 7.
$\mathrm{ray}^{1}$ (rā), $n$. [< ME. raye, 〈OF. ray, rai, raid, rats, a spoke, ray, = Pr, rai, raig, rait, spoke, ray $=$ Sp. rayo, a spoke, ray, thunderbolt, right line, radius, radio, radius, $=P g$. raio, a spoke, ray, thunderbolt, radio, radius, $=$ It. razzo, a spoke, ray, beam, raggio, a ray, beam, radius, radio, ray; also in fem., OF. raie, F . raie, a line, stroke, $=$ Pr. Sp. raya, a line, streak, stroke, limit, boundary (see ray ${ }^{2}$ ); く L radius, a staff, rod, a beam or ray, etc.: see radius.] 1. Light emitted in a given direction from a luminous body; a line of light, or, more generally, of radiant energy; technically, the straight line perpendicular to the wave-front in the propagation of a light- or heat-wave. For different waves the rays may have different wave-iengths. Thus, in a pencil or besm of iight, which is conceived to be made up of sn indefnite the beam is monechromstlc ; but it it is of white ilh the beam is monochromstic ; but if it is of white light from that of jed to that of volet 11ght. (See radiant energy (nnder energy) spectrum.) A collection of parajlei raya constitutes a beam; \& collection of divergiag or converg ing rays a pencil.

Fuli many a gem of pureat roy aerene
The dark, unfsthomed caves of occesn hear.
2. A beam of intellectual light.

Half through the solid darkness of his soul. Pope, Duaciad, iii. 225.
3. A stripe; streak; line.

Wrought with littie raies, stresmes, or atreaka.
Baret, Alvearie, 1580 4. In geom., an unlimited atraight line. As it is esirable to give the line different names according as in is conceived (1) as a iocilu of points, (2) as 8 n intersection planes, or (o) as an ciement or aplane, idered as a jocus of poiuta a ray. But as it was found that the word did not readily gungeat that idea, owing to ther aasociationa, the practice waachanged, snd the lin so conaldered is now called a range, while the word ray is taken to mean an unifmited straight line as an eiement of a pisne. In oider geometrical writiogs ray is synon ymons with radius, while a line considered as a radia beam.
5. In bot.: (a) One of the branches or pedicels in an umbel. (b) The marginal part as opposed to the central part or disk in a head, umbel, or other flower-cluster, when there is a difference of atructure, as in many Composite and in wild hydrangeas. (c) A ray-flower. (d) A radius. See medullary rays, under medullary.-6. One of the ray-like processes or arms of the Radiata, as of a starfish; a radiated or radiating part or organ; an actinomere. See cuta under Asterias and Asteriidx.-7. One of the hard spinous or soft jointed processes which support and serve to extend the fin of a fish; a part of the skeleton of the fin; apecifically, one which is articulated, thus contradistinguished from a hard or inarticulated one called specifically a spine; a fin-ray.-8. In entom., one of the longitudina nervures or veins of an insect's wing.-9. pl In her.: (a) Long indentations or dents by which a heraldic line is broken, whether dividing two parts of the escutcheon or bounding any ordinary. Compare radiant, 3 (a). (b) A representation of rays, whether issuing from the sun or from a corner of the escutcheon, a cloud, or an ordinary. They are sometimes atraight, sometimes waving, and sometimes alternately atraight snd waving: it ia in the last form that they are usualjy represented when aurrounding the aun.Branchial ray, branchiostegal raya. See the ad-
jectives-- Caloric rays, heat-raya. See heat and specof light. See deviation.-Direct rays. see direct ittumination, under direct.-Divergent raya. See divergent.

## ray

- Extraordinary ray. See refraction.-Herschellan rays of the spectrum. See Merschelian.- Medullary ecting tubules of the kuney contained in the cortex the pyramids of Ferrein. See tubule.-Obscure rays. See obscure and spectrum.- Ordinary ray. See refrac See -itteric- Val rual iee pricupa.-
ray $^{1}$ (rā), $v$. [< OF. raier, F. rayer, mark with lines, streak, stripe, mark out, scrateh, $=\mathrm{Pr}$. raiar $=$ Sp. rayar, form lines or strokes, streak, $=$ Pg. raiar, radiate, sparkle, $=\mathrm{It}$. raggiarc razzare, radiate, also $\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. radiar $=\mathrm{It}$, raliare, radiate sparkle; < L radiare furnish with spokes or beams, radiate, shine forth, radius, a staff, rod, speke of a wheel, ray, ete.: see vay ${ }^{1}$, n., and cf. radiate.] I. trans. 1. Te mark with long lines; form rays of or in.

Unloved, the sun-flower, shining fair,
Tennyson, In Memorlam, ci.
2. Te shoot ferth or emit; cause to shine out. Shines o'er the rest, the paatoral queen, and raya Her smiles, aweet-beaming, on her shepherd-king. 3 +. To stripe.

## way yif him a feder bedde Rayed with golde

haucer, Death of Blanche, 1. 252
II. intrans. To shine forth or out as in rays. In a molten glory shrined
That rays off into gloom. Mrs Browning
$\operatorname{ray}^{2}$ (rā), n. [< ME. raye, < OF. raie, raye, F raie $=$ OCat. raja $=\mathrm{Sp}$. raya $=\mathrm{It}$. raja, razza (cf. ML. ragadia), <L. rāia, a ray; prob. orig. *ragia, akin to D. roch, rog = LG. ruche (>LG. roche), a roach, a ray, = Dan. rokke, a ray, = AS. reohhe, reohche (glossed by ML. fannus), ME. rehze, rohze, a roach: seo roach1.] 1. One of the elasmobranchiate fishes constituting the genus Raia, recognized by the flattened body, which becomes a broad disk from

its union with the extremely broad and fleshy pectorals, which are joined to each other before or at the snout, and extend behind the twe gides of the abdomen as far as the base of the ventrals, resembling the rays of a fan.-2. Any member of the order Hypotremi, Batoidei, or Raix, such as the sting-ray, eagle-ray, skate, torpedo, etc. See cuts under Elasmobranchii, skate, sting-ray, and torpello.- Beaked rays, Rhi-nobatidx.-Clear-nosed ray, Raia eglanteria.- Cownesed ray, Rhinoptera quadriloba. Also called clamcracker, corn -cracker, whipperee, etc.- Fuller or fuller's ray, Raia yullonica.-Horned ray, a ray or batoid 18 a horn-like projections on the head. See cut under devil-fish - Painted ray. See painted.- Sandy ray, Raia crrcu-laris.- Starry ray or ekate, Raia radiata..- Stingless rays, Anacanthidex. Torpedo rays, Torpedinidis. See
torpedo. (See the gencric and family names: also bishoptorped. (See the generic and fariliy names; also bishopray, butterfy-ray, eagle-ray, sting-ray.)
ray ${ }^{3}+$ (rā), $n$. [<ME. raye, ray, < OF. rei, rai, roi, array: see array, of which ray ${ }^{3}$ is in part an aphetic form.] Array; order; arrangement; rank; dress.

Wee brake the rayes of all the Romayne hoast,
And made the mighty Ceearar leaue his boast.
Yet hee [Cæsar], the worthyest Captaine euer was,
Brought all in ray and fought agayne a new, Divi. for Mage,
And apoyling all her gearea and goodly ray. and goodly ray.
Spenser, F. Q., v. ii. 50
ray $^{3}+$ (rā), v. t. [< ME. rayen; < ray3 ${ }^{3}$, n. Cf. array, $v_{\text {. , of which ray }}{ }^{3}$ is in part an aphetic form. In def. 2, the same verb used (as array also was used) in an irenical application; hence, iu comp., beray.] 1. To array.-2. Te beray with dirt or filth; daub; defile.
Fie on ... all foul waya! Was ever man so beaten?
waa ever man so rayed?
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1. 3. ray ${ }^{4} \uparrow$ (rā), $n$. [Early mod. E. also rey; < ME. raye; prob. a particular application of ray ${ }^{1}$, a stripe, line, ete.] A kind of striped eloth.

## 4979

## rch drow me among drapers

Atnoug the riche rayes ich rendered a leaaon.
Fiers Plorman (C), vii. 217.
1525. More, in the sixtcenth of Henry the eighth, Sir William Bayly then heing Maior, made a request, for that clothes of Ray (as hee alleaged) were evill wrought, his Officers might bee permitted (contrary to cuatome) for that yeere to weare dounes of one colour.

Stow, Survey of London, p. 652.
Foure yarda of broad Cloth, rowed or striped thwart with a different colour, to make him a Goune, and these we $\mathrm{ray}^{5}$ (rā), n. [Cf. MHG. reige, reie, rei, G. reihen, reigen, a kind of dance.] A kind of dance. Halliwell. [Prev. Eng.]
$\operatorname{ray}^{6}$ (rā), $n$. [Origin obscure.] A certain disease of sheep, also called scab, shab, or rubbers. ray ${ }^{7}$ t, $n$. Same as roy.

Scho tuke hir lave and went hir waye,
Bothe at barone and at raye.
erceval, 179. (IIallivell.)
Raya1, Rayah (rä'yä̀), n. [=F. rayah, raïa, Ai'. raiya, pl. ra'āyā, people, peasants, subjects, cattle, < ra'a, pasture, feed; cf. rāaya, flocks, herds. Cf. ryot, ult. the same word.] Any subject of the Sultan of Turkey whe is not a Mohammedan.
raya ${ }^{2}$ (rä' $y \ddot{a}$ ),,$n$. [E. Ind.] An Indian broadthroat of the family Eurylæmidx, Psarisomus dalhousix, inhabiting the Himalayas. The term is also one of the several generic designations which this species has received.
Rayah, $n$. See Raya1.
rayat, rayatwari. See ryot, ryotwar.
rayed (rād), a. [< ME. rayed, rayyd, rayid; < $r a y 1^{1}+-c d^{2}$.] 1. Having rays or ray-like processes, as a flower-head or an animal; specifically, in zoöl., radiate.-2. Having rays (of this or that kind): as, a many-rayed fin; a soft-rayed fish.

The third is an octagonal chapel, of which we can see but little more than the roof with its rayed tiling. Rushin. $3+$. Striped.

The sheriffs of London should give yearly rayed gowns to the recorder, chamherlain, etc.

Archzologia, XXXIX. 367.
Rayed animals. See Radiata
rayert (rā'ér), n. [<ME. vayere, くraye, striped cloth: see ray ${ }^{4}$.] A seller of ray-cloth. Piers Plowman.
rayey (rāi), a. $\left[\left\langle r a y^{1}+-e y=-y^{1}\right.\right.$.] Having or consisting of rays.

The rayey fringe of her faire eyes. Cotton, Song. ray-floret (rā'flō"ret), u. A ray-flower: used chiefly of Compositx.
ray-flower ( $\mathrm{ra}^{\prime}$ flou"èr), n. One of the flowers which collectively form the ray (see ray ${ }^{1}, 5$ (b)) ; most often, one from the circle of ligulate flowers surrounding a disk of tubular flowers in the heads of many Composita.
ray-grass (rágras), n. A good forage-grass, Lolium perenne. Also rye-grass.
rayket, $n$. and $v$. A Middle English form of
raylet. A Middle English form of raill, rail',
rayless (rā'les), a. [<ray $\left.{ }^{1}+-l e s s\right]$ 1. Without rays or radiance; unillumined; lightless; dark; somber; gloomy.

Night, sable goddess, from her ebon throne,
In rayless majesty, now stretches forth
Her leaden aceptre 0 er a slumbring world.
Young, Night Thoughts, 1. 19.
Such a rayless and chilling look of recognition.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, iv
2. In bot. and zoöl., having no rays or ray-like parts.
raymet, v. i. A Middle English form of roam. Raymond's blue. See bluc.
Raynaud's disease. See disease.
Raynaud's gangrene. Same as Raynaud's diseasc.
raynelt, $n$. A Middle English form of rain ${ }^{1}$.
rayne ${ }^{2} \dagger$, $v$. and $u$. A Middle English form of reign.
ray-oil (rä'oil), $n$. Oil prepared from the livers of batoid fishes or rays.
rayont (ra'on), n. [< F. rayon, a ray, beam, < rais, a ray: see rayt.] A beam or ray.

Shining christall which from top to base
Out of s dee wombe a thousand rayons threw 1569)]. Spenser, Visions of Bellay (ed. 1501), ii.
rayonnant (rā'o-nạnt), a. [<F. rayonnant, ppr, of rayonner, radiate, shine, < rayon, a ray: see rayon.] Radiating; arranged in the direction of rays issuing from a center. Decoration is often said to be rayonnant when, as in the case of a round dish or other circular object, the surface is divided into panels growing larger as they approach the circumference, and

## razorbill

bounded by the radil and by arcs of larger and smaller circlea.
rayonned (rā'ond), a. [<rayou + -c $\left.l^{2}.\right]$ Same as ravonnant.
aze ${ }^{2}$ (raz), $t . t$. See rase ${ }^{1}$.
raze $^{3}$ (rāz), $n$. [Origin obscure.] A swinging fence set up in a watercourse to prevent the passage of cattle. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] razed (rāzd), p. a. [Pp. of razel, v.] In her., same as ragged, 7.
razee (ra-zé'), n. [<F.rasé, cut dowa (vaisscau rasé, a vessel cut down), pp. of raser, shave, rase: see rasel, razel.] A ship of war cut down to a smaller size by reducing the number of decks.
razee (ra-zé), v. t. [< razee, n.] To cut down or reduce to a lower class, as a ship; hence, to lessen or abridge by cutting out parts: as, to razec a book or an article.
The few greatcoats remaining were materially razeed for repairing rents in other garments.

Ilver's Mag., LXXVI. 402
razor (ra'zor), n. [Early mod. E. also rasour, raser; < ME. rasour, rasoure, rasowre, rasure, a razor, く OF. (and F.) rasoir = Pr. razor $=$ OCat. rasó $=\mathrm{It}$. rasoio, $<\mathrm{ML}$. rasorium a razor (cf. rasorius, razor-fish) < L. radere, pp. rasus, serape, shave: see rase ${ }^{1}$, razel.] 1. A sharp-edged instrument used for shaving the face or head. The blade is usually made with a thick rounded back, sides hollowed or sloping to a very thin edge, and a tang by which it is pivoted to and swings freely in a twoeafed handle. The tang has a prolonga grasped and controlled the razor ia firmls razors formed on the principle of the carpenters' plane, by the uas of which the risk of cutting the skia is avoided. In Eastern countries razors are made with an immovable handle continuous with the blade. Compare rattler, 5 .

My berd, myn heer that hongeth long adoun,
That nevere yet ne felte offensioun
of rasour nor of shere.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1. 1559. 2. A tusk: as, the razors of a boar. Johnson. - Oceam's razor, the principle that ine unnecessary supposition that thlugs of a peculiar kind exist, when the ob gerved facts may be equally well explained on the supposition that no auch things exist, is unwarranted (Entia non sunt multiplicanda proter necessitatem), So called after fact Occam does not make much use of this principle act, occam does mot make mich liam Durand de St. Pourçain (died 1332).
razorable $($ rā'zor-ă-bl), a. [<razor + able.] Fit to be shaved.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Till new-born chins } \\
& \text { Be rough and razorable. } \\
& \qquad \begin{array}{l}
\text { Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. } 250 .
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

razorback (rāzer-bak), $n$. 1. A rerqual, finfish, or finner-whale, of the family Balxnopto-ridx.-2. A hog whose back has somewhat the form of a sharp ridge. This formation, accompanied by loug legs, is characteristic of breeds of hogs that have long been allowed to run wild in woods and waste places and feed upon mast, wild fruits, ete. The flesh of such swine, particularly that of the hams, is uaually of superlor
quality for the table.
The razor-back of our Southern forests is only semi-civilzed, and is altogether a more pictnresque animal. In forging ior succuent roots he has deveped a smout that a steam-ditcher. . . But the razor-back lacke the high courage of hia untamed progenitors.
Nev York Tribume, Aug. 16, 1886.
razor-backed (rä'zor-bakt), a. 1. Having a sharp back; hog-backed: as, the razor-bached buffalo, a fish, Ictiobus urus, of the Mississippi valley.-2. Having a long sharp dorsal fin which cuts the water like a razor, as the rorqual. razorbill (rä'zor-bil), $n$. 1. The razor-billed ank, or tinker, Älca or Utamania torda, so called from the deep, compressed, and trenchant bill. from the deep, compressed, and trenchant bill. of ita extent being yertically furrowed, and hooked at the


## razorbill

tip；one of the furrows is white，the hin being otherwise black the feet；the inouth is yellow．The plumage in summer，and fron the bill in winter，being white ；ther is a narrow white line from the bill to the eye，and th tipa of the secondaries are white．The btrd is about 18 nches iong，and ain extent or wings．It inhabits arctic $y$ on fish，and neata on rocky sea－coasts，laying a single bout 8 by 2 inches white or whitish spotted and blotch with different shades of brown．The flesh is eatabie． 2．The skimmer or cutwater，Rhynchops nigra Sce skimmer and Rhynchops．
razor－billed（rā＇zor－bild），$a$ ．Having a bill lik encd to a razor in any way：specifically noting certain birds．－Razor－billed auk．See razorbill，1． Razor－billed curassow，a lird of the genus Mitua，as razorbla
tor（rā＇zor－blād），$\mu$ ．A long，slim oys razor－clam（rā＇zor－klam），$n$ ．A bivalve mol lusk of the family Solenidr，especially of the genera Ensis，Solen，or Siliqua；a razor－fish or razor－shell：so called from its shape．See cut under Ensis．
razor－fish（rä＇zor－fish），$n$ ．1．A fish of the family Labridx，Xyrichthys lineatus，of the West Indies，occasional on the southern coast of the United States．－2．A related fish，Xyrichthys novacula，of the Mediterranean．－3．A razor－ clam：so called from the shape of the shell， which resembles a razor．The common razor－fish of Great Britain is Ensis siliqua，also called spout－figh snd razor－ghell．Siligua patula is a Californlan apecies，used
razor－grass（rā＇zor－grås），n．A West Indian nut－rush，Scleria scindens，with formidable cut－ ting leaves．
razor－grinder（rā＇zor－grin＂der），n．The night－ jar：same as grinder， 3 ．
razor－hone（rä＇zor－hōn），n．A fine hone used for sharpening or setting razors．See hone ${ }^{\mathrm{I}}$ ． razor－paper（rā＇zor－pă＂per），$n$ ．Smooth unsized paper coated on one side with a composition of powdered crocus and emery，designed as a sub－ stitute for a strop．
razor－paste（rā＇zor－pāst），n．A paste of emery－ powder or the likë，for spreading on the surface of a razor－strop to give it its slarpening prop－ erty
razor－shell（rā＇zor－shel），m．The shell of a ra－ zor－fish；a bivalve mollusk of the genera Eusis， Solen，or Siliqua：so called from the shape of the shell，which resembles a razor．Compare razor－fish， 3.
razor－stone（rā＇zor－stōn），$u$ ．Same as novacu－ lite．
razor－strop（rā＇zor－strop），n．An implement for sharpening razors．See strop．Also called razor－strap．
razureł（rā̀zhụ̄r），n．［＝F．rasurc，〈L．rasura， ＜radere，pp．rasus，scrape：see rase1，razel．］ See
razzia（rat＇si－ä̈），n．［＜F．razzia $=$ Pg．gazia， gaziva，a raid，＜Algerian Ar．ghazia（Turk． ghazya）（pron．nearly razia in Algiers，the in－ itial letter gh being represented by the F．r grasséyé），a military expedition against infidels， a crusade，a military incursion．］Properly，a military raid intended for the subjection or punishment of hostile or rebellious people by the carrying off of cattle，destruction of crops， etc．；by extension，any plundering or destruc－ tive incursion in force．Razzias were formerly com－ mon in Arabian countries．They were practised by the Thurkish authorities in Atgeris and other provinces against
tribes or districts which refused to pay taxes；and the tribes or districts which refused to pay taxes；and the
word was adopted，and the practice continued for a time， word was adopted，and the practice continue
by the French in Algeris after its conquest．
It wss probable he should hand the troops over to John Jones for the razzia sgainat the Moulvie．

W．H．Russell，Diary in India，II．27．
Rb．The chemical symbol of rubidium．
R．C．An abbreviation of Roman Catholic．
R．D．An abbreviation（a）of Royal Dragoons； （b）of Rural Dean．
R．F．An abbreviation（a）of Royal Engineers； （b）of Rayal Exchangc．
$\mathrm{re}^{\mathrm{I}}$（rā），$n$ ．［See gamut．］in solmization，the syllable used for the second tone of the scale． In the scale of C this tone is D －a tone which is therefore sometimes called re in France and Italy．
$\mathbf{r e}^{2}$（rē），$n$ ．［L．，abl．of res，thing，case，matter， affair：seeres ${ }^{2}$ ．］A word used in legal language in the phrase in re：as，＇in rc Bardell vs．Pick－ wick，${ }^{\text {＇in }}$ the case of Bardell against Pickwick： often elliptically re：as，re Bardell vs．Pick－ wick；re Brown．
re－［ME．re－＝OF．rce，F．re－，ré－$=$ Sp．Pg．re－ $=$ It．re－，ri－，〈L．$\cdot \subset$－，before a vowel or $h$ gen－
crally red－，but later also re－（tho form red－also occurring in red－dere，render，and，assimilated， in rel－ligio，religion，rel－liquiz，relies，rec－eiderc， fall back，and with a connecting vowel in redi－ rivus，living again），an inseparable prefix，back， again，against：see def．The OF．and It．form $r c$－often appears as ra－by confusion with the true ra－（＜L．re－$+a d-)$ ，and the following con－ sonant is often doubled，as in OF．reppoller，＜ L．repsllere，repel；It．rappresentare，＜L．reprex－ scntare，represent；etc．Words with the prefix ra－in OF．usually appear with $r e$－in E．，except when the accent has receded，as in rally1．］An inseparable prefix of Latin origin（before a vow－ el usually in the form red－），meaning＇back，＇ ＇again．＇It occurs in s great number of verbs and derived adjectives and nouns taken from the Latin，and is also com－ mon as an Engitsh formative．It denotes（a）a turniog back （＇againat＇），as in reluctunt，repugmant etc．；（c）restora－ tion to a former state（＇back，＇ragain，＇English un－2），as in sestitution，relegate，redintegrate or reintegrate，snd with 8ome words of non．Latin origin，as in recall，remind，renew， etc．；（（d）transition to sn opposite state，as in reprobate，
retract，reveal，etc．；（e）repetition of sa sation（＂agsin＇） retract，reveal，etc．；（e）repetition of sa sction（＂again＇），
as ta revise，resume etc，becoming in this ass an extrene as in revise，resume，etce，becoming in this ase an extreme．
ly common English formative，appltcable to any English ly common Eng lish formative，appitcable to any English verb whatever，whether of Latin origin，as in react，reèn－ ter，recreate，readdress，reappear，reproduce，seunite，etc． redye，refil，refit，reheat，relight，reline，reload，reselt，re． write，etc．In many words taken from the Latin，efther directly or throngh the Old French，the force of re－（red．） has been lost，or is not diatinctly feit，in Engliah，as in re－ ceive，reception，recommend，recover2，reduce，redeem，recu－ perate，recreatel，refer，rejoice，relate，religion，remain，re－ words contsining a radical element not paite，and other Words contsining a radical element not used in the par－
ticular sense concerned，or not nsed at all in English ticular sense concerned，or not used at ali，in English． from Engish formations with the clear preflis re again often written distinctively with a hyphen，as in re－coner，re－ create，etc．In many instances the prefli，by ahifting of ac． cent and change of sound，or loss of sdjacent elements，loses the character of a prefx，as in rebel，a．，relic，relict，remnant， rest2，restive，etc．，and in words from Old French in which the prefix re－combines with the prefix $a$－in the form ra－， not recognized as an Engltsh pretix，as in rallyl，rabate， etc．In some other words also re－is reduced to $r$ ，as in The prefix $r$－is foand in many words formed in Old French from non－Latin elementes，as in regret，regard，recoard，etc． As an Englishl formstive re－may be prefixed to a primitive verb，adjective，or noun，or to derivatives，indifferentiy， and such secondary forms as reëstablishment，reaction，etc．， may be analyzed either as $r e-+$ establishment，$T e$－+ action，
otc．，or as reestablish + ment，react $+i$ ion，etc．Prefixed etc．，or as reiestablish + －ment，react＋－ion，etc．Preflixed
to a word beginning with e，re－is separated by a hyphen， to a word beginning with e，re－is separated by a hyphen，
as reestablish，reeestate，reedify，etc．；or else the second $e$ has a dieresis over it：：as，recistablish；reembark，etc．The hyphen is also somettmea used to bring out emphatically the aense of repetition or iteration：as，sung and re－sung． The dieresis is not nsed over other vowels than $e$ when re－ is preflxed：thna，reinforce，reunite，reabolish．
reabsorb（rē－ab－sôrb＇），v．t．［＝F．réabsorber： as re－+ absorb．］To draw or take in anew by absorption，imbibition，or swallowing，as something previously ejected，emitted，or put forth．
During the embryo atage of the higher vertebrata tem－ porary organg sppear，serve their purpose awhile，and are aubsequently reabsorbed．

II．Spencer，Social Statics，p． 458. reabsorption（rē－ab－sôrp＇shon），n．［＝F．ré－ absorption；as re－＋absorption．］The act of reabsorbing，or the state of being reabsorbed． reaccommodateł（rē－a－kom＇ọ－dāt），v．t．［＜re + accommodate．$]$ To readjust ；resettle；bring into renewed order．
King Edward，．．．discovering the Disturbance made by the Change of Place，instantiy sends to charge that Part，withont giviag them Time to re－acconmodate them－
Beives．
Baker，Chroniclea，p． 121 reaccuse（rè－2ֵ－kūz＇），v．t．［＜re－＋accuse．］To accuse again or afresh；make a renewed accu sation against．

> Her'ford, Nortolk for words of treason heere had us'd. Daniel. Civil Wa

Daniel，Civil Wars，i． 60
reach ${ }^{1}$（rēch），$v_{.}$；pret．and pp．reached（for－ merly raught），ppr．reaching．［Also dial．，with shortened vowel，retch，and unassibilated reck； ＜ME．rechen（pret．raughte，raghte，raght，rehte， rcahte，pp．raught，raust），＜AS．r＂्̄xcan，r＂̄̄cean （pret．r解hte），reach，get into one＇s power，$=$ OFries．reka，retsia，resza $=$ MD．reijcken， $\mathbf{D}$ ． reiken $=$ MLG．reken，LG．reiken $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．reihhen， reichen，MHG．G．reichen，reach，extend，stretch out．The word has been more or less associat－ ed with the group to which belong rack ${ }^{1}$ ，rake ${ }^{1}$ rax，retch 1 ，etc．，Goth．rakjan，etc．，stretch，and L．reg－ere，por－rigerc，Gr．opé $\gamma \varepsilon \iota \nu$ ，stretch，but an orig．connection is on phonetic grounds improb－ able．］I．trans．1．To hold or stretch forth； extend outward．
Reach hither thy flnger，and behold my hands；and reach hither thy hand，and thrust it into my side． $\begin{gathered}\text { John } x x .27 .\end{gathered}$


2．To deliver by or as if by the outstretched hand；hand out or over；extend out to．
Ftrat，Christ took the bread in hia hands；accondarily， ho gave thanks；thirdy，he broke it ；fourthty，he raught Tymdale，Ans．to Sir T．More，etc．（Parkcr Soc．，1850）， The prince he reacht Robin ITood a blow．
Robin Hood and the Stranger（Child＇s Bsllads，v．415）． So；now，methinks，Reach a chair； Shak．，Hen．VIII．，Iv． 2.3.
I atand at one end of the room，and reack things to her steele，spectator，No． 137. 3．To make a stretch to；bring into contact by or as if by stretching out the hand；attain to by something held or stretched out：as，to reach a book on a shelf；to reach an object with a cane．
Ha slough man and horse whom that he raught with his 8 that he heilde with bothe hondes． Merlin（E．E．T．S．），if． 288.
Wilt thou reach stars，becanse they ahine on thee？
4．To take，seize，or move by stretching out the hand，or by other effort．

Than Troiell with tene the tourfer beheid，
Reiches his reynis \＆his roila［rowill
Destruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），1． 10215.
The damesell hym thanked，and raught hym vp be the
Lest therefore his now bolder hand Reach also of the tree of life，and eat， 5．To attain to by movement or progress ；ar－ rive at，physically or mentally；come or get to： as，to reach a port or destination；to reach high office or distinction；to reach a conclu－ sion by study or by reasoning．
And through the Tyrrhene Sea，by atrength of toling oars， Raught Italy at last． rayton，Polyolbion， 1.325 ．
He must have reached a very advanced age．
Barham，Ingoldshy Legends，I． 98 ．
He［Danie］has ahown us the way by which that coun－ try far beyond the stars may be recched．

Lowell，Among my Books， 2 d ser．，p． 124.
6．To extend to in continuity or scope；stretch or be prolonged so as to extend to，literally or figuratively；attain to contact with or action upon；penetrate to．

There is no mercy in mankind csn reach me．
Fletcher，Bonduca，iv． 3.
Thai reaches blame，but rather merits praise．
Mivtom，$P$ ．L．，ili． 697.
The loss might be repaired sgain；or，if not，could not however destroy us by reaching us in our greateat and
highest concern．
South，Sermons，II． t ．
When he addresses himaelf to bsttie against the guar－ dan aogels，he stands like Tenerifte of Atas；his cative． 7．To come or get at；penetrate or obtain ac－ cess to；extend cognizance，agency，or influ－ ence to：as，to reach a person through his van－ ity．
The fewness and fulness of his［George Fox＇s］words have often struck even atrangera with sdmiration，as they nsed to reach others with consolation．

Penn，Rise and Progress of Quakerr， v ．
It is difflcuit indeed in some places to reach the senae of
He［Atterbury］could be reached only by a bill of paina and penalties．Macaulay，Francis Atterbury． 8†．To attain to an understanding of ；succeed in comprebending．

But how her fawntng partner fell I reach not，
But how her fawning partner tell reach not，
Unleas caught by some springe of his own settng．

> Sir P. I reach you vot. Lady P. RIqht, sir, your policy May bear it through thus.

B．Jonson，Volpone，iv．I．
II．intrans．1．To stretch；have extent in course or direction；continue to or toward a term，limit，or conclusion．

By hym that rauhte on rode［the cross］． And he dreamed，and behold a ladder aet up on the
earth，and the top of tt reached to heaven． Thus far the fable reaches of Proteus，and his flock，at Bacon，Phystcal Fables，vif．，Expl．
reach
They [consequences] reach only to thase of their posterity who sbet their forefathers crime, and continue In.
their infldelity.
$\boldsymbol{D p}$. Atterbury, Sermons, II. $\mathbf{v}$.
There are the wide-reaching views of fruitful valleys and of empurpled hill-sides [Places.
In the distance . . . the mountains reach away in falnt and fainter shades of purple sind brown
Harper's Weekly, Jan. 19, 1899. 2. To extend in amount or capacity; rise in quantity or number; amount; suffice: with to or unto.
What may the king's whole battle [armyl reach unto?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. I. 129. Every one wss to pay his part sccordlng to his propor-
tion towards yo purchass, \& all other debts, what ye profite of ye trade would not reach too

Bradford, Plymouth Planfation, p. 215. A very exceptionsl grant was made, two fifteenths snd
tenths first, and then another sum of the same aniount, reaching, sccording to Lord Bacon, to £120,000.

Stubbs, Medieval snd Modern Hist., p. 360.
3. To make a streteh to or toward something, as with the hand or by exertion; stretch lorward or onward; make a straining effort: as, gain.

Ful semely after hire mete she roughte.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., L. 136.
He slytte the shelde as fer as that he raught, sad the kynge Bsu sente hym s stroke with Corsheuse, his goode
swerde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), 1 i. 344. One may reach deep enough, and yet
Shak., T. of A.,
ind little.
Oft the firat that (without right or reason)
Attempt Rebellion and do practice Treason,
And so at leagth are instly tumbled down
Beneath the foot, thst raught sboue the Crown.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i.
Why was I not contented? Wherefore reach
At things whlch, but for thee, o Latmlan!
Had been my dreary death? Keate, Endymion, III.
4. To attain; arrive; get, as to a point, destination, or aim.
Festus. .- whose ears were unscqualnted with such matter, heard hlm [the apostle Psul], but could not reach
unto that whereof he spake. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Ill. 8 . The wind heing very great st S . W., he could reach no farther than Cape Ann harbour that night.

Winthrop, Hist. New Eagland, I. 115. 5ł. To turn; start forth.

Up he sterte, and on his weye he raughte,
Til she agayn hym by the lappe caughte. Chaucer, Troilus, II. 447. 6. Naut., to sail with the wind free. reach ${ }^{1}$ (rêch), $n$. [< reach $\left.{ }^{1}, v.\right] ~ 1$. A continuous stretch or course; an uninterrupted line of extension or continuity: as, a reach of level ground; an inland reach of the sea; a reach of a river (a straight course between bends); a reach of a canal (the part between locks, having a uniform level).

And, on the left hand, hell
With long reach interposed. Jfilton, P. L., x. 322.
The silver Phes's glittering rills they lost,
And dkimm'd along by Fis'
And skimm'd along by Elis sacred coast,
Then cantlons through the rocky reaches wind,
And, turniog sudden, shus the death designed. Pope, Odyssey,

## Beside the river's wooded reach.

Tennysom, In Memoriam, Ixxi.
2. Limit or scope of stretch or extension; power of reaching by the outstretched hand or any other agency; the act of or capacity for reaching: as, the reach of the arm; to be within one's reach, or within the reach of the law.
All others have a dependent being, snd within the reach
of destruction.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burlsl, $v$. of destruction.
Out of the reach of danger, he [Junius] has been bold; Johnson, Thonglits on late Trans. In the Fsikland Islands. Poor the reach,
The undisguised extent, of mortal sway I
Wordsioorth, Canute snd Alfred, on the Ses-Shore. The study of spectra has opened a new world of research, sud sdded some such reach to our physics and chemistry as the telescope brought to Young, The Sun, p. 6i. Most of the villages of Egypt sre situated upon emi-
nences of rubbish, which rise a few feet sbove the reach nences of rubbish, which rise s few feet sbove the reach
of the inundation. $\boldsymbol{E} . W$. Lane, Modern Egyptlans, I. 24 . 3. Effective extent or scope; range of capacity or ability; power of accomplishment; grasp; penetration; comprehension.
Men more sudacious and precipitant then of solld and
Jeep reach. Be sure yourself snd your own reoch to know,
How far your genius, taste and learning co. Pope, Essay on Criticism, 1. 153.
Groves that Inapire the Niglitingale to trill
And modulate, with subtle reach of skill
Elsewhere unmatched, her ever-varying la
Wordsworth, sonnets, ill. 6.

4981
His [Wordsworth's] mind had not that reach and eleLowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 241. 4. A reaching out for something; forceast in aim or purpose; a scheme of effort for some end. I have brains
That beat above your reaches.

Flecther, Mad Lover, i. 1.
The Duke of Parma had particular reaches snd ends of hia own underhand to cross the design. Bacon.
Think hesven s world too high for oun low reaches,
Chapman, Cress snd Pompey, iv,
5. The pole connecting the rear axle to the bolster of a wagon or other vehicle: a cou-pling-pole. See cut under hound, 7.-6. Naut., the distance sailed between tacks: same as board, 13 (c).-7. An extended point of land; a promontory. [Local, U. S.]-Head reach, the reach ${ }^{2}$ (rēch), v. A variant of retclu${ }^{2}$. [Prov. Eng.]
reachable (récha-bl), a. [< reach $1+$-able.] Capable of being reached; within reach.
reacher (rē'chèr), n. 1. One who or that which reaches, or is capable of or serves for reaching.
Hold In your rapier; ; for, though I have not a long reach. , I have a short hitter. Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. sad Eng. He . . . spoke to Jennings, the reacher of the records, that he should let him have soy record.

Life of A. Wood, p. 205.
2f. An exaggeration; a "stretcher." [Slang.] I can hardly believe that reacher, which snother writeth of him, that "with the palms of his hands he could touch his knees, though he stood upright.
reaching-post (réching-pōst), n. In rope-making, a post fixed in the ground at the lower end of a rope-walk.
reachless (rēch'les), a. [<reach1 + -less.] Beyond reach; unattainable; lofty.

To raise her silent and inglorious name
Unto s reachlesse pitch of praises hight.
Unto \& reachlesse pitch of praises hight.
Bp. Hall, A DeAance to Envy. reach-me-down (rēch'mē-doun'), $a$. [<reachı ${ }^{1}$, $v .,+m e$, indirect object, + down ${ }^{1}$, adv. Cf pich-me-up.] Ready-made. [Colloq., Eng.]
You know in the Psisis Royal they hang ont the most splendid reach-medown dressing-gowns, wastcosts, sud
so forth.
Thackeray, Philip, xxip. reacquitef (rē-a-kwīt'), v.t. [くre-+ acquite.] To pay hack; give a return to or for; requite. You shall assuredly find the gentleman very honest and
hankful, and me resdy to re-acquite your courtesy and fathsnkfnl, and me resdy to re-acquite your court
vour to him so shewn, la that I possibly may.
G. Harvey, Fonr Letters, i.
react (rê-akt'), v. [<re- + act, v. Cf. F. réagir, react.] I. trants. To act or perform anew; renact: as, to react a play.
II. intrans. 1. To exert, as a thing acted upon, an opposite action upon the agent.
If fire doth heste water, the water reacteth againe
upon the fire snd cooleth it.
Sir K. Digby, Treatise of Bodies (1644), xvi. Oreat minds do indeed re-act on the society which has
made them what they are: but they only pay with intermade them what they are; but they only pay with inter-
Macaulay, Dryden.
Mat they have recelved. Every oplnlon reacts on him who uttera it. It is s threadball thrown at a mark, but the other end remains in the thrower's bag. 2. To act, after being acted upon, in a manner directly opposed to the first action, and in increased measure. Thas, when the body has been chiled by a bath, it is said to react in becoming wsrmer astes the mind to grester efforts, the mind is sald to react 3. To act mutually or reciprocally upon each other, as two or more chemical agents.
reaction (rē-ak'shon), u. $\quad[=\mathrm{F}$. réaction $=\mathrm{Sp}$. raccion $=$ Pg. reação $=$ It. reuzione; as re- + action.] 1. Any action in resistance or response to the influence of another action or power; reflexive action or operation; an opposed impulse or impression.
Of reaction in locall motion, that esch agent must suffer
In scting and sct In suff fing Sir $K$. Dighy, Trestise of Bodies (1644), xvi, Sense belng nothing else, as some conceit, but motion, or rather re-action of a body pressed npon by snother
body. Dr. M. More, Immortal. of Sonl (1662) i. 12. Attack is the re-action; I never thlok 1 have hit hard, Every trespass produces a reaction, partly general and partly special - 8 reaction which is extreme in proportion
2. In dynamics, a force called into being along with another force, being equal and opposite to it. All forces exist in pairs; snd it is a fnudamental law (Newton's third law of motion) in mechanics that
"sction and reaction are always equal snd contrary," or

## read

that the mutual sctions of two bodles sre always equal and exerted in opposite directions. Thls lsw was annonneed, In the form that the quantlyy of motion is pre-
scrved in sll percussion, simultaneously in 1669 by Chrisscrved in sll percussion, simultaneously in 1669 by Christian IIuygens, John Wallls, and Sir christop
bnt was experlmentally proved by Wsllis only.
3. Action contrary to a previous influence, gencrally greater than the first effect; in politics, a tendency to revert from a more to a less advanced policy, or the contrary.
The violent reaction which had lald the Whig party prostrate was followed by a still more violent reaction in
the opposito direction.
Mraulay, Hist. Eng., II.
4. In chem., the mutual or reciprocal action of chemical agents upon each other.- Achilles tendon reaction, the contraction of the calr-muscles evoked hy tapping the Achilles tendon.-Amphigenous, am-
photeric, etc., reaction. See the adjectives - Colorpeaction in chem. irenction whlch csuses a. characterIstic development or change of color: nsed in testing.-Diazo-reaction. Ssme as Ehrlich's reaction,-Ehrlich's reaction, a reaction th the urine of typlioid and other patlents in which it strikes a deep dark red on being irested with a mixture contalning sodium nitrite, sulphanilic acld, and hydrochloric acid, and slksllinized with mmonia. Also cslled Ehrlich's test, and diazo-reaction.Law of action and reaction. See action. - Paradoxeration, a modification of the normal reaction of nerve snd mnscle to electric stimuli, observsble in cases where the lesion lles in the motor nerve or its immediate central or peripherai terminstlons. The complete form presents (a) total loss of Irritability of the nerve below the lesion; (b) on direct stlmulation of the muscle, (1) loss of irritability for very brief currents, such as Inductlon-shocks; (2) retention and even lucrease of irritability for making snd breaking of currents or longer duration (this galvanic irritability also hecomes lost in the terminsl stages of the
severest forms); (3) lacrease of irritablity for making currents st the anode as compared with the cathode, so that the anode closing contraction may exceed the cathode closlng contraction ; (4) s slugg ishness of contraction snd relsxation.
reactionary (rẹ-ak'shon-ă-ri), a. and n. [=F. réactionnaire; as reaction + -ary.] I. a. 1 . Of or pertaining to reaction in general ; consisting of or characterized by reflex or reciprocal action; reactive.
The reactionary excltement that gave her a proud selfmastery had not suhsidided.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 20. Specifically-2. Of or pertaining to political reaction; favoring reaction: as, reactionary principles or movements.
The poverty sud suffering of millions of the working classes came In aid of the reactionary party and the more

II. n.; pl. reactionarics (-riz). A promoter of reaction; specifically, one who attempts to check, undo, or reverse political action.
The reactionaries and conservatives of Sweden-and there sre many of them in this old country - are atraid that free Norwsy will lesd Sweden into the path or refras. Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 804. reactionist (rē-ak'shon-ist), n. [< reaction + -ist.] A favorer of reaction; an advocate of old methods or principles; a reactionary.

Those who sre not afrsid of the nicknanue of reactionists will be slow to condenin her (Anstria) for the maintensace of a principle on which she has grown into power.
reaction-period (rë̀-ak'shon-pë" ri-od), $n$. Same as reaction-time.
reaction-time (rē-ak'shon-tīm), $n$. The time between the application of a stimulus and some reaction, as when a signal is rendered on the perception of somesensation. The reduced reactiontime is the part of this which is consumed in perception misslon and in the period of muscular latency.
reaction-wheel (rộ-ak'shon-hwêl), $n$. See turbine.
reactive (rề-ak'tiv), $a$. [=F. réacitf; as react + -ive. $]$ Pertaining to or causing reaction; acting reflexively or reciprocally; resulting from reflex action.

Ye fish, assume a voice, with praises fill
The hollow rock snd loud reactive hill.
Knowledge of Sanscrit , will be kept aliv, in reactive influence of Germany and England.

Maine, Village Communitles, p. 25.
This equilibration between new outer forces and reac. live Inner forces, which is thus directly produced in indi-
vidnals.
$H$. Spencer, Yrin. of Biol., $\$ 296$. reactively (rệ-ak'tiv-li), adv. By reaction.
reactiveness (rệ-ak'tiv-nes), $n$. The quality of being reactive.
reactivity (rē-ak-tiv'i-ti), n. [<reactive + -ity.] The state of being reactive; the process or course of reaction, as from a diseasedcondition.

The occurrence of colour, therefore, is more frequently than not concomitant with a high degree of reactivity. read ${ }^{1}$ (rēd), $r . ;$ pret. and pp. read (red), ppr.
reading. [Early mod. E. also reed, reede, rede;

## read

ME. reden, earlier reden, rathen, rothen (a weak verb, pret. redde, radde, pp. red, rad, i-rud), < AS. (a) r $\bar{x} d a n ~(a ~ w e a k ~ v e r b, ~ p r e t . ~ r \bar{x} d d e, ~ p l ~, ~$
 (b) r"̄̈dan, Anglian also rēdan, rêthan (a strong redupl. verb, pret. reórd, pp. rēden; found only in poet. or Anglian use), counsel, advise, con sult. etc., read (a writing, whether aloud or to oneself), $=$ OS. rādan (pret. rēd, pp. girādan), counsel, take counsel upon, provide, $=$ OFries, rêda (pret. rēd), counsel, $=$ MD. D. raden, counsel, adviso, interpret, guess, $=\mathrm{MLG}$. rāten, LG raten, counsel, advise, $=\mathrm{OHG}$. rātan, MIGG. rā ten, G. raten, rathen (pret. riet, rieth, pp. geraten, gerathen), counsel, advise, interpret, guess, $=$ Icel. rādha (pret. rēdh, pp. rādhinn), counsel, advise, etc., $=$ Sw. ráda, counsel, advisc, prevail, ra, can, may, $=$ Dan. rande, counsel, rule, control, also interpret, = Goth. *rēdan, in comp. ga-rēdan (pret. ga-rairōth), provide for; perhaps akin (having then an orig. present formative -d) to L. reri (pp. ratus), think, deem, consider: see rate ${ }^{2}$, ratio, reason. Some compare Skt. $\sqrt{ }$ rādh, be successful, Russ. radŭ, glad, happy, ready, Lith. rodas, willing, etc. Hence read $1, n$, riddle ${ }^{1}$, aread, ete. The verb read in the already obsolete sense 'counsel, advise,' was much affected by Spenser, and in the early modern and ME. spelling rede which he used has likewise been much affected by his archaizing imitators; but there is no historical ground for a difference in spelling. The pret. read (red) should be written red, as it was formerly; it is exactly parallel with led, pret. of lead1, and with let, pret. of let ${ }^{1}$ (inf. formerly lete, with long vowel).] I. trans. 1t. To counsel; advise; recommend.

And ahe thus brenneth bothe in love and drede,
So that she nyste what was hest to rede.
Chaucer, Troilns, Iv. 679.
And seththe he radde religioun the rule for to holde and beo stiward in oure stude til ze be stonwet betere

II 3e be stonwet betere."
'iers Plouman (A), v. 38.
Te may read constancy and fortitude
To other aonls. B. Jonson, Poetaster, j. 1 If there's a hole in a' your coats,

Burns, Capt
My Ladye reads you swith return
Scott, L. of L. M., tv. 22.
2. To teach; instil, as a lesson.

## Are these the arts,

Robin, you read your rude ones of the wood,
To countenance your quarrels and mistaking B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ji. 2.
3. To explain the meaning of ; explain; interpret; make out; solve: as, to read a riddle; to read a dream.

## Joseph, . . . he that redde so The kynges metynge, Pharao

Chaucer, beath of Blanche, J. 281.
Did you draw bonds to forfeit, sign to break?
Or mnst we read you quite from what you speak?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { quite from what you speak? } \\
& \text { Donne, Expostulation (ed. 1819). }
\end{aligned}
$$

I'll read your dresm, sister," he says, 'I'll read it into sorrow. The Braes o' F'arrow (Child's Ballads, III. 71). I can read my uncle's riddle. Scott, Waverley, lxii. 44. To declare; tell; rehearse.

That hast my name and nation redd aright.
5†. To suppose; guess ; imagine; fancy. Right hard it was for wight which did st heare
To read what manner musicke that mote bee To read what manner musicke that mote bee. Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 70. (Nares.) 6. To understand by observation or scrutiny; acquire a knowledge of (something not otherwise obvious) by interpreting signs or indications; study out; interpret: as, to read the signs of the times; to read the sky or a person's countenance.

> Who is 't can read a woman?

Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 4s.
Read noble objects. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Let thy sitious eye } \\ & \text { Quarles, Emblems, v. } 8 .\end{aligned}$ 7. To discover by observation or scrutiny; perceive from signs or indications.

Those about her
From her shall read the perfect waya of honour.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 5. 38 Let vs looke backe to Adam, who in this wicked fruit of for the sinne of his sonle. Purchas, lijgrimgere pe

All the gazers on the skjes
Read not in fair heaven's story
Than they might in her bright eyes.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, $x$.

If once the reality of the phenomena were established, we should all be able to read each other's secrets

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II, 10.
8. (a) To observe and apprehend the meaning of (sometling written, printed, inscribed, or stamped in letters or other significant characters); go over with the eyes (or, in the case of the blind, with the fingers) and take in the meaning of (significant characters forming or representing words or sentences); peruse: as, to read a book, newspaper, poem, inscription, or piece of music.

He . . . radde it over, and gan the Jetre fold.
A man of Ethiopis ... aitting in hia chariot read. 1085 A man of Ethiopia . . . aitting in hia chariot read Esaias
the prophet.
Acts viii. $27,28$. prophet.

Acts Viii on 28
I heard of a late Secretary of State that could not read the next Morning his own IIand-writing.
In his short life and without ostontation had in truth read , sore withont ostentation, he [Sheljey] who, with pompona parsde, prides himelf upon this stidy lone. Kogg, in Dowden'a Shelley, I. 73
(b) To note the indication of (a graduated instrument): as, to read a thermometer or a circle.-9. To utter aloud: said of words or sounds represented by letters or other significant characters.
The king . . . read in their ears all the words of the $2 \mathbf{~ K i}, ~ x x i i j .2$ In their Synagogues they make one of the best sort to 10. To peruse or study (a subject in the books written about it); learn through reading: as, to read law or philosophy; to read science for a degree; to read the news; we read that the meek shall inherit the earth.

Chyffe of folls, men yn bokys redythe,
Able yn his foly to holde residence,
Ys he that nowther God lonethe nor dredethe,
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S. extra ser,
At Therico, as it is red, our Lord dyde many grete myrales. Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage,
11. To perceive or assume in the reading or study of a book or writing (something not expressed or directly indicated); impute or import by infercnce: as, to read a meaning in a book which the author did not intend; to read one's own notions into a book; to read something between the lines.
Nascent philosophy and dswning acjences are read into
he sacred literature. Maine, Early Law and Cuatom, i. After their usual manner of speculating about primitive practices, men read back developed ideas into undeveloped minds. $\quad$ II. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., 8846.
12. To affect by reading so as to bring into a pecified condition: as, to read a child asleep; to read one's self blind.

No, no ; give him a Young Clark's Guids. What, we
shall shall lave you read yourself into s Humour of rambling and fighting, and studying military Discipline, and wear-
ing red Breeches.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, ifi. I. $13 \dagger$. To read about.

> Of the fynest stones faire That men rede in the Lapidaire.

Chaucer, House of Fame, 1. 1352.
To read (one) a chapter. See chapter.- To read one's self in, in the Church of England, to read the I'hirty-nine rticles of Religion, and repeat the Declaration of Assen to the Articles, Prayer-book, and Ordinary) prescribed b sw, which ts required of every fncumbent on the first Sundsy on which he officiates in the church of hia benefice, or on aoma other Sunday appointed and allowed by
On the following Sunday Mr. Arabin was to read him-
self in at hia new church.
Trollope, Barcheater Towera, $\times \times \mathrm{xl}$. To read out of, to expel from, or declare no longer to belong to (some organizstion), by proclamation of any kind: as, to read s person out of a political party.
II. intrans. 1 4 . To counsel; advise; give advice or warning.
"Syr," he seyd, "now hane I redd;
Ete we now, snd make vs glad,
The And enery man fle care.
Arthur (Chlld's Ballada, I. 22),
A monster vife whom God and man doea hate:
As for this carping girl, Iphigena,
Take her with theg to bear thee company,
And in my Jand I rede be aeen no more.
Greene, Alphonsus, iL
2 2. To speak; discourse; declare; tell.
Sojourned hath this Mars, of which 1 rede,
In chambre amyd the paleya prively.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, 1. 78.
3. To peruse something written or printed; acquire information from a record of any kind. I have read of Caligula's Horse, that was made Consul. Hozell, Letters, 1. v. 37.
To read well - that is, to read true books in a true spirit
readable
4. To utter aloud the words of something written or printed; cnunciate the words of a book or writing.

So they read in the book of the Jaw of God distinctiy,
5. In musie: (a) To perform or render music at first sight of the notes: applied to either vocal or instrumental performance: as, he plays well, but reads very slowly. (b) To perform or render music in a particular way; put a certain expression upon it; interpret it: used of a performer or conductor.-6. To give a recital or lecture; rehearse something written orlearned: as, to read before a public audience.

For, if I take ye in hand, I shall dissect you,
And read npou your phlegmatic dnll carcases
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, $j v .3$.
7. To study systematically from books or writings: sometimes with up.
The Bachelors, moat of them Scholara, reading for Fellowships, and nearly all of them private tutors.
C. A. Bristed, Englisich Univeraity, p. 36.

Men should. . be compelled to read up on question of the time, and give in pubific a reason for the faith which
is in them.
Harper' Mag., LXXVIII. 209 . is in them. Harper' Hag ., LXXVIII. 209.
8. To appear on reading; have a (specified) meaning.-9. To have a certain quality or effect in perusal; used absolutely, to be suitable or desirable for perusal.
Then agajn, his [Sheridan's] works, unlike thoae of Burke, do not read, possess no attractiona, are not tndiapensable to the Itbrary. Jon Bee, Samuel Foote.
The following passage, however, with some historicsl
Mind, XII. 624. basis, reads rather curiously.
To read between the lines, to detect a mesning or purpose not specifically expressed in a book or other writing; discover some recondite motive or implication to what is read.-To read by sound, in teleg., to make ont the Words or terms of a message fr real (
read (red), p. a. [Pp. of read, v.] Having knowledge gained from reading; instructed by reading; in general, versed: now neually with well: as, well read in the classics.

You are all read in mysteries of state.
Ford, Perktn Warbeck, ii. 8.
An Oxford-Man, extremely read in Greek,
Who from Euripides makes Phædra speak
Prior, Epilogue to Phedra.
One cannot be well read unleas well seasoned in thought and experience. A. B. Alcott, Tablets, p. 134. read ${ }^{1}$ (rëd), $n$. [Early mod. E. also ređle; $\langle\mathrm{ME}$. rede, < AS. $r \bar{z} d=O S . r \bar{a} d=$ OFries. réd $=\mathrm{D}$. $\mathrm{raad}=\mathrm{MLG} . r a \bar{d}, \mathrm{LG} . \mathrm{rad}=\mathrm{OHG} . \mathrm{MHG} . r a \bar{t}$, G. rat, rath $=$ Icel. $v \bar{a} d h=$ Sw. rdd $=$ Dan. raad, connsel, advice; from the orig. verb: see readl, $r$. In the sense 'counsel, advice, the noun is used archaically, in the spelling rede, like the verb.] 1t. Counsel; advice.

But who so wol nst trowen rede ne lore,
Bun not sen in hym no remedie,
But lat hym worchen with hia fantasie.
Chaucer, Trotius, v. 327.
And whan the kynge was come to Cardoel, he senteafter the men of hys counseile, and asked what was theire rede tol this thinge.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 81.
To whose wise reud she hearkntng sent me streight
Into this land.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ji.
Spenser, F. Q.
May yon better reck the rede Than ever did th' adviser!

Burns, Epistle to a Young Friend.

## $2 \dagger$. Interpretation.

1 repeated
The read thereof for guerdon of my patne
And taking downe the shteld with me did st retaine.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 10.
3t. Speech; tale; narrative.
Why then a final note prolong,
Or lengthen out a cloaing song
Unless to bid the gentles apeed,
Who long have listened to my rede?
4ヶ. A saying; a proverb.
This reede ia ryie, that oftentim
Great clymbera fall nusoft.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.
5. Reading; perusal. [Colloq.]

My first read of the newspaper.
I got the other dsy a hasty read of your "Scenea of Cler-
Ecal Life." Hall, in Cross's George Eliot, II. Ix.
read ${ }^{2} t, a$. An obsolete form of red ${ }^{1}$.
read ${ }^{3}$ (réd), $v . t$. A dialectal form of red3.
readabílity (rē-da-bil'ị-ti), n. $\quad[<$ readable +
-ity (see -bility).] Readableness.
eadable (rē'da-bl), a. [<read $\left.{ }^{1}+-a b l e.\right] 1$.
Capable of being read; legible.-2. Of sufficient interest to be read; worth reading; easy or interesting to read: as, a readable story.
Nobody except editors and school-teachers and here and
there s literary man knows how common is the capacity of there s literary man knows how common is the capacity of rhyming and prattling in readable prose.
O. W. Holmes, Poet at the Breakfast-Table.
readable
3．Enabling to read；capable of being read by． ［Rare．］
Those who have been labouring to introduce into our
rallway carriages not oniy a good readable ltght，but a ilght generally neceptabie to everyone．Elect．Rev．（Eng．），XXV． 601. readableness（rēdag－bl－nes），$n$ ．The state or character of being readable．

A book remarksble ior its succtnctness，its vilidness，
nd ita eminent readableness．IIarper＇s Mag．，LXXVI． 805 ， readably（rë＇da－bli），adv．In a readable man－ ner；legibly．
readdress（rē－a－dres＇），$v . t$ ．［＜re－＋address．］ To address or direct again．
Ho ．．．re－addressed himself to her．
Boyle，Works，VI． 290
readeptt（rë－ą－dept＇），v．t．［＜re－＋adept．］To regain；recover．
The which Duchie if ha might by their mesnes readept snd recover，he would never let passe out of hys memoris
so great a benifite．Hall，Edward IV．， 25 ．（Hallivell．）
readeption（rō－a－dep＇shọn），$n$ ．$[<r e-+$ adep－ tion．］A regaining；recovery of something lost．
In whose begynnyng of raedepcion［rea－］，the erle of of Engla［n］de，was taken and put in streyght pryson．

Will any say that the readeption of Trevigi was matter of scruple？
（1） 1570
reader（ré＇dér），$n$ ．［＜ME．reder，redere，redare， redar，reader，counselor，adviser，$\langle$ AS．$r \overline{\text { exdere }}$ ， rēdere，a reader，scholar，church reader（lec－ tor），reader of riddles，diviner（ $=$ D．rader， adviser，$=\mathrm{OHG}$. rātari，rātiri，MHG．rätæré， counselor，adviser，guesser，diviner），く $r \overline{\bar{x}} d a n$ ， advise，read：see readl．］1†．One who conn－ sels；a counselor；an adviser．

2．One who interprets；one who acquires know－ ledge from observation or impression；an inter－ preter：as，a reader of weather－signs or of proba－ bilities．See mind－reader．－3．One who reads； a person who peruses，studies，or utters aloud that which is written or printed．

And the reader droned from the pulpit，
Like the murmur of many bees，
Longfellow，King Witia＇s Drinking－Horn． Readers are multiplying daily ；but they want guidsance，
Nineteenth Century，XXIV． 499. help．pisn． Specifically－（a）One who reads for examination or crlti－ cism ；an examtner of thst which is offered or proposed for publicstion：as，an editorial ors publisher＇s reader．（b） prool－rcader．（c）One who recites before an audience any－ thing written：as，sn elocutionary reader．Particuiariy－ （d）One whose office it is to read before su audience；s officer appointed to resd lor s particular purpose；s lec－
tor ；s lecturer．（1）In the eariy church，the Greek Church， the ；slecturer．（1）In the eariy church，the Greek Church， the Roman Catholic Church，and some other churches，s member of one of the minor clerical orders，sppotnted to
read Scripture iections in the church．The order of reader read scripture jections in the church．The order of reader it was not unusual to admitt young boys，even of fare or six， to the office of resder，but by the stxth century the age of elghteen was required by law．In the Roman Catholic Church this order is little more than one of the steps to the priesthood．The reader（lector）ranks sbove a door－ keeper sind below an exorcist，and the form of ordination Is the deivery to him of the book from which he is to read． In the Greek Church the resder（ansgoost）ranks below s
subdeacon，and it is his office，as it was in the eariy church， to resd the Epistie，the deacon reading the Qospel．In the Church of Englisnd the order feli into sbeysnce sitter the Reiormstion，but lay readers wers irequently licensed， especisily in churches or chapeis without a clergymsn． the church，except the burial of the dead and the church－ ing of women，nor pronouncs the sbsolution snd benedic－ tion．Of late years，however，bishops have regularly admit－ of the New Testament．In of reader by delivery of a copy of the New Testament．In ths Americsn Eptscopal Church a rector by his request with license from the bishop for a defnite period（s year or Iess）．They cannot give absolu－ tton or benediction，sdminister sacraments，nor use the accasionsl offlees of the church except those for the burial of the desd snd visitation of the sick snd prisoners，nor defiver sermons of their own composition．（2）One who ties of Oxford and Csmbridge，the English Inns of Court， ties of Oxford and Cambridge，the English Inns of Court， s jecturer of the higher grade，the others being called sub．
4．A reading－book for schools ；a book contain－ ing exercises in reading．－Gentle reader，lay reader，etc．Ses the adjectives．
readership（réd dèr－ship），$n$ ．［＜reader + －ship．］ The office of reader．See reader， $3(d)(3)$ ．

readily（red＇i－li），adv．［＜ME．redely，reddely， redili，rediliche；＜ready $\left.+-l y^{2}.\right]$ 1．In a ready manner；with facility；quickly；speedily；

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## On hir fete wexen saugh 1

Chaucer，Ilouss of Fsme，1．1392．
Mr．Carlyls is for calling down fre from Fieaven when－ Lovell，Study Windows，p． 128.
2．With readiness or alacrity；without delay or objection；willingly．
She answered thst she conld readily obey whst her father mother had done．Pepys，Disry，July 17， 1665.
I readily grsnt thst one truth csunot contradtet another．
$3 \dagger$ ．Just now ；at once．

> A tydynge for to here,

That shal nat now be told for me
For it no nede is redely．
Chaucer，Houss of Fame，1． 2137.
$=$ Syn．See ready．
eadiness（red＇i－nes），n．［Early mod．E．readi－ nes，redynes；＜ME．redinesse，redynesse；＜ready + －ness．］1．The condition of being ready；the state of being adapted or in condition for im－ mediate use or action；present preparedness or fitness；ready availability or qualification．
At the Archynale there be closed within，alwaye in a Sir R．Guylford
If it［desth］be not now，yet it will is sll．

Probed many hearts，leginning with his own，
And now was isr in readiness for God
Browning，Ring snd Book，I． 16.
2．Ready action or movement；instant facility or aptitude；promptness；quickness：as，readi－ ness of thought or of speech；readiness in off－ hand drawing．
I thonght，by your readiness in the office，you had con－
tinued in it some time．
Shak．，M．Jor M．，Ii．1． 275 ． Good sbstractive power shows itself in s superior readi－
ness to frame sny kind or concept． ness to frame any kind of concept．

J．Sully，Outines of Psychol．，p． 385.
3．Ready disposition；present willingness； mental preparedness．
They received the word with all readiness of mind
Acts xvil． 11.
Digby made his pesce with Cromwell，snd professes hts readiness to spend his blood for him．

Lowell，Among my Books，1st ser．，p． 274.
$=$ Syn．2．Readiness，Facility，Expertness，Knack，prompti－
tude，sptness，preparation preparedness，inciinstion．The tude，sptness，preparation，preparedness，incinstion．The thing with ease snd quickness．Readiness emphssizes promptituds：ss，readiness in repartee．Facility by deri－ vation emphssizes ease，whether partly nstural or wholly
scqutred．（See ease，$n$ ）Expertness is factity acquired acquered．expertness with the pen，st figures，in working s sewing－ machine；it is primarily physical，and especially manual， but aiso mental．Knack is a fsmiliar word，appiying to facility or expertness viewed as a happy and rsther sur－ prising possesston of skill or laculty．
eading（rē＇ding），n．［＜ME．redynge，rading， reading，＜AS．rēding，reading，a reading，a passage or lesson，also mule，government；ver－ bal n．of rīdan，counsel，rule，read：see readl．］ 1．The act of interpreting；interpretation；ex position，as of a riddle or dream；interpreta－ tion of signs，marks，or the like；a rendering or discovery of what is signified by the state or marking of an instrument，by arbitrary signs of any kind，or by the existing condition or ac－ tion of anything：as，the readings of a steam－ indicator；a correct reading of the sky（as to weather），or of a person＇s countenance or pro－ coedings．
For instance，If the freezing－point is lowered，we must subtract the amount of $18 l l$ from each reading．

J．Troworridge，New Physics，p． 187.
Tske the readings of the two pegs（in sajusting s fiel evel］，which will give their true difference of level．
sci．Amer．Supp．，p． 8905.
2．The particular interpretation given to a composition of any kind，an event or a series of events，etc．；also，a rendering in speech，act， or performance；delineation；representation．
You charm me，Jortimer，with your reading of my wesk－ aesses．By－the－by，that very word Reading，in its critical use，siwsys charms me．An actress＇s reading of a cham－ ber－mald，a dsncer＇s reading of a hornpipe，a singer＇s read－ ing of a song，a marine－patnter＇s reading of the ses，the kettle－drum＇s reading of an instrumental passage，are phrases ever youthiul and delightful．

Dickens，Our Mutual Friend，iti． 10.
For Engiishmen in their own tongue to have froms such smsn［Von Ranke］a reading of the most critical pertod of

群
His reading of Bach＇s Italian Concerto was a scramble
The Academy，June 29，1880，p． 456
act of perusing that which is written or
You write with ease to show your breeding，
But essy writing＇s curst hard reading．
Sheridan，Clio＇s Protest

## readjust

4．The utterance or recital of recorded words， either from the record（as a printed page）or from memory；specifically，a public lection or lecture：as，to give reudings from the pocts， or upon law or philosophy．Sec read ${ }^{1}, v$ ．$i ., 6$
The Jews had their weekly readings of the law
Hooker．
The readings［in the Inns of Court］were from the very first deemed of vital importance，and were delivered in th
5．That which is read or to be read；any writ－ ten or printed medium of thought or intelli－ gence；recorded matter or material．
It is in newspapers thast ws must look for the main reading of tins genera
Remembering his eariy love of poetry and fiction，she had been excelient reading in their dsy．

## Hawthorne，Seven Gables，ix

6．The indication of a graduated instrument： as，the reading of a barometer．－7．Textual structure or construction；a form，expression， or collocation in a writing，or in a particular copy or impression of it；a version：as，the various readings of a passage in Shakspere；the reading seems to be corrupt．
When you meet with severai Readings of the Text，take heed you sdmit nothing agsinst the Tenets of your church．

Disjunctor reading．See disjunctor．－Penny reading， an ansteur entertanment consisting of readiggs，recita tions，music，etc．，sdmission to which is only one penny： com seem to have been introduced shout 1860 ．－Reading reading（ $\mathrm{re} \bar{\prime}^{\prime}$ ding），$p$ ．$a$ ．Inclined to read；hav－ ing a taste for reading；of a studious disposi－ tion：as，a reading community．－Reading man． See man．

Willism himself was not a reading man．
Macaulay，Hist，Eng．，vil．
reading－book（rèding－bùk），$n$ ．［＜ME．＂red－ ing－bok，〈 AS．rēaing－bōe，reading－book，lec－ tionary，＜rexding，reading，$+b \bar{o} c$ ，book．］ 1. A lectionary．－2．A book containing selections to be used as exercises in reading．
reading－boy（rē＇ding－boi），$n$ ．ln printing，a boy employed to read copy to a proof－reader； a reader＇s assistant：in the United States called copy－holder．
reading－desk（rē＇ding－desk），$n$ ．A desk adapt－ ed for use in reading；specifically，a high desk for holding a book or manuscript to be read by a person while standing；in a church，same as lectern， 1.
He feared he sbould acquit himselif bodiy in st．Ewoid＇s reading－glass（ $r$ é＇ding－glás），$n$ ．A magnifying lens set in a frame with a handle，for use in reading fine print，or for persons with defec－ tive vision．
reading－lamp（rē＇ding－lamp），n．A lamp es－ pecially adapted for use in reading；specifi－ cally，a form of lamp for use in public reading or speaking，arranged so that its light is con－ centrated upon the reading－desk．
reading－pew（rē＇ding－pū），n．In English churches，a pew from which to read part of the service；especially，after the Reformation， an inclosure in the body of a chureh，with a door，seat，and desk or desks，used instead of the older and later form of reading－desk or stalls．
reading－room（rē＇ding－röm），n．1．An apart－ ment appropriated to reading；a room furnished with newspapers，periodicals，etc．，to which per－ sons resort for reading．－2．A room or closet set apart for the use of professional proof－readers． reading－stand（rē＇ding－stand），$n$ ．A stand to support a book．（a）Same as reading－table．（b）Ssme
reading－table（rē＇ding－tā＂ bl ），n．A table pro－ viding support for a heavy book or books，when in use，and frequently space for other books needed for consultation，and the like．There are many patterns，some having a revolving top． readjourn（rē－a－jérn＇），v，t．and $i$ ．［ $\langle\mathrm{F}$. réa－ journer，readjourn；as re－+ adjourn．Cf．re－ journ．］To adjourn again．
Parliament assembling agath．．was then re－adjourned by the king＇s specisl command tili Tueaday next． Sir $H$ ．Wotton，Reifquix，p． 443.
readjournment（rē－a－jèrn＇ment），$n$ ．［＜F．ré－ ajournement，readjournment；as readjourn + －ment．］A succeeding adjournment；adjourn－ ment anew．
readjust（rē－a－just＇），v，t．［＜re－＋adjust．］ 1 ． To settle again ；put in order again，as what had been discomposed．

## readjust

The besu sheathed his hanger, snd readjusted his hair.
2. To adjust in a new way; make a different adjustment, arrangement, or settlement of. The problem these gentlemen had to solve was to re-
adjust the proportion hetween their wants and their inadjust the proportion hetween their wants and their in
George Elioot, Mill on the Floss, 1i. 4.

My scheme, your better knowledge hroke,
Presently readjusts itselif, the small
roportioned largelier, parts and whole named new.
readjuster (rè-a-jus'tèr), n. [<readjust $\left.+-e r^{11}.\right]$ 1. One who readjusts, or takes part in a readjustment of something. - 2. [cap.] Specifically, a member of a party in Virginia, formed about 1878, under the leadership of General William Mahone, and originally composed principally of Democrats, for the forcible readjustment of the debt on terms dictated by the State without the consent of the bondholders. The exceptional losses of the State in the civil war made the large debt previousiy contracted very burdensome; snd the smount of its liability wss in dispute with the State of west virginia, which had been set off from Virginis withont a decision of this question. The Readjusters
elected the State government in 1879, and also United elected the stat government in 1879, and also United
States senators for the terms 1881-7 and $1883-9$, In opposition to the Conservative Democrats, or Funders; but the party falled to effect a permaneot settlement of the debt, and was merged in the Republican party about 1882 .
Further news from VIrginls indlcates thast the Repudiators, or Readjusters, as they call themselves, have elected a majority of the General A Asemhly.

The Nation, Nov. 13, 1870, p. 317.
readjustment (rē-a-just'ment), $n$. [< readjust + ment.] 1. The act of readjusting, or the state of being readjusted.-2. Specifically, in U. S. palitics, the political schemes of the Readjusters.
readmission (rē-ad-mish'on), $n$. [<F. réadmissian $=\mathrm{Sp}$. readmision $=\mathrm{Pg}$. readmissãa; as re+ admission.] The act of admitting again; the state of being readmitted; renewed admission. In an exhsusted receiver, animals that seem as they were
dead revive upon the readmission of fresh air. Arbuthnot. readmit (rē-ad-mit ${ }^{\prime}$ ), $v$. t. $[=\mathrm{F}$. réadmettre $=$ Sp. readmitir $=$ Pg. readmittir $=$ It. riammettere, readmit; as re- + admit.] To admit again.

Whose ear 18 ever open, snd his eye
Gracions to re-admit the supplisnt.
Gracions to re-admit the supplisnt.
readmittance (rē-ad-mit'aus), $n . \quad[<r e-+a d-$ mittance.] Permission to enter again ; readmission.

Humbly petitioning a readmittance into his colliege. eadvance (rê-ạd-vàns'), v. i. [ $\langle$ re- + advance, v.] To advance again or afresh.

Which if they miss, they yet should readvance former height.
readvertency (rē-ad-vèr'ten advertency.] The act of adverting to or reviewing again. [Rare.]
Memory he does not make to be a recovery of ldeas that were lost, but a re-advertency or respplicstion of miod to Norris, Reffections on Locke, p. 9 . ready (red'i), $a$. and $n$. [< ME. redy, redi, reed, radiz, i-redi, ready, prepared, prompt, near, $<$ As. $r \bar{x} d e$ (rare and nncertain), usually geræde, ready, swift, prompt, easy, plain (suffix $-e$ becoming $-i$ by confusion with the common adj. suffix ME. $-i,-1 /,>\mathrm{E}_{2}-y^{1}$ ) $;=$ OFries. rede, $r e d=\mathrm{D}$. ree $=$ MLG. rêde reide, rēt, reit, LG. rede, reed $=$ OHG. bi-reiti, MHG. bereite, be-reit,
G. be-reit, ready, prepared, $=$ Icel. $g$-reithr ("ga G. be-reit, ready, prepared, =1cel. g-reithr (*ga
reithr), ready (whence ult. E. graith, grade ${ }^{2}$ ), $=$ OSw. reda, Sw. be-red $=$ Dan. rede, be-redt, ready; perhaps = Goth. garaids, set, appointed; cf. raidjan, appoint, ga-raidjan, enjoin, comnand, ga-raideins, an ordinance, rule, authority. Otherwise akin to Icel. reithi, harness, outfit, gear, implements; or to AS., etc., ridan (pret. rād), ride, rād, a riding, expedition: see ride, road, raid. Hence, in comp., already, and ult. array, curry 1 , ray ${ }^{3}$, raiment, ete.] I. a. 1. Completely prepared, as for immediate action or use, or for present requirement; suitably equipped, ordered, or arranged; in proper trim or condition.

## Comaund, sir kyng, that a clene nsuy <br> Be redy to rode on the rugh see, <br> All well for the werre, with wight men ynogh.

ly oxen and my fatlings are killed, snd sil things are Be Mst. xxii. 4.
Be ready, Claudio, for your desth to-morrow. 2. Dressed.

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Up ryseth fresshe Canacce hir selue, Noon hyer was he [the sun] whan she redy was. The French leap over the walls in their shirts. Enter, seversl wsys,
half unready. ${ }^{\text {Al }}$ Alencon and Reignier, half ready, snd
Hen. VI., ii. 1 (stage direction). Bid my wife mske herself ready handsomely, And put on her best spron.

Fleik (ana another), Qusen of Corinth, li. 4.
3. Suitably disposed iu mind; mentally pre-
pared; willing; inclined; not reluctant.
Mark xiv. 38.
A persecutor who inflicts nothing which he is not ready to endure deserves some respect. Hacaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist. 4. Prepared by what has gone before; brought to a fit state or condition; not unlikely; immediately liable: with an infinitive.
The hlessing of him that wss ready to perish came upon Our king, being ready to leap out of himsell for foy of his found dsnghter, ... cries, " 0 , thy mother!",
The miserable prisoner is ready to famish.
Dekker, Seven Deadiy Sins, p. 45.
5. Already prepared or provided; availablefor present use or requirement; immediately at hand or within reach; opportune: as, a ready means of escape; a ready way.
And the olde knyght seide that he sholde do sette ther a cheyer, that eucr more sholde be redy for the knyght in to sitte that sholde be so trewe in lovynge whan he were
come.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 362.
that the readiest way which It sometimes cometh to pass that the
wise man hath to conquer is to fly.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref.
Nine-score and seventeen pounds; of which he made
five marks, ready money. Shak., M. for M., Iv. 3. 7. He pays in ready gulneas ry liberally.
Scoift, Letter, May 13, 1727.
6. Promptin action or movement; expert; dexterous; facile.

Ready in gibes, quick-answer'd, saucy, and
As quarrelons as the weasel. Cymbellne, lli. 4. 161.
Reading maketh a full man, conierence a ready man, . a and thereiore, if a man . . . confer little, he had need
Racon, Studies. There's a sudden turn now! You have a ready wit for in. 7. Prompt; quick; offhand: as, a ready reply or retort; a ready admission; a ready welcome. My tongue is the pen of a ready writer. Ps, xlv. I. Unless he hsd done this with grest dexterity and ready nent danger. $\quad$ Bacon, Physical Fsbles, x, Expi. 8t. Present; at hand; here: used in answering a call.

Duke. What, is Antonio here? Ant. Ready. Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 2.
IReady Is much used In compounds, with participles and
sometimes nouns, or in combinstions that are properly sometimes nouns, or in combinstions that are properly ing ready, in printing, the process of preparstion for takcludes the adjustment of the form on the prese, the proper distribution of the pressure on type and cuts by mesns of underlsys sod overlays, snd the sdsptation of ink to pa-per.-Ready about. See about.-Ready money. See money. - To make ready. (a) To prepare; set in order. Whiche the firyera kepte and ther thei made the redy In ornaments and hegan ther a very solempne procession.
They sit downe at tsbles, and then must the Bridegrome make triall of his breast in singing s long prayer: othera in the meane time call to make readie the hens.
(b†) To dress. Purehas, Pilgrimage, p. 214 While Master Mathew reads, Bobadill makes himself
ready.
B. Jonson, Every Msm In his Humour, 1.4.

In all Go, and make thee ready straight
In all thy best attire. $\begin{aligned} & \text { B. Jonson, Volpone, II. } 3 \text {. }\end{aligned}$ A man may make him ready in such clothes Without a csndle.

Middleton (and others), The Widow, iil, a.
$=$ Syn. Ready, Easy; disposed, apt, expert, handy, skllthe meanings of ready convey the idea of a movement of mind, and especially a consent of the will, that there is a tendency to use other words whers disposition is not included. Hence it Is better to say this msy easily be seen, than this may readily he seen. See quotstion from Locke to hesr. All the senses of ready, active or passive, grow out of that of being prepared. the definite article. [Slang.]
Lord Strutt was not flush in ready, elther to go to law,
or clear old debts. Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull. (Latham.)
2. The condition of being ready. [Colloq.]-
3. The position of a soldierss weapon following 3. The position of a soldierss weapon following [Colloq.]
[The hunter] bests patiently and noiselessly from the
leewsrd. .. with his ritfe at the ready.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 119.

## reafforestation

A good ready, a state of being fally ready or prepared; ready (red'i), $r$ ret. ; pret. and pp. readicd, ppr. readying. [< ME. redien, redyen $(=$ D. reeden prepare, dress, $=\mathrm{MLG}$. rēden, reiden $=\mathrm{MHG}$. reiten, reiden; cf. ME.beredien $=\mathrm{G}$. be-reiten $=$ Sw. be-reda = Dan. be-redle, prepare, get ready, etc.); <ready, a.] 1. To make ready; put into proper condition or order; dispose; arrange; prepare. [Obsolete or archaic.]
Thsre-fore what-so-euer thou bee that redies the for to infe Gode, . . haue in mynde besely for to halde the name of Ihesu in thi nyynde.

Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.
And, having readied sll thess costly things,
Heywood, Trois Britannica (1609). (Nares.)

## 2t. To direct.

For, for the gretnesse of the Erthe and of the See, men msy go be \& 1000 and a 1000 other weyes, that no man fro, hot zif It were be aventure and happ, or he the grace of God. Mandevile, Travels, p. 185. ready-made (red'i-mād), a. 1. Previously made and now ready for use; furnished or obtained in a formed state; specifically, in trade, made ready for chance sale, and not made to order for a particular person: as, ready-made clothing; ready-made opinions or excuses.

When ho hears
The tale of horror, to some ready-made face
Of hypocritical assent he turns.
Shelley, Queen Misb, iii.
The provision-man had honestly the effect of hsving got Por the day only into the blsck cost wh
ready-made for his first wife's funeral.

Howells, A
2. Pertaining ing to articles prepared beforehand: shoe cady-made department of a tailor's or shoemakers business. [Trade use.]
ady-man (red'i-man), $n$. One of the men sent aloft in a man-of-war to prepare for evolutions with spars or sails.
ready-pole (red'i-pöl), $n$. A bar fixed across a chimney to support the pot-hook. It is now commonly of iron, but was formerly made of wood. Hallixell. [Prov. Eng.]
ready-reckoner (red"i-rek'nėr), $n$. A book of tabulated calculations, giving the value of any number of things from the lowest monetary unit upward, as also the interest on any sum of money for any period from a day upward, etc.; a book of tables to facilitate calculations.
I could almost think from the preface (but such deductions are very deceptive) that the earliest of the books
which are now called ready reckonere, mesning those which whichare now called ready reckoner, mesning those which
have totals at given prices ready cast up, was the followIng: London 1693. Wm. Leyborn. Panarithmologia : being a mirror for merchants, a briev late for bankers, s tressure for tradesmen, a mste for mechanles, and a sure guide for purchasers, sellers, or morigsgers of land, lesses, sumuitles, rents, pensions, etc., in present possession or reversion, and a constant concomiltant fitted for all men's
The Clerk In Eastcheap cannot spend the day In verityIng his Ready-Reckoner; he must take It as verified, true snd indisputable.
reaft, $n_{0}$ [Usually in Sc. spelling reif, rief; < ME. ref, ræf, reaf, reve, く AS. réaf, spoil, plunder: see reave.] Spoil; plunder; robbery.
Mesning to live by reif of other mennes goodes, whereln they have no maner of propertie.

Holinshed, Chron. (Nares.)
The man that wons yon foreste intill,
He Jives by reif and felonie
Sang of the Oullaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 32).
reaffirm (rē-a-fèrm'), v.t. [=F. réaffirmer; as re- + affirm.] To affirm again.
I close with re-afirming the truth that I hsve aimed to reaffirmance (rē-a-fér'mans), $n$. [<reaffirm + -ance.] Renewed̆ affirmätion; reaffirmation.
A reaffrmance after such revocation. Ayliffe, Parergon.
reafirmation (rệ-af-ér-mā'shọn), n. [< reaffirm + -ation.] Renewed affimation; a repeated affirmation.
The grest movement of thought which characterises the nineteenth century is a movement throngh negation to
E. Caird, Hegel, p.
reafforest (rē-a-for'est), $v . t . \quad[<r e-+$ afforest. $]$
To convert anew into a forest; renew the forestgrowth of; reforest.
The Legislature was obliged to tske steps to reafforest
The A merican, VIl. 229. reafforestation (rē-a-for-es-tā'shon), u. $\quad[<r e-$ affarest + -ation.] A second afforestation; promotion of renewed forest-growth.

Even partial reafforestation in Brescia. | The Century, XXX1. 536. |
| :---: |

## reagency

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real
reagency (rê̄-ā'jen-si), $n$. [<re-+ agency.] Ac-
tion of or as of ă reagent; retlex agency or action of or as of a reagent; reffex agency or activity; counter-agency; reaction.
Stiii, the mind, when acted on, is only excited to seffagency, to manifeat what it is in itseif, in the way of re-
agency.
$H . B$. Sinith, Chriatian Theology, p. 173 .
reagent (rē-àjent), $n . \quad[<r c-+$ agent. Cf. react.] 1. One who or that which exerts reflex action or influence; an ageucy that produces reciprocal effects; a cause or source of counterresults.
These tools insve some questionable properties. They
are reagents. Machinery is aggressive. The weaver becomes s web, the machiniat a mschine.

Emerson, Works and Daya. 2. In ehem., a substance used to effect chomical change in another substance for the purpose of identifying its component parts or of ascertaining its perceutage composition. Thua, the infusion of gaiis is a reagent which indicates iron in sointion by which separatea suiphuric scid from a aolution in the in. solubie form of berium sulphate which can be welghed, sind from the weight of which the actual amount of sulphuric acid can readily be deduced.
3. Anything used for the treatment of a substance under investigation to render its nature or condition more evident. Ordinarily the object is to see what changes are thus produced, but the word ia used more losery, as in hardening reagents.-Nessler's quantities of ammionia, particuiariy in water. It consista of a strongly alkaline solution of potazsium iodide cond mercuric chlorid. A few dropa added to a few fuidounces of water wilf cause a alight reddiah-yeliow tinge if one part
of ammonia ia present in twenty milition parts of water.
reaggravation (rē-ag-rą-vā'shon), n. [< reaggravate + -ion.] In Rom. Cath. eceles. law, the last monitory, published after three admonitions and before the excommunication.
reagree (rē-a-grē'), v. [<re- + agrec. $]$ I. intrans. To agree again; become reconciled.
II. $\dagger$ trans. To cause to agree again; reconcile.

And fain to aee thst gloriona hoilday
Gf union which thia diacord reageed.
Daniel, Civil Wars, vii. 111.
reakt, $v$. i. An obsolete spelling of reck reaket, $n$. [Perhaps an erroneous form for wrack or ureck, or an error for reate, q. v.: see woraek, ucreck.] A kind of plant. [The word occurs only in the passage quoted,

The bore is yll in Laurente soyle,
That feedes on reakes and ried
Somtymea frome coodly yieasant vin
A sower tendreili speedes.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satirea, ii. 4.
reakst. See to play rex, under rex.
reaks-playert, $n$. One who plays reaks (rex). Cotgrave.
 real, reel,"F. rél $=$ Pr. Sp. Pg. real $=\mathrm{It}$. reale,
$\langle M L$. the disputes of the Nominalists and Realists), < L. res, a thing; perhaps allied to Skt. $\sqrt{ }$ rā, gist, reality, etc.; also, from L. res, E. rebus, repubist, reality, etc.; also, from L. res, E. rebus, repub-
lic, repubtican, etc.] I. a. 1. Actual; genuine; true; authentic ; not imaginary, artificial, counterfeit, or factitious: as, real lace.

> 1 waked, sod found ea all real sa the drea

Before mine eyea all real, as the dream
Had lively shadow'd. Miton, $\mathbf{P}$. L. viii. 310 . Homer teilia us that the biood of the goda ia not real blood, but only something like it.

Addison, Spectator, No. 275.
The hatred of naresiity was uppermost with Cariyie; o. Wherson. It is probsble that the American inventor of the first
anæsthetlc has done more for the real happiness of mananæstinetc has done more for the real happiness of manMili.
The Teutonic worda are sll of them real worda, words
which we are alwaya wanting. $E$. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 163. 2. Of genuine character; not pretended or pretending; unassumed or unassuming.
Phocbe's preaence mades home sbout her.... She was
IIawthorne, Seven Gabiea, ix.
Real kinga hide sway their crowns in their wardrobes, and affect a plain and poor exterior.
3. Specifically in philos asis, Worka and Daya taining to things, and not wisting or permerely; being independent of any person's thought about the subject; possessing characters independently of the attribution of them by any individual mind or any number of minds; not resulting from the mind's action: opposed to imarinatry or intentional. Real differs from actual, it hasmuch as what is only in gern or in posse, in ao far ars aping intos definte actuafity, fa
it
reai, and independent of what we may think ahont ft . Real dependent altogether of our thought, or they are futernal, When they d
about them.
The term real (realis), thongh alwsys importing the exis1. As denoting existence, in contrast to the nomenciature of exdstence-the thing aa contradistinguigined from it name. Thua we have definitionsand divisionareal, and deflnitiona and divisions nominai or verbai. ${ }^{2}$ As expresing
the exiatent as opposed to the non-existent - a something the exiatent as opposed to the non-existent- a something
in contrast to a nothing. In thia aense the diminutiona of in contrast to a nothing, In thia aense the diminutions of
existence, to which reailty in the following aignificstions existence, to which reailty in the following aignificstions is connterposcd, are ali real. 3. As denoting materiai or tence TTins meaning is mproper. ${ }^{\text {and }}$. As Aynanymous
with actual; and this (a) as opposed io potentiai, (b) ss opposed to poasibie existence. 5. As denoting abso (b) as opeapective, in oppostiou to phas denoting absoints or irtence; in other words, as denoting thing riative, exisand out of relation to ali elae, in contrast to themselves lation to, and ss known by, intelifigences, fike men, who know only under the conditiona of piurality and difference. In thita aense, which is rarely employed snd may be neglected, the real is only snother term for the uncunistence considered as a subasos ov. 6. As indicating exsnimam, ens nature), it atands connter to an existence considered as a representation in thought. In thia senae, reale, in the langusge of the oider philogophy (Scholaatic, Carteaisn, Gassendian), ss appilied to esse or ens, is opposed to intentionale, notionale, conceptibile, imafinarium, ra-
tionis, cognitionis, in anima, in intellectu. prout cognù ionis, cognitionis, in anima, in intellectu. prout cognitum,
ideale, etc.; and corresponda with a parte rei as opposed coale, etc.; and corresponda with a parte rei as opposed
to a parte intellectus, with subjectivum as opposed to objectivum, with proprium, principale, and fundamentale sa opposed to víarium, with materiale ss opposed to formale, and with formale in seipso snd entitativum as opposed to representativum, etc. Under this head, in the vacilisating language of our more recent philosophy, real approximates to, but ii hardiy convertibie with, objective, in contrast to aubjective in the signification there preva-
lent. 7. In ciose connection with the sixth meaning, ent. in 7 in ciose connection with the sixth meaning,
real, in the isst place, denotes sin identity or difference founded on the conditions of the existence of a thing in Itaeif, in contrast to an identity or difference founded may be regarded by the point of view in which the thing it is opposed to logical or rationai, the terms being here employed in s pecuiliar meaning. Thus a thing which really (re) or in itaeif ia one and indivisibie may logicaliy (ratione) by the mind be considered as diverse or pinral.
Sir W. Hamilton, Redd's Workg, Note B, 81,5 , foot-note. Ideas of anbatances are real when they sgree with the existence of things.

Locke, Human Underatanding, II. xxx. 5 . We substitute s real for s dramatic pernon, and jndge
him sccordingly.
For the firat time the ides social compact was real.
Emerson, Hist. Disconrae at Concord.
$4+$ Sincere; faithful ; loyal.
Then the governor toid them, if they were real, as they pronce with him in ail Memoirs of Colonel IIulchinson (1643) (Nares) $5+$. Relating to things, not to persons; not personal.
Many are perfect in men's humours that are not greatiy
capable of the real part of bnainess. 6. In law, pertaining to or having the quality of things fixed or immovable. See real estate, etc., below.-Chattel real. See chattel. - Covenant real. See covenant.-Real abstraction. See abstrac-
tion.-Realaction, in lav. See action, 8.- Real assets. See - asetg, i. - Real attribute, sn attribute known by and aignifled ly a term of frat intention: oppoaed to a notional attribute, which ia signiffed by a term of second intention. - Real burden, in Scots law, a burden in money imposed on the subject of a right, ss on an eatate, in the deed by which the right ia constitnted, And thns distin-
guished from a peranal burden, which is imposed merely on the receiver of the right.- Real character. See charReai composition. (a) The union of objects having existencea diatinct from one snother. (b) In Eng. eccles. Lavo, an agreement made between the owner of isnda and the paraon or vicar, with conaent of the ordinary, that guch iands shall be discharged from payment of tithes, in conin lien snd satisisction thereof. Also cailed composition
in of tithes.-Real concordance. See concordance, 3.Real contract. See contract.-Real conveniencet, the agreement of a thing with itself.- Real definition, the ing the componenta of its easence, or its pisce in natural classification. For the nominaligts there conid be no real definition, in the proper aense; hence, finding the deflinitiona so calicd useful, they invented new definitions of the phrase. The real defintifion, for Leibnitz and Woif, is the definition from which the possibiinty of the thing defined
foilows; for Kant, the defnition which sets forth the posaibiifty of the thing from its esaential marks; for Mill, the definition of a name with an implied asaumption of the extion, 1 (a).-Real distlnction. (a) A distinctlon indepen dent of any peran's thought. (b) A distinction betweenresi objecta. The Scotists made subtie and elaborate deflnitiona of thía phrase- - Real diversity, division, ens, essence. See the nouns.-Real estate, in lav: (a) Lrnd, inciuding with it whatever by nature or artiftcial annexaHon inheres with it as a part of it or as the means of its enjoyment, as minersia on or in the earth, standing or fencea, in this senge the term refers buidinga, and objecta of ownerahip which are immovahle. (b) The own
intereat in landa, etc., except aome minor, temporary, or nchoate righta wirs ine aws of mosi jurfadictious are deemed to he personai eatate. "At common law, any
eatate in landa, ete., the date of the termination of which is not determined by or aacertainabie from or at the date line between the two clasaea of property is difterentiy drawn in detail, according aa the object of the iaw is to
defne what shali be taxed, or what shaii go to the heir tin case of inteatacy ss distinguished from what shall go tinrough the administrator to the uext of kin, or what
shall come within the ruies as to recording titles, purposes, - Real evidence, exchange, focus, fugue. horse-power (which aee, under horre-power).-Real identity, the non-difference in reality of the extremeal of Real - Real immunity (eccles.). See inmunity, 3.Which directiy and indirectiy reguiste property, snd the rights of property, without changing the atate of the per-son.- Real noon. Same as apparent noon (which aee, tion of an object into parts which might be phyalcolly separated.-Real poitding wich might be phyzicaliy separated.- Real poinding, possibility, power, pre-
cision, presence, privilege. See the nouns. property Same aa real estate. - Real quality, quansce the nonns.- Real question, a question where the at. tribute in regard to whoae presence or abaence inquiry fa made is s real one.-Real science or philosophy. (a)
A acience or philoaophy that is caused in the mind by a ress thing, sa physics, mathemstics, metaphygica; s apecuiative acience: opposed to practical acience, which is
canaed in the mind by sn idea of a thing to bo bronght sbout. (b) A acience which haas determinste reality for its object and is conversant abont existences other than forms of thought: in thia sense, mathematics is not a real science. - Real services. Ssme as predial services (which see, under predial. - Real things, in lave, thinga substantiai and immovable, and the righta and profita suncex to or issuing ont of them. - Real truth, the agreement of a judgment with its object: oppoaed to formal truth, which consists in the arreement or s reasoning with the prinwhich is resliy what is repreaented or aupposed: used especially of íquors. [Colloq.]
In this exhibition there are, of course, a certain number of persona who make beilieve that they are handing you
round tokay-giving you the real imperial stuff, with the seal of genuine stamped on the cork.

Thackeray, Men and Picturea.
Real warrandice. See warrandice. $=$ Syn. 1 and 2. Real, applies to thot which cert, which ia imaginary or felgned: as, real canse for alarm arealoccurrence ; a real person, and not a ghost or ashadow; real sorrow. Actual sppiies to that which fa brought o be or to pzas, as opposed to tinat which is poasibie, probabe, conceivabie, approximate, eatimsted, or guesaed at. Actual has s rather new but natursi secondary sense of present. Positive, from the ides of a thing'a befing piaced,
II. n. 1. That which is real; a real existence or object; a reality.
While it is true that correlatives imply each other, it is not true that ali correlatives imply Reals. . . The only
meaning we can sttach to Reality is that every Real has a correspondi
G. H. Leves, Probs. of Life and Miad, 11. 19. 2†. A realist.
Scotists, Thomists, Reals, Nominals.
The real. (a) Reality. (b) The real this rtic. [Coiloq.]
A cynic might anggest as the motto of modern life thia simple legend,, "Just as good aa the real."
C. D. Warner, Backiog Stndiea, p. 4.
reall (rë’al), adv. [<reall, a.] Really; truly; very; quite. [Colloq., Eng. and U. S.] eall (rểal), a. [< ME. real, riall, rial, ryall, ryell, roiail, royal, regal, く AF. reial, roial, OF, real, F. réal (used only in certain antique locntions), $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. real $=\mathrm{It}$. reale, regale, $\langle\mathrm{L}$. regalis, regal, kingly, royal: see royal and regall, doublets of real2. Cf. leal, loyal, legal, similarly related.] Royal; regal; royally excellent or splendid.

Thua, real as a prince ia in hts haile,
Leve I thia chauntecieer in his pastnre
un'a Prest'a Taie, 1. 364.
Sir, I could wish that for the time of your vouchsafed sbiding here, and more re
stood on the Muaea' hill.
B. Jonson, Every Mran out of hia Humour, 1i. I.

Reall, magnanimonz, bountious,
real ${ }^{3}$ (rạ̄-àl'), $n . ;$ pl. realcs (rạ--ä'les). [Also rial, <Sp.real, a coin so called, lit. 'royal,'<L. regalis, regal,royal: seereal2, royal, regal1.] A subsidiary silver coin andmoney of account in Spain and Span-ish-American countries. The current real of Spain (real de vellon) is one quarter of the peaets
 ican resi, correrponding 5 United Ststes cents. The Jex-
 124 cents. The istter coin, both Spanisli and Mextcan, cir-
real
belog called a Spanish or Mexican shilling in New York，a
levy（aee levy real ${ }^{4}$（rè＇al），$n$ ．［Cuban，perh al：see rat weal 3 Cf OF ral，a hind roy geon．］The big－eyed herring，or sanry，Elops saurus．［Cuba．］
reales，$n$ ．Plural of reals．
realgar（rệ－al＇gär r），$n$ ．［Also resalgar，〈ME．re－ salgar，rysalgar；rosalgar；＝OF．realgal，reagal， riagal，realgal，risigal， F. réalgar $=\mathrm{Sp}$. rejalgar $=$ Pg．rosalgar $=1 \mathrm{t}$ ．risigallo（ML．risigallum）， ＜Ar．rahj al－ghar，realgar，lit．＇powder of the mine，＇mineral powder（so called because de－ rived orig．from silver－mines）：rahj，rehj，dust， powder；al，the；gliā̀（ $g \bar{a} r)$ ，cavern，mine．Cf．
Ar．ralij asfar，orpiment．］Arsenic disulphid Ar．rahj asfar，orpiment．］Arsenic disulphid （ $\mathrm{As}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{2}$ ），a combination of an equal number of sulphur and arsenie atoms，which is found native in transparent crystals，and also massive．Realgar differs from orpiment in that orpiment ia composed of two equivalents of arsenic and three of aulphur，and has a yellow color． Realgar，also called red arsenic or ruby sulphur，ls pre－ fire，which is a mixture of 2 parta of ruby aulphur and 10 parts of niter．
realisation，realise．See realization，realize． realism（rẹ̄gl－izm），n．$[=F$ ．réalismé $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ． It．realismo＂$=\mathrm{G}$ ．realismus，く NL．realismus； as reall $+-i s m$ ．］1．The doctrine of the realist， in any of the seuses of that word．See espe－ cially realist，$n$ ．，I．
（1）Extreme realizm taught that universala were aub－ atances or thinga，existing Independently of and separate－ ly from particulars．Thisa was the eaaence of Mlatoa＇t the－ ory of ideas．．．（2）Moderate recaliem also tsught that universala were subatancea，but oniy as dependent upon
and inaeparable from individuals，in which each inhered： and inaeparable from individuals，in which each inhered： that i，each universal inhered In each of the particuard
ranged under it．Xhia was the theory of Aristote，who held that the róse $\tau$ or Individual thing was the first es－ aence，While universals were only aecond essencea，real in the Platonic doctrine，which attributed the fullest reality to universala only，and a merely participatlve reality to Indivlduala．．．（3）Extreme nominaliam taught that
universals had no aubatantive or objective exiatence at all， universals had no aubatantive or objective exiatence at all，
but were merely empty namea or words． but were merely empty nanea or words．（See nominal
ism．）（4）Moderste noninaliam or conceptafilism taught that unlversala have no aubatantive existence at all，but yet are more than mere names signifying nothing；and cepta in the mlnd，of which names are the vocal aymbola． （5）［The medieval achoolmen］Albertua Magnus， Thiomag Aquinas，Duna Scotus，and others fuad all these viewa into one，and taught that universala exiat In a three－ fold manner：universalia ante rem，as thoughts in the
mind of God；unlveraalia in re，as the essence［quiddity］ mind of God；unlversalia in re，as the essence［quiddity］
of things，according to Aristotle；and universalia poat rem， as concepts in the senae of moderate nominaliam．This aa opposed to the prevailingiy exclualve conceptuallare of a opposed to the prevailingiy exclusive conceptuallan of ahove presented，another and aifth view will now be
atated．．（6）Relationism or scientific realimm teaches that universals，or genera and apectes，are，first，objective relations of exiatence among objectively existing things； aecondly，aubjective concepta of these relations，deter－ mined in the mind by the relationa themaelvea；and third－ concepts，and applieable alike to both．This and of the concepts，and applieathe alike to both．This ins in all acientiffc clasaificationa of natural objecta，regarded as objecta of real sclentific knowledge． 2．In literature and art，the representation of what is real in fact；the effort to exhibit the literal reality and unvarnished truth of things； treatment of characters，objects，scenes，events， circumstances，ete．，according to actual truth or appearance，or to intrinsic probability，with－ out selectiou or preference over the ugly of what is beautiful or admirable：opposed to idealism and romanticism．Compare naturalism．
I wlah the reader particularly to observe，throughout all
theae worka of Tintoret，the diatinction of the imaginative these works of Tintoret，the diatioction of the imaginative
verity from falsehood on the one hand and from realian verity from falsehood on the one hand，and from realign
on the other．
Ruskin，Modern Paloters，IIL．II． 3. A far fuller measure of the ease and grace and life of the realism which Giotto had taught．

D．G．Mitchell，Bound Together，II． By realism I nean aimply the observation of things as they are，the famlliarity with their aspect，phyaical and
intellectual，and the consequent faculty of reproduclng intellectual，and the consequen
them with approximate fidelity．
arary Rev．，L 241.
Exact reallsm，See Herbartian．－Hypothetic real－ ism．See hypothetic．－Natural realism，the doctrine conaclousness of a real object other than ourselvea，so that we are as anre of the exiatence of the outer world as we own，or even of the presence of Idea．
In the act of senalble perception，I am conscious of two thliga ；－of myself aa the perceivilig aubject，and of an ex－ ternal reality．．．as the object percelved． sciona of knowing each of am con－ schiog el ae，as represented，but $m$ ， iating．．Each is apprehended equally，and at once，in hended out of，and tin direct contrast to，the other．．．．The contents of the fact of perception，as given in conacious－
neaa，belng thua eatablished，what are the consequences to
philosophy，according as the truth of ita teatimony fa，or of conscionaneas，in the fact of percention，belng uncondi－ tionslly acknowledged，we lhave eatabliahted at once，with－ out hypothesis or demonatration，the reality of miud and the reality of matter；while no concession is ylelded to
the aceptic，through whieh he mas subvert philnsophy in manifeating Its aelf－contrsdiction．The onc legitimate doctrine，thus possible，may be cailed natural rcalisn toour knowledge of an external world exiating be rejected with the idealat，but with the realiat the exiatence of that world be afirmed，we have a scheme which－as it not to ive various hyporeality of a endeavours on the oue hand and on the other to explain the ideal llluaion of ita cogni tion－may be called the doctrine of cosmothetic Idealism ［syatern］．．．Is the one which ．．．has found favour with the 1mmense majority of philosophers

Sir Hiv．Hamiton，Reid＇g Works，Note A， $1,10$.
realist（rē＇al－ist），$n$ ．and a．$[=\mathbf{F}$ ．réaliste $=$ Sp．Pg．It．＂realista $=$ G．realist，$\langle$ NL．realis－ ta；as reall＋－ist．］I．n．1．A logician who holds that the essences of natural classes have some mode of being in the real things：in this sense distinguished as a scholastic realist：op－ posed to nominalist．As soon as intellectual devel pment had reached the polnt at which men were ca pable of conceiving of an essence，they naturally found them to be nominallsta．Thus，a controversy sprang p between these secta in the eleventh century first in the Irlah monasteries，and then apread throngh the more civ． illxed countries of northern Europe），and was practically aettled in favor of the realiata toward the end of the twellith century．During the fourteenth century a reac tion from the subtietiea or scotua produced a revival of ominaliatic vlews，which were brought into a thorough going doctrine by Occam，hla followers heling diatinguiah time whell achollastictarn came to a rather vlolent the owing to the revival of learning the terminists were tr the ascendant，though some of the unlversities were scotiat．The cartealana did not profeas to be realiata；and Leibnitz was a decided nominallst ；while the whole wetgh of the Engiiah school（Occam，Hobbes，Locke，Berkeley Hume，Hartiey，Reld，Brown，the M111a，and olhera）went In the aame direction．At the preacot day philosophy seems to be，and aclence certainly la，prevallingly realistic．
2．A philosopher who bel
2．A philosopher who believes in the real ex－ istence of the exterual world as independent of all thought about it，or，at least，of the thought of any individual or any number of individuals．－3．In literature and art，a be－ liever in or a practiser of realism；one who represents persons or things as he conceives them to be in real life or in nature；an oppo－ nent of idealism or romanticism．
How hard and meagre they aeem，the professed and finiahed realists of our own day，ungraced by that apiritua II．James，Jr．，Trana．Sketchea，p． 293
4．One who advocates technical as opposed to elassical education；one who upholds the method of the real－schools．［A German use．］ II．a．Of or pertaining to realism；realistic； realistic（rē－a－lis＇tik），a．［＜realist＋－ic．］ 1 Of or pertaining to the realists in philosophy； characteristic ot speculative realism．
The realistic tendency－the diaposition to miatake worda
for thinga－is a vice linherent in all ordnary thinking．
2．Exhibiting or characterized by realism in description or representation；objectively real or literal；lifelike，usually in a bad or depre－ ciatory sense：as，a realistic novel or painting； a realistic account of a murder．
A bit of realistic painting，In the midat of a piece of bit would add a certain amount of veracity． Realistic they are in the nobler senae：that 18 ，they are C．C．Perkins，Itallail Scuipture，p． 9

## Realistic dualism．See duatism．

realistically（rê－a－lis＇ti－kal－i），adv．In a re－ alistic manner；in a manner that has regard to the actual appearance of objects or circum－ stauces，or the real facts of existence．
reality ${ }^{2}$（rê－al＇î－ti），$n . ;$ pl．realities（－tiz）．$\quad[=\mathrm{F}$ ． réalité $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．realidad $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．realidade $=$ It．re alità，〈ML．realita $(t-) s$ ，＜realis，real：see reall Cf．raltyl．］1．The being real；truth as it is in the thing；objective validity；independence of the attributions of individual thought；posi－ tively determinate being．
Hee exhortad him to beleeve the reality of the sacra－ ment after the consecration．

Foxe，Martyrs，p．1159，au． 1543
Reality ahall rule，and all shall be as they ghall be for
For thia，in reaily，is the port or Acre，where ghina lie

## realize

In the English playa alone is to be found the warmth， Macaulay，Dryden．
Nothing can lave reality for us until it enters within the circle of Feeling，either directly throughi perception， bolical repreaentation of auch real preaentation，
G．11．Lever，Probs．of Life and Mind，II． 11.
2．That which is real or genuine；something that really is or exists，as opposed to what is imagined or pretended；an essential verity or entity，either in fact or in representation．

Of that akill the more thou know＇st，
The more ahe wili acknowledge thee her head
hiows.

Only shadows are diapeissed below，
Corcper，Норе，1． 88.
They who live only for wealth，and the thinga of this are cternal on earth and 1 n heaven．

## umner，Orstiona，I． 194.

 3．In law，same as realty ${ }^{1}$ ．［Now rare．］－Abso－ lute reality．See absolute．－Empirical reality，the re－ What we insist on is the empirical reality of time，that is，ita objective valldity，with relerence to all objecta which can ever conne before our aenaes．What we deny is that time has any clain to ahaolute reality，so that， dition，it ahould hy itself be a condition or quallty inherent In things：for auch qualities as belong to quaing inherent ael res can never be given to ua through the senseeKant，Critlque of Pure Reason，tr．by Muller． Objective reality，truth；reference to a real object． Ahis an the aeniler date in whlch thia phrase is uaed by Kant． mind With later writers have meant exiatence in the absolute reality．－Practical reality，in the Kantian phi－ loso，that force in \＆poatulate of the practical reason by which it becomea the source of the possl bility of realizing the summun bonum．
1 have，Indeed，no intuition which should determine ita objective theoretic reality of the morsl law，but not the leas it has a real application，which it exhibited in con－ creto in intentiona or maxima：that 1 s ，It has a practi－
cal reality which can be apecifled，snd this ia aufficient to cal reality which can be apecifled，snd th
juatity it even with a view to juatify it even with a view to noumena．
Kant，Critlque of Practlcal Reason，tr
Kant，Critique of Practleal Reason，tr．by T．K．Abbott，
（p． 146.
Reality of 1aws，a legal phrase for all lawa concerning
property and things．－ $\mathrm{subjective} \mathrm{reality}$,real exiatence property and
Time has subjective reality with regard to internal ex－ perience；that is，I really have the repreaentation of time， and of my determlnations in it．

Kant，Critique of Pure Reason，tr．by Müller，p． 37. Theoretical reality，In the Kantian philos．，validity as a hypotheais．－Transcendental reality，Same aa
absolute reality． absatur reality．$=$ Syn． 1 and 2 ．Verity（aee real1）． Reality meada that a thing certainy la trulh applies to the correctness of what ia said or belleved about the thing， reality of a danger；the actuality of the arrival of help； the truth about the inatter．
reality ${ }^{2} t, n$ ．Same as realty ${ }^{2}$ ．
Our reality to the emperor．
Fuller．
realizability（rè－a－li－za－bil＇i－ti），$n_{0}$［＜reali－ zable + －ity（see－bility）．］Capability of being realized．［Rare．
realizable（ré＇$ٌ$－lī－zậ－bl），a．［＜F．réalisable； as realize + －able．］Crpable of being realized． realization（rë＂al－i－zā＇shọn），$n$ ．［ $\langle\mathrm{OF}$ ．reali－ sation，F．réalisätion；as realize＋－ation．］ 1. A bringing or coming into real existence or manifestation，as of somothing conceived or imagined ：as，the realization of a project．
The realization of the righta of humantity in the nation Is the fullilment of righteousneas

E．Mulford，The Nation，vi．
The deaire is the direction of a self conactous suhject to the realisation or an idea．

T．H．Green，Prolegomena to Ethica， 8151.
2．Perception of the reality or real existence of something；a realizing sense or feeling：as， the realization of one＇s danger．

An Intrinsic and awful realization of eternal truths．
3．The act of realizing upon something；con－ version into money or its equivalent；exchange of property for its money value．［Trade use．］ －4．The act of converting money into land or real estate．Imp．Dict．
ealize（rē＇al－iz），v．；pret．and pp．realized，ppr． realizing．$[<$ OF＇，realiser， F ．réaliser $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． Pg ． realizar；as reall + －ize．］I．trans．1．To make or cause to become real；bring into existence or fact：as，to realize a project，or a dream of empire．
Ilia［Clive＇a］dexterity and resolution realised，in the which had floated before the imagination of Dupleir sacaulay，Lord Clive．
realize
Alf art is the endeavour to realise in material forms snd colours sn idea of beauty latent in the humsn spirit from
the beglnning.
Faithe of the liorld, p. Children are, as it were, fresh blocks of marble, in which, it after we have failed in ourselves. it after we have tailed in ourselves. N. N. Reeley, Nat. Religion, p. 128. 2. To perceive or comprehend the reality of; make real or distinct to one's self; recognize tho real nature or the actual existence of: as, danger or one's deficiencies.
Intrenched within these many walls, the people of this In order to pity suffering we must realise it. Lecky, Europ. Morsls, I. 188. He [Samnel Adsms] wanted the whole worfd to real that the rule of s republic is \& ruife of isw snd order.
3. To manifest as real or as a reality; exhibit the actual existence or character of; cause to appear real or distinct.
To put these materisls to poeticai use is required sn imaginstion cspable of painting nsture, and realizing flction.
The child realizes to every msn his own earifest remembrance, and so supplies 8 defect In our education, or ensbles us to live over the unconscious history with s. sympathy so tender as to be afmost personsl experience.
Corregglo appesrs to hsve been satisfled with realising the tumult of hesven rushing to meet esrth, snd earth straining upwards to ascend to heaven in violent commo-
4. To bring or get into actual possession; make one's own; clear as a profit or gain; obtain a return of : as, to realize a fortune from specu1ation. ize.
me an account of the number of crowns you real-
lley To H. Reveley Oct you realPope was the first Englishman who, by the mere sale of his writings, realised a sum which enabled him to live in comfort and $\ln$ perfect independence
facaulay, Montgomery's Poens.
Msn begins with nothing realized (to use the word), snd he has to mske capital for himself by the exercise of those fscultles which are his nstural Inheritance.
H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, fx.

The question of lmposing upon what has been termed realised income a higher poundage than that for what has been termed precsrious income has been frequently
raised.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 136.
5. To bring into form for actual or ready use; exchange for cash or ready means: as, to realize one's stock or securities. [Trade use.]-6. To fetch as a price or return; bring in exchange or as compensation; make a return of: as, how much did the cargo realize 9 his labor realizes but little.

A farm he sold realized less then was anticipsted.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xxyl.
7. To convert into real estate ; make real property of. Imp. Dict.
II. intrans. To obtain ready money or profits by sale of property.

Also spelled.realise
realizedness (réal-i-zed-nes), n. The state of being realized. [Rare.]

But taking pleasure to he the feeling of the realizedness of the wifl or self, we should doubt ff spart from some present function or activity piessure could exlst.
F. H. Bradley, Ethical Stu

Frodley, Ethical Studies, p. 119.
realizer (rē'al-Ī-zér), $n$. One who realizes. Coleridge.
realizingly (rē'al-i-zing-li), adv. So as to realize. [Rare.]
reallege (rē-a-lej'), v. t. [=OF. realleguer, F . réalléguer; as re-+ allege ${ }^{1}$.] To allege again. Cotgrave.
realliance (rē-a-li'ans), $n$. [<re- + alliance.] A renewed alliancë.
reallich $t, a d v$. See really ${ }^{2}$.
really ${ }^{1}$ (rē'al-i), adv. [< reall + -ly².] 1. In a real manner; with or in reality; in fact, and not in appearance only; in truth; actually; truly.
The bread therefore chsngeth not to his essence, but is bread reallie, snd is the bodie of Christ sacramentallie.
oxe 1
James ... hoped to obtsin a isw, nominally for the emoval of sll religions disabinties, but really ciuding of all Protestants from all offices

Macaulay, Sír J. Msckintosh.
2. Indeed; to tell the truth; as a fact: often used as a slight corroboration of an opinion or declaration, or interrogatively or exclamatorily to express slight surprise. [Colloq.]
Why, really, sixly-flve is somewhet ofd.
Really, no ; s dyspeptic demigod it mskes one dyspeptic
=Syn. 1. Truly, sbsolutely, certainiy, verify, positively.
really ${ }^{2} \dagger$ (ré'al-i), adv. [< $\mathbf{M E}$. realyche, realy, rially, realliche; < real ${ }^{2}+-l y^{2}$. Cf. royally.] Royally; in a royal or regal manner; like a king.

## It is fuifsir to hen yclept madame, <br> And gon to vigilies al byfore, And han a mantel riallyche ibore.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., I. 378.
really ${ }^{3}$ (rē-a-1̄'), v.t. $\quad\left[\left\langle r e-+\right.\right.$ ally. Cf. rally $\left.{ }^{\mathrm{I}}.\right]$ To form or arrange again; recompose.

That whll'st the Gods
Were troubied, snd smongst themselves st ods,
To set upon them in that extasie.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 23.
realm (relm), n. [< ME. realme, ryalme, roialme, royalme, reaume, reume, rewme, reame, reme, rem, <OF. roalme, reaume, roialme, royaume, F . royaume $=$ Pr. realme, reyalme, reialme = OSp. reame, realme $=\mathrm{It}$. reane, $\left\langle\mathrm{ML}\right.$. as if ${ }^{\text {* regali- }}$ men, a kingdom, < L. regalis, of a king: see real ${ }^{2}$, royal, regal.] 1. A royal jurisdiction or extent of government; a king's dominions; a kingdom.

Pes smong the puple he put to the reaume. Wiltam of Palerne (E. E. T. S.) J. 5240.
Sydrak, Missk, and Abdenago: thst is to seye, God giorious, and God vfctorious, and God over slle Thinge and Remes.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 35.
Whoso wol seken actes of sondry remes
Hay rede of dremes many a wonder thing.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale,
Which Salique fand the French unjustiy giose
Thou, grest Anns! whom three realms obey
Thou, grest Anna! whom three realms obey.
ope, R. of the L., fil.
These are our realms, no ifmlt to their 8
Byron, Corsair, i. 1.
2. Figuratively, a jurisdiction or domain in general; a sphere of power, influence, or operation; province; arena.
The Goddess goes exuitlng from his sight,
And seeks the seas profoutid, and fesves the realms of fight.
3. In zoögeog., a prime division of the earth's surface; a faunal area of the largest extent; a surface; a faunal area of the largest extent; a
zoölogical region of the first order.-To abjure the realm. See abjure.
ealness (réal-nes), $n$. The state or condition of being or appearing real; manifest genuine ness; freedom from artifice or any deception.
There is such s realness to his narration that ons is wilf ing to overlook his msny deficiencies in the srt of expres-
real-school (rē'al-sköl), n. [Tr. G. realschule, <real, real, präctical, $=$ E. reall,+ sehule school, = E. sehool1.] One of a class of pre paratory scientific or technical schools in Germany, corresponding in grade to the gymnasia or classical schools.
realty ${ }^{1}$ (rē'al-ti) $), \quad n . \quad\left[<\right.$ OF. ${ }^{*}$ realte $=$ It. realtà ML. realita $(t-) s$, reality: see reality1. Cf. lealty and legality, specialty and speciality, personalty and personality, ete.] $1 \uparrow$. Reality.-2. In lav: (a) Immobility, or the fixed, permanent nature of that kind of property termed real. (b) Landed property; real estate. See reall and personalty.
realty ${ }^{2} \mathrm{f}$ (ré'al-ti), $n$. [< ME. realte, rielte, reaute, roialtee, くOF. realte, reaute, royaulte, F. royauté, royalty, $=\mathrm{It}$. realtad, $\langle\mathrm{ML}$. regalita $(t)$ )s, $\langle$ L. regalis, regal: see regal, real2. Cf. reality ${ }^{2}$, royalty.] 1. Royalty.

Whi sholdys thou my realte appress?
Kings do . . hazsrd infinltely
Whers they leave much for favourites powers to order. Chapman and Shirley, Admiral of Frsnce, 1 .
2. Loyalty; fealty
o hesven! that such resemhisnce of the IIlghest
hould yet remsin, where faith and realty
Remsin not.
filton, P. L., vi. 115.
ream ${ }^{1}$ (rēm), n. [Also reem, raim; < ME. rem, reme, < AS. ream = D. room $=\mathbf{M L G}$. rōm, LG. rom = MHG. roum, G. raum, rahm = Icel. rjomi, cream; origin unknown.] Cream; also, the cream-like froth on ale or other liquor; froth or foam in general. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] Soone aftir 3 e schal se as it were a jiqour of oyie sscende vp fletynge sboue in msner of a skyy or of a reme. Cristened we weore fored rem
Cristened we weore fo red rem
Whon his bodi bledde on the B
Whon his bodi bledde on the Beem
Of Cipresse and Olyue.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 146.
ream $^{1}$ (rēm), v. i. [< reaml $\left.{ }^{1}, n.\right]$ 1. To cream; Wl' reaming swats [ale] that drank divinely.

A huge pewter measuring pot, . with which, in the isnScott, Wsveriey, xi. 2. To appear like foam; bo flecey. [Rare.]

## Fisrewell the flax sud reaming wooff With which thy house wrs plentifull.

house was plentifutl.
$\operatorname{ream}^{2}$ (rēm), v. $t$. [Also recm, dial, rim, rime; <ME. remen, rimen, rumen, <AS. rȳman, widen, extend, spread, enlarge, etc. (= OS. rumian $=$ OFries. rèma $=\mathrm{MD}$. D. ruimen $=\mathrm{MLG}$. rumen $=$ OHG. rūmian, rūman, MHG. rūmcn, yield, give way, make room, retire, relax, G. räumen, give way, make room, retire, relax, fr. rammen,
make room, etc., = Icel. ryma, make room, clear, quit, $=$ Sw. rymma = Dan. römme, quit), $\langle$ rū , wide, roomy: see room${ }^{\text {l.] }}$ It. To make wide; widen; extend; extend by stretching; stretch or draw out.
Hfs full growne ststure, high his hesd, lookes higher rise; His pesrching hornes are ream'd a yard beyond assise. Specifically - 2. To widen or enlarge by the use of a rotatory cutter: often with out: used especially of a hole or an opening in metal, and most commonly in connection with splayed or funnel-shaped holes.-3. Naut., to open (seams) for calking.-4 . To leave; quit.

Thu nskedest me fleme [flee],
And thi lond to reme.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 36. ream ${ }^{3}$ (rēm), n. [Early mod. E. reme; <late ME. reeme $=\mathrm{D}$. riem, $\langle\mathrm{OF}$. rayme, raime, rame, F. rame (ML. reflex rama) = It. risma, formerly also risima, <Sp. Pg. resma (ML. risma) (ef. late MHG. ris, riz, rist, G. ries, riess $=$ Dan. Sw. ris, with loss of final syllable), く Ar. rizma (pl. rizami), a bundle, esp. of clothes, also of paper. The word was brought into Europe by the Moors, who introduced the manufacture of cotton paper into Spain.] A quantity of paper, consisting, for ordinary writing-paper, of 20 quires of 24 sheets each, or 480 sheets; for some kinds of drawing-paper, of 472 or 500 sheets; for print-ing-paper, of $21 \frac{1}{2}$ quires, or 516 sheets. Writing paper is usualiy put up in haif- or quarter-resm packages printing-psper in bundies of two resms.-A ream of insides, 480 sheets of perfect psper.- Perfect ream, an
improper use for printers' ream.-Printers' ream, or improper use tor printers reat.
reamet, $n$. A Middle English form of realm.
reamer (rē'mèr), $n$. [Alsorimer (= G. räumer, a person who or an instrument that makes clean); < ream ${ }^{2}+-e r^{1}$.] One who or that which reams; specifically, a tool used for reaming out holes. Reamers have s variety of forms, of which trisngufar, square, or pentagonsi shsfts or bodies with sharp angles,


Reamers.
Reamers.
$a$ and $b$, mathinists' reamersi $c_{\text {, section of futed reamer, for pro- }}$
ducing salient edges ; $d$ and $e_{\text {, fat-sided reamers, or broaches }}$
fluted bodfes with sharp edges, and bodies formed with intersecting right and left spirsil grooves with shary edges are prominent types. The bodies are of uniform thick ness for reamlng stralght holes, snd tspered for reaming tapered holes or for enfarging hofes. Compare ream $2, v, t$. 2.- Expanding reamer, \& reamer having a device which sn be extended after the insertion of the reamer into hole, so as to make an undercut
reamer-bit (rē'mér-bit), $n$. Same as reaming-bit reaminess (rē'mi-nes), $n$. [< reamy + -ness.] A creaming or foaming condition; an appearance as of foaming or frothing. [Rare.]
Reaminess, or wsvy marks, of uneven thickness in the film .... are most likefy to occur in thick vlscous samples
Silver Sunbeam, p. 457.
reaming-bit (rē'ming-bit), $n$. A bit used for enlarging or splaying holes in metal.
reaming-iron (rē'ming-īérn)! n. Naut., an iron instrument used for opening the seams of planks so that they may be more readily calked. ream-kit (rēm'kit), $n$. A cream-pot. Hallivell. [Yorkshire, Eng.]
reamy (rē'mi), a. [<reaml $\left.+-y^{\mathbf{l}}.\right]$ Creamy; creaming; in a foaming condition; appearing frothy. [Rarc.]
rean ${ }^{1}$ (rēn), $n$. [< ME. rene, a watercourse: see rine, run I.] A watercourse; a gutter; specifically, the furrow between ridges of plowed land to take off the water. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]
rean ${ }^{2} t$, $u$, and $t$. An old spelling of reins.
reanimate (rê-an'i-māt), $r . \quad[<r e-+$ animate.
Cf. F. réanimer $=$ Sp. Pg. reanimar $=\mathrm{It}$. riani
mare.] I. trans. 1. To revive; resuscitate;

## reanimate

restore to life, as a person dead or apparently dead: as, to reanimate a person apparently drowned.
We are our re-animated sncestours, and antedale their resurrection. Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xv. We may auppose that the crestive power returns and among the dead.
Isaac Taylor, Nat. IIlst. Enthusiasm, p. 66. 2. To revive when dull or languid; invigorate; infuse new life or courage into: as, to reanimate disheartened troops; to reanimate drowsy senses or languid spirits.
Varlety reanimates the attention, which is apt to lsdguish nader s continual samencsa. Sir J. Reynolds, Discourses, vili.
II. intrans. To revive; become lively again. [Rare.]
"There spoke Mlss Beverley !" cried Delvile, ,eanimating at thia little apology. Miass Burney, Ceciiia, ix. 5 reanimation (rē-an-i-mā'shon), $n$. [ $<$ reani-
mate + -ion. mate + -ion.] the act or operation oath; the act or operation of giving fresh spirits, courage, or vigor; the state of being reanimated.
Haviog opened his father's casque, he was refocced to see hlm glve symptoma of reanimation.
reannex (rō-a-ueks') annex again; annex what has been separated; reunite.

Klug Charlea was not allttis Infismed with sn ambition to repurchsce snd re-annex that duchis.
reannexation ( $\mathbf{c} \bar{c}-a n-e k-s \overline{\text { ' }}$ 'shon) $n e x+$-ation] The act of annexing. [< reanreanoint (rē-a-noint'), v. t. [<re-+ anoint.] To anoint again or anew.

And Edwsrd,
Prond in his spoils, to London doth repair,
and, reanointed, mounta th mperial chair.
Drayton, Dliseriea of Queen Margaret. reanswer (rē-ann'sèr), $x . t . \quad[<r e-+a n s w e r] 1.$. To answer again; make a renewed reply to.-
2 . To answer or satisfy as a return; corre$2 \nmid$. To answer or satisfy
spond to; equal; balance.
Bid him therefore consider of iifa ransome; which must proportion the losses we have borne, ... which in weight Shak., IIen. V., lii. 6. 136. reap (rēp), $v_{.} \quad[<\mathrm{ME}$, repen, reopen, ripen (pret. rap, rep, pl. repen, ropen, pp. repen, ropen, later reaped), (AS. ripan, a variable verb, being in part strong (pret. pl. ripon), also geripan (pret. pl. geripon), also with short vowel ripan, Anglian riopan, rioppan, hrioppan, hrippan (pret. ${ }^{*} r \mathscr{P}$, pl. $\bar{x} p o n$ ), and in part (and appar. orig.) weak, ryjan (pret. *rypte, not found), reap (cf. rip, rȳp, a reaping, harvest) : appar. a particular use of ripan, prop. rypan (pret. pl. rȳptom, $r \bar{x} p t o n)$, plunder, spoil, $=\mathrm{OHG}$. roufen, MHG . roufen, reufen, röufen, G. raufen, pluck, pull, ete., =Goth. raupjan, pluck. Cf. D. rapen, reap, gather:] I. trans. 1. To eut with a sickle or other implement or machine; cut down and gather: used specifically of cutting grain: as, to reap wheat or rye.

When ye reap the harveat of your land, thou ahalt not Whelly reap the cornera of thy fleld.
Lev. xix. 9. That which they reapt on the land was put into storehouses built for that purpose.

$$
\text { Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. } 876 .
$$

And no Man ever reapt his Corn,
Or from the Oven drew his Bread,
Ere Hinds and Bakers yet were born,
Ere Hinds and Bakers yet were born,
That taught them hoth to aow and knead.
Prior, Alma, 1.
2. To ent a crop of grain, or' something likened to such a erop, from; clear by or as if by reaping.

Show'd like a stubble-lind new reap'd
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., 1. 3. 34. 3. Figuratively, to gather in by effort of any kind; obtain as a return or recompense; garner as the fruit of what has been done by one's self or others.
They have sown the wind, and they ahall reap the whirl-
wind.
Hos. viii. 7.
Of our labours thou abalt reap the gsin.
He csnnot justly expect to reape sught but dishonour
Do thou the deeds I dle too young to do,
And reap s aecond clory in thine age!
And reap s aecond glory in thloe age!
II. intrans. 1. To perform the act or operation of reaping; cut and gather a harvest. Yf y repe, [I] ouere-reche, other 3 ai hem red that repen T'o sese to me with here sykel: that ich sew neuere.

Thou abalt sow, hut thou shalt not reap. Micah vi. 15. I would the globe from end to end Might sow sud reap in peace. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tennyson, Eplloguc. }\end{aligned}$
2. Figuratively, to gather the fruit of labor or works; receive a return for what has been done. For wel I wot that ye han herbeforne
of makynge [poetry] ropen, and lad awey the corne.
They that sow In tears ahall reap ln joy. Ps. cxxvi. 5.
reapt (rēp), $n$. LEarly mod. E. also repe; <ME. reepe, rep, rip, <AS. rip, rȳp, a reaping, a crop, harvest (also in comp., as rip-man, harvester, rip-tima, harvest), also a sheaf of grain, ete., ripan, rypan, reap: sce reap, v.] A sheaf of grain. [Prov. Eng.]

As mych as oone reepe.
Torneley Mysteries, p. 13. (Hallivell.) reaper (rē'pér), $n$. [< ME. repare, ripere, $\langle$ AS. vipere, a reaper, <ripan, reap: see reap, v.] 1. One who reaps; ono who euts grain with a sickle or other implement or machine; hence, one who gathers in the fruits of his own or others' labor or work.

When brown August o'er the land
Cali'd forth the reapers
Cali'd forth the reapers' busy band.
Scott, Rokeby, vi. 85.
In the vast fleld of criticlam on whlch we are entering, Innomershle reapers have already put their sickles.
Macaulay.

Only reapers, reaping eariy
In among the bearded luartey,
Hear a song that echoes cheerly
2. A machine for cutting grain; a roaplot, i. chine.-The reaper, an anclent aophlsm, to the follow. Ing effect: If you are to reap, it ia not true that perhspa you will reap and perhapa not, but you will certaloly reap. On the other hand, If you are not to reap, it is not true that perhapa you wili resp and perhapa not, hut you will
certainly not. Thus you will either neceasarily resp, or neceasarily not reap, and the statement that thers is or "perhaps" is falae.
reap-hook (rēp'hůk), $n$. Same as reaping-hook. Hallivell. [Prov. Eng.]
reaping-hook (rē'ping-hủk), n. A eurved blade with a short handle for reaping; a sickle; specifically, a sickle without the notched edge which formerly distinguished that implement.
The reapers in Palestine and Syria still make use of the reaping hook in cutting down their cropa: and "fil their their "bosom."-Ps. cxxix. 7; Ruth ii. 5 .
Kitto.
reaping-machine ( $1^{\prime} \bar{e}^{\prime}$ ping-ma-shēn'), n. A harvesting-machine for grain-crops; a mechanical reaper drawn over a field of standing grain by horses. The reaping-machine ia a modiffed mow.
ing-nacitine or mower, both mower and reaper belng ing-naciline or mower, both mower and reaper belng
harvesters; the two machines are ifentical in their

 for, supporting wheel for outside extremty of the platfonn; $h$, tilting: lever, by which the frot edge of the platform may be depressed for
cutting grain that is lodged; $y_{,} i^{\prime \prime} j^{\prime \prime}, j^{\prime \prime \prime}$, rakes: $y$, cam-mechanism
 from that on the platiorm. The grain as cut falls on the platform, and
is formed into gavels ty the rakes $\mathrm{i}^{\prime} \mathrm{i}^{\prime}$, etc., which move from the front is formed into gavels thy the rakes , $^{\prime}$ r $^{\prime}$, etc., which move from the fro
to the rear of the platforna after reaching the position showa at $\overline{\text { r. }}$
mechanism for cutting down the atanding graln, of which mechanism the easential feature is the reciprocating knife
moving within the fingers of a fuger-bar. The reaper ia moving within the fingers of a finger-bar. The reaper ia
distingulahed from the mower by the additlon of a reel for beading the graln down upon the knivea, and by a platiorm, s raking mechaniam, \& diacharging mechanism or dropper (by which the gaveis or sheaves are thrown out of the machine), and a binding mechanism; of these devicea any or all may he presentin one machine. Reaplngmachines are often distinguished according to their sttachmenta: thus, a dropper ls a reaping-machine that sidtomatically throws out the cut grain at intervals; a self. raiker or s self-binder, sometimes called a harvester and
binder, is one with a rsking or a blnding attachment. The discharging mechanism or dropper is a devlce for causing the platiorm upon which the gralu falla when cut to throw off its load. The raking attachment consista of a aeriea of rakea moviog over the platform to gather the grain into gavels and aweep it off upon the ground. The binding attachment consiata easentially of an endless-belt elevator for lifting the cut grain, and a pair of curved arms for gathering and compresaing it into a bundie and holding mechanism proper drawa wire or iwine sround li , twists the wire or loops and knota the twine, cuta the bundie from the wire or twine, snd dischargea the bound aheaf.
rear
reapmant (rēp'man), $n$. [< ME. repman, < AS. rip, harvest, + man, man.] A reaper; a harvestman.

Oon daywerk of a goode repman may gete
$V$ strik, s febler for III may swete Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 158. reapparel (rē-a-par'el), v. t. [< re- + apparel, 2. Cf. reparel.] To apparel or clothe again or anew.
Then [at the resurrection] we shall all be Invested, reapparelled, in our own bodies

Donne, Devotiona, Expoatulation, xiv.
reapparition (rē-ap-a-rish'on), n. [<re- + apparition.] A renewed apparition; a coming again; reappearance. [Rare.]

There would be presented the phenomena of colontea, reapparizone, and other faunal pisiocaitona in the vert cal and horizontal dlsiribution of fosail remaina
Winchell, World-Lif
reappear (rē-a-pēr'), v. i. [= It. riapparire; as re- $\mathcal{+}$ appear. Cf. OF. rapparoitre, F. réapparaitre, reappear.] To appear again or anew; return to sight or apprehension; be seen again, in either the same or a different example.

The lsw of harmonic sounda reappears in the harmonic Energy . . . only vanishes to reappear under someother form. W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature, p. 12. The river that reappears at Oubla is an old friend.
reappearance (rē-a-pēr'ans), $n$. [< reappear + -anee.] A new appearänce; another coming into view or apprehension: as, the reappearance of Encke's comet.
reapplication (rē-ap-li-kā'shon), n. [is re - + application.] The act of applying again, or the state of being reapplied.
A readvertency or reapplication of mind to Ideas that are sctually there.

Norris, Reflectiona on Locke, p. 9. (Latham.)
reapply (rē-a-plī'), v.t. and i. [<re-+ apply.] To apply again.
reappoint (rē-a-point'), v.t. [ $\langle<r e=+$ appoint. $]$ To appoint again.
reappointment (rē-a-point'ment), $n$. [< reappoint $+-m e n t$.] A renewed appointment.
reapportion (rè-a-pōr'shon), v. t. $\quad[<r e-+$ apportion.] To apportion again; make a new apportionment.
reapportionment (rē-a-pōr'shọn-ment), $n$. [ [ reapportion $+-m e n t$.$] A renewed apportion-$ ment; a new proportional distribution or arrangement: as (in the United States), the reapportionment of members of Congress or of Congressional districts under a new census.
reapproach (rē-a-prōch'), v. [<re-+ approach.] I. intrans. To come near again.
II. trans. To bring near together again.

We were shle to produce a lovely purple, which we can destroy or recompoae at pleasure, by
proaching the edges of the two irisea.
reap-silvert (rēp'sil/vèr), n. [ME. repsilver < reap, n., + silver.] Money paid by feudal serfs or tenants to their lord as a commutation for their services in reaping his crops.
rear ${ }^{1}$ (rêr), $v$. [Early mod. E. also reer, rere, also dial. rare ; 〈ME. reren, 〈AS. rē̄ran (' Icel. reisa $=$ Goth. raisjan), cause to rise, lift up, establish, rouse, elevate, etc.; causative of risan (pret. rās), rise: see rise ${ }^{1}$, and ef. raise ${ }^{1}$, which is from the Icel. form (reisa) of the same verb. The change of the orig. medial $s$ to $r$ occurs also in were ( pl . of was), ear 1 , iron, lorn, etc.] I. trans. 1. To raise, lift, or hoist by or as if by main strength ; bring to or place in an elevated position; set or hold up; elevate; bear aloft.

And rear it in the wiace your fsther's atand
Shat., 3 Hen. VI., i1. 6. 86.
 2. To form by raising or setting up the parts of; lift up and fix in place the materials of; erect; construct; build.
Selot dauld aboute this holl jerde a atrong wal let rere.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.) p. 28. $O^{\prime}$ 'er hia Grave a Monument they rear'd. $\qquad$
3t. To raise from a prostrate state or position; uplift; exalt.

The Lsdle, hearing his so courfeous apeach,
Spenser, F. Q., VI. II. 42.
In adoration at his feel I fell
Submiss ; he rear'd me. $M$ Milton, P. L., vili. 316

## rear

Charity，decent，modeat，easy，kind， Softena the high，and rears the abject mind． Prior，Charity 44．To lift or carry upward；give an upward bent or turn to．

Up to a hill anon hia atepa he rear＇d，
From whoac high top to ken the prospect round．
$5 \dagger$ ．To canse to rise into view ；approach（an object）so that it appears above the visible horizon．See raise1， 10 ．
Aud in．xv．degrecs，we dyde reere the croasiers；and we myght haue rered them sooncr if we had loked for theyn．， ［p． 380.
6f．To carry off，as by conquest；take away by or as if by lifting；wrest．Sce raise ${ }^{1}, 6$ ．

He，in an open Turney lately held，
Fro me the honour of that gane did reare．IV．vi． 6. It reveth our hearta from vain thoughte．

7 $\dagger$ ．To cause to rise to action；stir up；
tem $x$ th
Item，the Kyng cometh to London ward，sind，as it is
seyd，reereth the pepyil as he come．Paston Letterg，I． 506 ．
Into the naked woods he goes，
And aeeka the tusky boar to rear
With well－mouthed hounds and pointed apear．
Dryden，tr．of Horace＇a Lpode ii．
They were not in any hope that the eltye wold hastelye
Gonsent to rere war．
The waves come rolling，and the billowes rore，
For not one puffe of winde there did appeare，
Unweeting what such horrour straunge did reare．
Spenser，F．Q．，II．xil． 22.
8†．To raise in amount；make a rise in；in－ crease．
He atira men up to outrageous rearing of rents．
9．To develop or train physically or mentally or both，as young；care for while growing up； foster；nurture；educate：used of human be－ ings，and less frequently of animals and plants． See raise ${ }^{1}$ ．

## The pokok men may rere op esily <br> Yi bestea wilde or thevea hem ne greve

Palladius，Husbondrie（F．E．T．S．），p． 23.
She［Pharaoh＇s daughter］takes him vp，and rears him royal－like；
And his quick＇Spirit，train＇d in good Aris，is like
A wel breath＇d Body，nimble，aound，sad strong．
sywester，tr．of Du Bartas＇s Weekr，ii．，The Lawe．
Delightful task！to rear the tender Thought，
To teach the young Idee how to aboot． To teach the young Idee how to ahoot．

Thomson，Spring，L． 1150.
10．To mock；gibe．Halliwell．［Prov．Eng．］ $=$ Syn．9．Bring up，etc．See raisel．
vated posture，as a horse up；assume an ele－ standing on its hind legs alone．
Ofte hit［the ark］roied on－rounde，and rered on ende，
Alliterative Poems（ed．Morria），ii．423．
Anon he rears upright，curveta，and leaps．
Shak．，Venus and Adonis，1． 279.
2．To rise up before the plow，as a furrow． Halliwell．［Prov．Eng．］－Rearing vein，in coal－ mining，a vein that aeema to rear like a horse or mule． rear $^{2}$（rèr），a．［Early mod．E．also veer，vere， also dial．（now in common use in the U．S．） rare ；＜ME．rere，＜AS．hrēr，underdone（said only，of eggs）：hrēr＇henne ag，＇a rear hen＇s egg，＇hrērenbrǣden $x g$ ，hrēreb̄rǣ̆ $x g$ ，＇a rear roasted egg，＇gebrǣddan hrēre xgeran，＇roasted rear eggs＇；appar，not an independent adj．，but the stem of a verb，in comp．＂hrēr－xg（＝G． rühr－ei，a scrambled egg，buttered egg；ef．eicr rülıren，beat eggs），＜hrēran，move，shake，stir， $+æ g$ ，egg：see rear ${ }^{4}$ ．］Underdone；nearly raw； rare：formerly said of eggs，now（in the United States，in the form rare）of meats．Compare rear－boiled，rear－roasted．［Obsolete or provin－ cial．］
Rere，or neache，as eggya．Moilis，aorbilis $\quad$ Prompt．Parv．，p． 430.
If they［egga］be rere，they do clenae the throte and breat． Sir T．Elyot，Castle of Health， $\mathbf{i 1} .13$.
Maces and ginger，rere egges，and poched eggs not hard，
theyr yoikea be a cordiali．Borde，Breviary of Health． Can a soft，rear，poor poach＇d iniquity So ride upon thy conacience？
rear $^{3}$（rēr），$n$ ．and a．［Early mod．E．also reer rere；＜ME．reve，in comp．rereward，rearward and arere，arrear（sec arrear ${ }^{2}$ ，adv．），＜OF．rere， riere，back，＜L．retro，back，backward，＜re， back，+ compar．suffix（in abl．）tro．But in ME．and mod．E．rear as a prefix is rather an I．$n$ ， 1 ，form of arear，arrear：see arrear ${ }^{2}$ ，adv．］ I．$n$ ．1．The space behind or at the back；a tract

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or a position lying backward；the background of a situation or a point of view．
Tom lipes，knowing his distance，with great modesty Crook． Iel columna until he gained the rear of the enemy＇s worka． P．H．Sheridan，Personal Memoirs，II． 37 ．
2．The back or hinder part；that part of any－ thing which is placed or comes last in order or in position．

## His yeomen ail，both comiy and tall，

Did quickly bring np the rear．
Ilood and Maid Marion（Chid
Robin IIood and Maid Marion（Chilid＇s Bellsds，V．375）， Like a gallant horae fall＇n in first renk，
Lie there for pavement to the abject rear 0 ＇er－run and trampled on．

While the cock，with lively din，
Scattera the rear of darkness thin．
Bilton，L＇Allegro，1． 50
Were they in the front or in the rear of thetr generation？ Macaulay，Sir J．Mackintoah． 3．In specific military use，the hindmost body of an army or a fleet；the corps，regiment， squadron，or other division which moves or is placed last in order：opposed to van：as，the rear was widely separated from the main body．
The Vanguard he commits to his Brother the Count de Alanson，the Reer to the Eari of Savoy．

Baker，Chronicies，p． 121.
To bring up the rear．See bring．［In comp．rear ia
practically a prefix．In oider worda it ia alwaya rere；for practically a prefix．In ider wor
II．a．Pertaining to or situated in the rear； hindermost；last：as，the rear rank．－Rear front the rear rank of a company or body of men when faced about and atanding in that position．－Rear suppert． See rere－supper．－Rear vauit，in arch，a amall vauit over the space between the tracery or glass of a window and the inner face of the wall．
rear ${ }^{3} \dagger$（rēr），v．t．［＜rear³，v．］To send to or place in the rear．
rear ${ }^{4} \uparrow$ ，v．$t$ ．［८ ME．reren，〈 AS．hrēran，move， shake，stir，＝OS．hrōrian，hrōrien，hruorian， shake，$=\mathrm{OHG}$. hruorjan，hrōrjan，ruoran，MHG． rüeren，G．rühren，shake，touch,$=$ Icel．hrocra $=$ Sw．röra $=$ Dan．röre，move，stir；perhaps $=$ Goth．＊hrozzjan（not recorded），akin to hrisjan， shake．Hence，in comp．，rearmouse，reremouse， and uproar．Cf．rear2．］1．To move；stir．－ 2．To carve ：applied to the carving of geese． Halliwell．
Rere that gooae．Babeea Book（E．E．T．S．），p． 265. rear ${ }^{5}$ t，adv．Same as rare ${ }^{3}$ ．

O＇er yonder hill does scant the dswn sppear，
Gay，Shepherd＇s Week，Monday，1．6．
rear－admiral（rēr＇ad ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ mi－ral），$n$ ．See admiral， 2. rearaget（rēer＇āj），n．［ME．，by apheresis for arerage：see arrearage．］Arrearage．
Such dedes I did wryte， 3 if he hia day breke．
hate mo manerea［manors］thorw rerages than thorw
ffor he wyile gyfe a rekenyng that rewe salie aftyre，
Or the rereage be requit of rentez that he claymez！
rear－boiledt（rēr＇boild），$a$ ．［Formerly rere－ boilcd；（rear${ }^{2}+$ boiled．］Partly boiled．
A rere－boiled egg，Een half gaar gekookt ey．
Sewel，Eng•－Dutch Dict．
reard $\dagger$ ，$n$ ．［＜ME．rerd，rerid，reorde，rorde，rurd， ＜AS．reord（for＂reard），voice，speech，language， $=$ OHG． rarta $=$ Icel．rodd（gen．raddar）＝Goth． razda，a voice，sound．］A voice；sound．
Ecko ．．is the rearde thet ine the heze helles thigh hills］comih ayen．Ayenbite of Invit（E．E．T．S．），p． 60 ． reardorset，$n$ ．［＜ME．reredors：see rercdos．］ 1．An open fireplace against the rear wall of a room，without a chimney，the smoke rising and escaping through the louver．
In their（the old men＇s］yoong daies there were not aboue two or three［chimneya］，if so menie，in most vplandish townea of the realme（the religious houses，manour pisces of their lords，alwaies excepted，and peraduenture aome great personagea），but ech one made his fire against a
revedose in the hall，where he dined and dreace his meat．
in the hall，where he dined and dreased his meat．
Harrison，Descrip．of Eng．，ii．12．（Iolinshed．） Aiso，you ahall inquire of ail armorera aud other artif－ cera using to work in mettal，which have or uae any rear－ dorses，or any other places dangeroua or perilloua for fire．
Calthrop＇s Reports（1670）．（Nares．）
2．A piece of armor for the back．
Ane hole breat－plate，with a rere－dore
Clariodes，Ms．（Halliwell．）
rear－eggt，$n$ ．An underdone egg．See rear ${ }^{2}$ ，$a$ ． rearer（rêr＇er ），n．1．One who rears or raises； one who brings up．

## Pholoë，．．．the rearer of the steed．

．of Statiua＇a Thebaid，$x$
that has a liabit of rearing，or mule；an anima

## rearward

a seam of coal having an inclination of more than thirty degrees．
rear－guard（rér＇gärd），$n$ ．［Early mod．E．rere－ garde，for＊arevegarde，＜ OF ．＊ariere－garde，ar－ ricre－garde，F．arrièregarde，rear－guard；as rear．3 + guard，n．Cf．rearward．］Part of an army detached during a march for the protection of the rear，especially in retreating when the at－ tacks of a pursuing enemy are feared．
We can nat se sbonte vs，nor hrue knoledge of your reregarde nor vowarde．

Berners，tr．of Frolssart＇a Chron．，1I．cxiii．
reargue（rệ－är＇gū），v．t．［＜re－＋argue．］To argue over again．
reargument（rệ－är＇gū－ment），n．$\quad\left[<r e-+u r^{\prime}-\right.$ gument．］A renewed argumentation，as of a case in court；a new arguing or pleading upon the same matter．
earhorse（rēr＇hôrs），n．A gressorial and rap－ torial orthopterous insect of the family Manti－ đæ；a praying－mantis，camel－insect，or devil＇s coach－horse：so called from the way in which it rears upon its hind legs． The common rearhorse of the Unit－ ed States is Phasmomantis carolina． earing－bit（rēr＇ing－bit） A bit intended to（rēr＇ing－bit），$n$ ． A bit intended to prevent a horse from lifting his head when rearing．In the accompa－ nying cut，$a, a$ are rings for cheek－ straps，to which also the chain $b$ is attached，in use passing under the horse＇s lower jaw ic， c Ere ringe for attachment of curb－reins．The aide－ pieces，$d, d$ act as levers when the horse＇a pus the and force open the
 bit pressing forward and downwar the animal，thus causing him pain when the tongue of when he attempts to
rearing－box（rēr＇ing－boks），n．In fish－culture， a fish－breeder．
rearly（rēr＇li），adv．［＜rear巨̄＋－ly2．］Early． ［Prov．Eng．］
Jailer＇s Brother．I＇li bring it to－morrow．
Jailer＇s Daughter．Do，very rearly，I must be abroad elae， To call the maids．

Fletcher（and another），Two Noble Kinamen，iv． 1. rearmost（rēr＇mōst），a．superl．［＜rear ${ }^{3}+$－nost．］ Furthest in the rear；last of all．

The rest pursue their course before the wind，
These of the raar－most only left behind．
rearmouse，$n$ ．See reremouse．
rearrange（rë－a－rānj＇），v．t．［＜re－＋arrange．］ To arrange an̈ew；make a different arrange－ ment of．
rearrangement（rē－à－rānj＇ment），$n$ ．［く rear－ range + －ment．］A new or different arrange－ ment．
ear－roasted $\dagger$（rēr＇rōs＂ted），a．Partly roasted． Compare rear ${ }^{2}$ ．

There we complaine of one reare－roasted chick，
Here meat worse cookt nere makea us bick．
Sir J．Marington，Epigrams，iv．6．（Nares．）
reart（rērt），v．t．［A corruption of reet，a dial． var．of right，$v$.$] To right or mend．Halliwell．$ ［Local，Eng．］
rearward ${ }^{1} f$（rēr＇wârd），n．［Early mod．E．rere－ ward；＜ME．rerewarde，short for arcre－warde， ＜OF．arere－warde，＜arere，back，＋ward，garde， ward，guard：see arrear2 and ward．Cf．don－ blet rear－guard．］1．A rear－guard；a body or force guarding the rear．
The standard of the camp of the children of Dan set forward，which waa the rereward［rearward，R．V．］of all The God of Iarael will be your serearard［ream．X． 25. The God of Israel will be your rereward［rearward，R．V．］． Because ．．．it was bootiesse for them［the Turka］to asaile the forefront of our battell，they determined Hence－2．Any company or body of persons bringing up the rear；the rear．
He ．．apeaks to the tune of a country lady，that comes He in the rearward or trsin of a fashion．

B．Jonson，Cynthia＇a Revels，iv． 1.
rearward ${ }^{2}$（rēr＇wärd），adv．［＜rear ${ }^{3}+$－ward．］ At or to the rear；toward the hinder part；back－ ward from anything．
Rearward extended the curtain of mountaina，back to rearward ${ }^{2}$（rēr＇wärd），a．and n．［＜rearward ${ }^{2}$ ， $a d v$ ．］I．a．Situated at or toward the rear； being or coming last．
II．n．Place or position at the rear；the part that comes last；rear；end；conclusion；wind－ up．

A came ever in the rearward of the fashion．
Shak．， 2 Hen．IV．，iii．2． 330.

## rearwardly

rearwardly (rēr'wärd-li), adv. In a rearward direction; toward the rear; rearward. [Objectionable.]
Hsving a handle . . . extending rearvardly beyond the
Suction tube. reascend (rē-a-send'), v.i. and $t$. $[<r e-+$ ascend.] To ascend, mount, or climb again. Tsught by the hesveniy Mnse to venture down
The dark descent, and np to reascend
The dark descent, and up to reascend.
Mưlon, P. L., iili. 20.
He mounts aloft and rearcends the skies. Addison. reascension (rê-a-sen'shọn), $n . \quad[\langle r c-+$ ascen sion.] The act of reascending; a remounting. reascent (rē-a-sent'), $u . \quad[<r c$ - + ascent. $]$ A rise of ground following a descent.

Hence the deciivity is sharp and short,
And such the reascent. Cowper, Task, i. 327 .
reason ${ }^{1}$ (rē'zn), n. [< ME. reson, resun, resoun, raisoun, reisun, く OF. reson, resoun, reison, reasoun, reason, raison, raisoun, raisun, F. raison, F. dial. roison $=\mathrm{Pr}$. razo, raxio $=\mathrm{Cat}$. raho $=\mathrm{Sp}$ razon $=$ Pg. razão $=$ It. ragionc, 〈L. ratio( $n-)$, reckoning, list, register, sum, affair, relation, regard, course, method, etc., also the faculty of reckoning, or of mental action, reason, etc., < veri, pp. ratus, think: see rate ${ }^{2}$. Reason ${ }^{1}$ is a doublet of ratio and ration.] 1. An idea acting as a cause to create or confirm a belief, or to induce a voluntary action; a judgment or belief geing to determine a given belief or line of conduct. A premise producing a conclusion is said flection leading to a certain line of condnct is said to be a reason for that condact; a cognition giving rise to sn emotion or other state of miad is said to be a reason of or for
that stste of mind.
And be ready always to give an snswer to every man that asketh yous a reagon of the hops that is in youn.
I Pel. ini. 15. Oiva you s reason on compulsion! If reasons were as pientiful ss blsckberries, I wonid give no msa a reason
inpon compnision.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 264. 2. A fact, known or supposed, from which another fact follows logically, as in consequence of some knewn law of nature or the general ceurse of things; an explanation.
No sooner sighed but they asked ons snother the reasom; no sooner knew the reason but thay sought the remedy.

Not even the tendercst heart, snd next our own,
Knows hall the reasons why we smile or sigh.
Keble, Christian Year, 24 th Sunday after Trinity. 3. Au intellectual faculty, or such faculties collectively. (a) The inteliectual fscuities coilectiveiy. (b) Thas kind sud degree of inteiifgence which distingaishes man from the brutes.
And at the end of the days I Nebuchadnezzar Iffted up mine eyes anto heaven, and mine nuderatanding returned unto me, and I biessed the most High. ... At the same
time my reason retarned unto me.

0 judgement! thou art fled to brutish beasts,
And men have lost their reason
And men have lost their reason.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 110.

## For smiles from reason flow, brute denied.

To brute denied. Milton, P. L., ix. 239. (c) The logicai facuities generaliy, including sil tbat is
subservient to distinguishing truth and Iasehood except sense, imagination, and memory on the one hand, and the iscuity of intuitivety perceiving first principies, and other lofty faculties, on the other.
The knowledge which respecteth the Escuities of the Mind of man is of two kinds: the one respecting his Understanding and Reason, and the other his Wili, Appetite,
and Affection; whereof the former produceth Position or and Affection; whereof the former produceth Position or
Decree, the Iater Action or Execution. . . The endof Logic is to teach a form of argument to secure reason, and not to entrap it ; the end of Morality is to procure the affectious to obey reason, snd not to livade it, the end of Rhetoric is to dih the imagination to second reason, and not
to oppress it.
Bncon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Rat God Jeft Iree the will; for what obeys
Reason is free, sid reason he made right. But bid her well be ware, and stifi erect; Lest, by some fsir-appearing good surprised,
She dictate false, and misinform the will To do what God expressly hath forbid.

Hillom, P. L., ix. 352 We may in reason discover these four degrees: the first and highest is the discoverIng and finding ont of proofs; the second. the regular and methodical disposition of
them, and laying them in a clear and fit order, to mate them, and laying them in a ciear and fit order, to make ceived; the third Is the perceiving of their connectionand the fourth is a making a rigbt conclusion.
(d) The facnlty of drawing conclusions or infere 8 of ressoning.
When she rates things, and moves from ground to ground, But when by reazon she the truth hath toind
And standeth fx'd, she nnderstanding is.
Sir J. Davics, Immortal. of Soul, 525.
The Latins calied accounts of money rationes, and accounts cail items they call nomina, that is, usmes; and thence it seems to proceed that they extended the word ratio to the facnity of rectoning in all other things. The

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Greeks have but one word, $\lambda$ oyos, for both speech and
reason; not that they thought there was no spech with reason; not that they thonght there was no specch withall which we may defline, that is to say determine, what reckon it amongst the faculties of the miad. For reason in this sense, is nothing but reckoning.
(e) The faculty by which we attain the knowledge of firat priaciples ; a faculty for apprehending the anconditioned. Soms moral and phliosophical truths ihere sre so evident kind run mad and joined precisely to inagios halr manfolly, than to admit aoything as trath which should be adranced agsinst such natural knowledge, inndamental rea-
Son, and common sense.
Reason is the facnity which supplies the principles of knowledge s priori.

Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 11. 4. Intelligence considered as having universal validity or a catholie character, 80 that it is not something that belongs to any person, but is semething partaken of, a sort of light in which every mind must perceive. - 5. That which recommends itself to enlightened intelligence; some inward intimation for which great respect is felt and which is supposed to be common to the mass of mankind; reasonable measure; moderation; right; what mature and cool reflection, taking inte account the highest considerations, proneunces for, as opposed to the prompting of passion.
You shall find me reasonable; if it be so, I shall do that hat is reason. Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 218. Reason is the life of the law ; 1usy, the common 1 sw it-
self is nothing clse bat reason. To sublue
By force who reason for their law refuse,
Right reason for their law, snd for their King
Messiah, who by right of merit reigns. Pu, L, vi. 4
Many are of opinion that the most probsble way of attempt apon the Spsnish West Indies.

Ahan, Hresent state
6. A reasonable thing; a rational thing to do: an idea or a statement conformable to common sense.

And telie he moste his tale as was resoun,
By forward and by composicioun,
As yo han hera.
(hatcer, Prol. to Knigit's Tale (ed. Morris), i. 847. It is not reason that we should lesve the word of God
and serve tables. Mien cannot retire when they wouid, neither will they
Bacom, Great Phsce
when were reason. 7. The exercise of reason; reasoning; right reasoning; argumentation; discussion.
Your reasons at dinner have been sharp and sententious.
1 follow'd her ; she what was honour knew,
And with obsequious najajesty approved
The intelligible
8. The intelligible essence of a thing or spe-

That other opinion, that asserts that the abstract snd nniversai rationes, reasons, of thingg, as distinct fron signifcation, is so ridiculonsly false that it deserves no confutation st ali.

Cudwoorth, Eternal and Immutable Morality, iv. 1. 9. In logic, the premise or premises of an argument, especially the minor premise.
A premiss pisced after ita conclusion is called the Reawhich arg called cazsal: viz. "since " those conjnnctions Whately, Logic, i. \& 2
By reasont. (a) For the resson that; because.
'Tis not unusual in the Assembly to revoke their Votes, by reason they maks so much hast

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 108.
(b) By right or justice; properly ; justly.

And, ss my body and my beste onzte to be rhy liegis,
So rithftully be reson my rede shulde also
So rithftully be reson my rede shnide also. Rederd the Redess, Prol.
By reason of, on account of ; for the carse of.
And by reson of gentili fader onght come gentill issue.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iif. 660.
The dsys of our years ars threescore years and ten; and strength isbour and sorrow. fourscore years, yet is their
Mr. Bradford and Mr. Colifier of Plimonth came to Bosbut by reagon of foni weather were driven bsek before, Winthrop, Hist. New Engls
The Parlisment is adjourned to Oxford, by reason of the Sickness which increaseth exceedingly.

Howell, Letters, I. IV. 20. I cannot go so fast as 1 wonid, by reason of this burden
that is on my back. Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, 89 . We elected a president, as many of the ancients did their kings, by reason of his height.
Addison, Spectator, No. 108. Discourse of reason, the operation or faculty of reason-
log, or the conscions and voluntary nse of beliefs already hag. or the conscions and
reason
Q God! a besst, that wants discourse of reason,
Would have mourn'd ionger. Shak.
Would have mourn'd iong cr. Shak., IIsmiet, i. 2. 150. Discursive reason, reason in the sense $3(d)$; the dianoences. Compare intrative reason, beiow.

Whence the soul
Reason receives, and reason is her being,
Discursive or inturitive; discourss
Is oftest yours, the istter noost is ours,
Milton, P. L., Y. 487
Diversity of reasont. See diversity, - Ens of reason.
See ens.-False reason, an inconclusive reason.-Feast of reason. (a) Delightid intellectual discourse. Feast

There St. John mingles with my friendly bowl Pope, Imit. of soul. Pope, Imit. of Horace, 11. i. 128. (b) [caps.] In French hist, san act of wot:hip of hnmsn resson, represented by a woman as the goddess of Reason, per-
formed on Novenber 10th, 1793 , in the csthedral of Notre Dame and slso in other churches (rene cst hedral of outre son) in France on that snd sicceeding day of Resson was designed to take tha place of the suppressed Christisn worship; recognition of the supreme Being was restored throngh the influence of Robespicrre.-Generative reason. See generative.-In reason. (a) Ia the view or estimstion of reason; reasonsbly; justiy; properly.
His unjust unkinduess, that in all reason should have quenched her iove. Shak., M. for M., 1ii. 1. 250
The Oath which binds him to performance of his ought in reazon to contaln the summ of what his chiel trust and

Muton, Elkonoklaste,
will do anything in reason.- Intuitive reason, reason in the sense 3 (e); the noelic faculty, or sense of primal truth. see quotation under diecursive reason.-Logical reason,
discursive resson.-Objective reason. See objective, discursive resson--Objective reason. See objective.-
Out of reason, without or beyond reason; devoid of cause

If we desyre no redresse of dedis before,
We may boldiy vs byid with bostis out of Rearon
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2222.
Practical reason. See practical. - Principle of suffcient reason, the proposition that nothing happens with out a good and sufficient reason why it should be as it is and not otherwise. This doctrine denies, first, that anything happens by chance or spontaneity, and, second, that exiricabiy bound up with the princinie of the identity of indiscernibles. It requires thst there shonld be a general reason why the constants of nature shonld have the precise vsines they have. It is in conflict with every form of nominslism, teaching that general reasons are not only real, but that they exclusively govern phenomena; and it sppears to lesd logicaliy to an idealisin of a Pastonic type. It is not the mere statement that everyihing has a cause, principles, without any element of to general and rational princinie was first ann elementor bilind compuision. The met with extraordinary favor, the more so as it has often been misund erstood. - Pure reason, reason strictly a priori; reason quite independent of experience. See pure, 8 .
Reason is pure if in reasoning we admit only definitions and propositions known a priori.
Bavmeister, Philosophia Defnit
Baumeister, Philosophia Defnitiva (trans.), 2d ed., 1738,
Pure reason is that faculty which supplies the principies
knowing anything entirely a priori.
Kant, Critique of Pure Resson, tr. by Muller, p. 11.
Ratiocinant reason. (a) A reason or canse as it exists in the mind: opposed to ratiocinate reason.
I have not ssked this question withont cause cansing, Uy ratiocinant.
(b) The haman anderstandi , dity of things, according to the as an eiement of the quidopposed to ratiocinant reason. - Reason of state, a poitital motive for a puhlic act which cannot he accounted for pulbiciy; a concealed gronnd of action by a government or a public officer in some matter coucerning the Relation of or saiety, or the msintenance of a policy.son in sense 5, above. - Rime nor reason. See rime1. Speculative reason, reason employed abont snersensnous things. - Subjective reason, reason which is deter. mined by the subject or agent.- Sufficient reason. See principle of sufficient reason, above.-Theoretical reason, reason as prodactive of cognition.-There is no reason butif, there

There is no reason but I shall be blind. Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 4. 212. To do one reasoni. (a) To do what is dessred, or what To do one reasonf, (a) To do what is

Lord Titus, by your leave, this maid is mine.
To do myself this reazon and this right.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 279.
Strike home, and do me reason in thy heart. Dryden. (b) See dol. - To have reason, to have reason or right on one's side; be in the right. [A' Galifcism.]
Mr. Mechlin has reason. Foote, Commissary, iii. 1.
To hear reason, to yicid to reasoning or argumeut: ac-
cept a reason or reasons addiced, act according to ad
Con. Yon should hear reason.
D. John. .. What blessing brings it?
ance. If not present remedy, at lesst a patient suffer.
To stand to reason. See stand. $=$ Syn. 1. Inducement, et. (see motive), account, object, purpose, design.
reason ${ }^{1}$ (rē'zn), v. [<ME. resonen, <OF. 1 aisoner,

## reason

speak, F. raisomer, reason, argue, reply, $=$ Pr. razonar, rasonar $=$ Cat. rahonar $=\mathrm{Sp}$, razonar
$=\mathrm{Pg}$. razoar $=\mathrm{It}$. ragionare, reason, $\langle\mathrm{ML}$. rationare, reason, argie, discourse, speak, calculate, < L. ratio ( $n$ - ), reason, calculation: see reasom ${ }^{1}, n$. Cf. areason.] I. intrans. 1. To exercise the faculty of reason; make rational deductions; think or choose rationally; nse intelligent discrimination.

## He [the serpent] hath eaten and lives,

And knows, and speaka, and reasons, and discerns,
Irrational till then.
Milton,, .
Mrrational till then. P. L., ix. 765.
We only reason in so far as we note the reacmblance We only reason in so far as we note the reacmblances J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 415. 2. To practise reasoning in regard to something; make deductions from premises; engage in discussion; argue, or hold arguments. Let us dispute agsin,
And reason of divine Astrology
Marloze, Doctor Fanstus, ii. 2.
Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord.
3t. To hold account; make a reckoning; reckon.
Since the sffaira of men reat still incertain,
Let'a reason with the worst that may befall.
4. To hold discourse ; talk; parley.

They reasoned among themselves, saying, This is the But reason with the fellow,
Before you puniah htm. Shak., Cor., iv. 6. 51
II. trans. 1. To reason about; consider or discuss argumentativoly; argue; debate.
Why reason ye these things in your hearts? Mark li. 8. Condeacends, even, to reasen thia poiot. Brougham. 2. To give reasons for; support by argument; make a plea for: often with out: as, to reason out a proposition or a claim.

This boy, that cannot tell what ho would have,
But kneels and holds np hands for fellowship,
Than thou hast to deny 't. Shak., Cor., v. 3. 176. 3. To persuade by reasoning or argument. Meo that will not be reagoned jnto their senses may yet
be laughed or drolled into them. Sir $R_{0} L^{\prime}$ Estrange. 4t. To hold argument with; ongage in speech or discussion; talk with; interrogate
reason ${ }^{2}+, n$. An obsolete spelling of raisin 1. In the following passage it is apparently apphed to some other fruit than the grape.

## A mediar and s hartichoke

Cotgrave, Wita lnterpreter (1671), p. 219. (Nares.) reasonable (ré'zn-a-bl), a. [< ME. resonable, resunable, resnabyl, resnable, renable, rumnable, $<$ OF. resonable, raisonnable, regnable, resmable, rationable, F. raisonnable $=$ Pr. razonable $=$ Cat. rahonable $=$ Sp. razonable $=\mathrm{Pg}$. razoavel $=\mathrm{It}$. razionabile, < L. rationabitis, reasonable, $\langle$ ratio $(n-)$, reason, calculation: see reason ${ }^{2}$ and -able. $]$ 1. Having the faculty of reason; endowed with reason; rational, as opposed to brute.
If he have wit enough to keep himself warm, let him hear it for a difference hetween himself and his horse ; for it lis all the wealth thst he hath left, to be known s reasonable creature.

Shak., Much Ado, i. 1. 71.
2. Characterized by the use of reason; amenable to reason or sound sense; not senseless, foolish, or extravagant in thought or action.

Hir manera might no man amend;
And of hir semblant soft and stabile.
Ywaine and Gawaine (Ritson's Metr. Rom., 1. 10), 1. 208. ( (Piers Ploveman, Notes, p. 17.)
The adjective reasonable . . denotean character in which reason (taking it in its largest acceptation) poasesaes a deplies no particutar propensity to a diaplay of the discursive power, if indeed it does not exclinde the idea of such a pro penaity. D. Stezoart, Human Mind, II. Io, pote
3. Conformable to or required by reason; due to or resulting from good judgment; rationally sound, sensible, natural, etc.

Ther doth no wyghte nothing so resonable
That nya harme in her [jealcusy'a] ymagynynge.
1 heseech you ... present your bodies a living sscri. fice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service. Rom. xii. I.
A law may be reasonable in itseli, thongh a man doea not
The terrors of the child are quite reasorable and adit his lovelineas. Emerson, Conrage. 4. Not exceeding the bounds of reason or common sense; moderate ; tolerable.

I will marry her upon any reasonable densunds. Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 233.

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5. Moderate in amount or price; not high or dear: as, reasonable charges or prices; reason able goods.-6. In lav, befitting a person of reason or sound sense; such as a prudent man would exercise or act upon in his own affairs: as, reasonable care; reasonable diligence; reasonable cause.-7t. Calculable; computable; hence, detailed; itemized.
And rekene byfore reson \& resonable scounte,
hat one hath, what another hath, and what hy hadde
bothe.
Piers Plouman (C) xiv, 35 ,
$8 t$. Talkativo; ready in conversation.
Lo! how goodly spak this knight . .
With him, and fond hlm
Right wonder skllful and resonable,
Chaucer, Desth ol Blanche, 1. 534.
Proof beyond a reasonable doubt, auch proot as will produce an shlding conviction to a moral certainty, so that a prudent man would feel asie to act upon that conviction in matters of the highest concerit to his personal interests. - Reasonable ald, 8 euphemiatic expresiton
for aidl 1, correaponding to the term benevolence as used for forced loana or gifta.-Reasonable alms. See alms. -Reasonable doubt, in lave, donbt for which \& pertineut reaaon csa he asaigned; that gtate of a case which, after leaves the minds of jurors in that condition that they cannot aay they feel an abiding conviction, to a morsi certainty, of the truth of the charge. Shaw, C.J.-Reasonable dower. See dover2, 2. $=$ Syn. Ralional, Reasomable. See rational.
reasonablet (rē'zn-ą-bl), adv. [<reasonable, a.] Reasonably.
I hsve a reasonable good ear in muaic. Let'a have the
tongs and the bones. The Librsry of the Sorbonne is a very long snd large Gallery, reasonable well stored with Books. $\begin{gathered}\text { Lister, Journey to Paria, p. } 128 .\end{gathered}$ reasonableness (rés zn-a-bl-nes), $n$. The character of being reasonable; conformity to or compliance with the requirements of reason; agreeableness to rational ideas or principles.
The method of inwardness and the aecret of self-renonncement, workjog in snd throngh this element of mildneas, produced the total impresaion of his [Jeaus's] "epieikela," or aweet reasonableness.
M. Arnold, Litersture and Dogma, vil. \& 5.
reasonably ( $\mathrm{r}^{-}$'zn-a-bli), adv. [ME. resonably, renably; < reasonable + -ly 2 .] 1. In a reasonable manner; agreeably to reason ; with good sense or judgment.

> And apeke as renably and faire and well
> As to the Phitonissa ddd Samnel.

Chaucer, Frisr's Tale, 1. 211.
The abuse of the judicial functions that wers properly
and reasonably assumed by the House was scandalona and and reasonably assnmed by the House was scandajous and
notorious.
Lecky, Eng. In 18 th Cent., iii. 2. Within the bouuds of reason; with good reason or cause; justly; properly.

Whate'er Lord Hsiry Percy then had aaid
May reasonably die. Shak., 1 Hen. IV
May reasonably die. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 74. It might aeem that an egg which has succeeded in being
treah has done all thst can reasonably he expected of it. treah has done all that can reasonably he expected of it,
II. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 248. 3. To a reasonable extent; in a moderately good degree; fairly; tolerably.

Verely ahe was heled, and left her atyites thore,
And on her fete wente home resonably well.
$J$ Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p.
As a genersi rule, Providence seldom vonchafer to mortala any more than juat that degree of encouragement of their powers. Hauthorne, Seven Gables, ili. reasoned (ré'znd), p. a. Characterized by or based upon reasoning; following a logical or rational method; carefully argued or studied. reasoner (rê'zn-ér), $n . \quad\left[<\right.$ reason $1+-e r^{1} . ~ C f$. F. raisonnewr $=$ Pr. razonador $=$ Sp. razonador $=$ Pg. raciocinador $=\mathrm{It}$. ramionatore,$\langle\mathrm{ML}$. rationator, a reasoner, く rationare, reason: see reason $\left.{ }^{2}, v_{\text {. }}\right]$ One who réasons or argues, or exercises his reasoning powers; one who considers a subject argumentatively.
They are very bad reasomers, snd vehemently given to reasonfully $\dagger$ (rē'zn-fül-i $)$ reasonfullyt (rē̄zn-fül-i), adv. [ME., < reason ${ }^{1}$
$+-f u l+-l y^{2}$.] With full reason; most reasonably.
So then reasonfulli maye we aey thst mercy both right
Testameni of Lawe paaseth.
reasoning (rē'zn-ing), $n$. [Verbal $n$. of reason ${ }^{1}$, $v$.] 1. The use of the faculty of reason; discriminative thought or discussion in regard to a subject; rational consideration.-2. A presentation of reasons or arguments; an argumentative statement or expression; a formal discussion.
Hear now my reasoning, sud hearken. Joh xiii. 6

## 3t. Discussion; conversation; discourse.

Then there aroae a reasoning among them, which of them
reassure
Chain of reasoning. See chain.-Deductive, diagrammatic, diemmatic, Fermatian reasoning. See
the adjectivea. $=$ Syn. Reasoning, Argumentation. Reazoning is much broader than argumentation. The latter ia confined to one alde of the queatlon, or, in another aense, zupposea a proposition, aupported by argumenta on the affirmative aide sid attacked by arguments on the negative. Reasoning may be upon one side of a propaaition, and is then the amme as argumentation; but it may aiso be the method by which one reaches a bellef, and thus a way of pithe together the resulta of investigation : as, the reasoning in Euchld, or in Butler's Analogy; the
A plece of reasoning is like a anspended chain, in which link is joined to link by logical dependence.
J. F. Clarke, Sell-Culture, p. 158.

A poem does not admit argumentation, though it does
admit development of thought.
Coleridge, Tsble-Talk.
reasonless (rë'zn-les), $a$. [<reason ${ }^{1}+$-less.] 1. Lacking the faculty of reason; irrational, as an animal. [Rare.]
The reasonless creatures [the two kine] alao do the will Bp. Ilall,
2. Deficient in 144. in good reason or judgment; lacking , unreasoning. [Archaic.]
holn sny of them [snimalal dieth, it ta . . . buried in their breace, the reasonlesse men howling and knocking
of theee vnreaaonable beasts.
Purchas, Pligrimage, p. 574.
3. Not marked or justified by reason ; senseless; causeless; unwarranted.

This profter is absurd and reasonless.
Shak., 1 Heu. Vi., v. 4. 137.
reason-piece (ré'zn-pēs), $n$. [A corruption of raising-piece.] In building, a timber lying under the ends of beams in the side of a house; a wall-plate.
reassemblage (rê-a-sem'blạj), $n . \quad[<r e-+a s-$ semblage.] A renewed assemblage.
Vew beings arise from the re.assemblage of the acattered
parts.
Uarriz, Three Treatises, Note 7 on Treatise 1. reassemble (rē-a-sem'bl), v. [<re- + assemble. Cf. F. rassembler, reassemble.] I. trans. To assemble or bring together again; gather anew.

Consult how we may henceforth nowest offend.
Milton, P. L., נ. 186.
II. intrans. To assemble or meet together again.
The forces of Surajsh Dowlah were dispersed, never to reabsemble. Macaulay, reassert (rē-q-sèrt'), v.t. [<re- + assert.] To assert again; proclaim or manifest anew.

With equal fury, and with equal fame,
Shall great Ulyakea reassert his claim.
Pope, Odyasey, xvii. 147.
reassertion (ree-ą-sér'shon), $n$. [< reassert +
-ion.] A repeated assertion of the same thing; the act of asserting anew
reassess (rē-a-ses ${ }^{\prime}$ ), v. t. [<re- + assess.] To assess again.
reassessment (rē-a-ses'ment), $n$. [<reassess + -mcnt.] A renewed or repeated assessment. reassign (rē-a-sin'), v. t. [ $=\mathrm{F}$. réassigner; as re- + assign.'] To assign again; transfer back or to another what has been assigned.
reassignment (rē-a-sin'ment), n. [< reassigu $+-m e n t$.] A renewed or repeated assignment. reassume (rē-ă-sūm'),v.t. $[=$ Sp. reasumir $=$ Pg. reassumir $=1 \mathrm{l}$. riassumere; as rc- + assume.] To assume or take again; resume.
And when the sayd $v$. dayes were expyred, ye kynge reFabyan.
reassumption (rê-a-sump'shon), assumption.] A resüming; a second assumption. reassurance (rê-a-shör'ans), $n$. [=F. réassurance; as reassure + -ance.] 1. Assurance or confirmation repeated.

A reassurance of his trihutary subjection.
Prynne, Treachery and Disloyalty, ini. 25.
2. Restoration of courage or confidence; deliverance from apprehension or doubt.

How plainly I perceived hell flash and fade ${ }^{\circ}$ ' the face of her - the doubt that first paled joy,

## 3. Same as reinsurance.

No re-assurance ahsll be lawful, except the former insurer shall he insolvent, a bankrupt, or dcad.
eassure (rē-q-shör') v, t [ F ) Pg. reassegurar $=$ It. riassicurare, as re re $=$ assure.] 1. To assure or establish anew ; make sure again; confirm.

Let mo fore-warn'd each aign, each system learm,
That 1 my people'a danger may discern,
Ere 'tta too late wiah'd health to reasnure.
Churchill, Gotham, Hi.

## reassure

But iet me often to these solitudes Retire，and in thy presence reassure
My feeble virtue．Bryant，Forest Hynn． 2．To give renewed assurance to；free from doubt or apprehension；restore to confidence． They rose with fear，and ieft the unfinished least，

3．Same as rinsure．
reassurer（rē－a－shör＇èr），$n$ ．One who reassures， or assures or insures anew．
reassuringly（rē－a－shör＇ing－li），adv．Iu a re－ assuring manner；so as to reassure
reastl（rēst），$v$ ．［Also reest（and rease，rceze， in pp．reased，reezed），Sc．reist（as v．t．）；prob． ＜Dan．riste，broil，grill ；ef．Sw．rosta，roast： see roast．］I．trans．To dry（meat）by the heat of the sun or in a chimney；smoke－dry．
Let us cat nn lushea and briars，pile them before the door and aet fire to them，and smoke that anid devil＇s dam as if she were to be reisted for bacon．

Soott，Biack Dwarf，ix．
They bequeath so great suma for masses，and dirges，and trentals，．．that their aouls may at the jast be had to heaven，though first fors while they be reezed in purgatory．
Rev．T．Adams，Works．I． 65.
II．intrans．1t．To become rusty and rancid， as dried meat．Cath．Ang．，p． 304.
The scalding of Hogges keepeth the fleeh whitest， piumpest，and fullest，neither is the Bacon so spt to reast as the other；besides，it will make it somewhat apter to
Make aalt．
Markham，Countrey Farme（1616），p．107． 2．To take offense．Malliwell．［Prov．Eng．］ reast ${ }^{2} t_{3} v$ ．An obsolete spelling of rest ${ }^{1}$ ．
reasted（rēs＇ted），$p$ ．a．［Also reested，reestit， ＊reased，reezed，rezed，reised；〈ME．rested，contr． reste；pp．of reast $\left.{ }^{1}, v.\right]$ Become rusty and ran－ cid，as dried meat．Cath．Ang．，p． 304.

Or once a weeke，perhaps，for novelty，
Reez＇d bacon soords shall feaste his family．
What accademick starved aatyrist
Wouid gnaw rezzd bacon？
Marston，Scourge of Villadie，iii．（Naves．） Of beef and reised bacon atore， That ia most Iat and greasy，
We have likew tise to feed our chapa We have likewise to feed our chapa
And make them gitb and easy．

King Alfred and the Shepherd．（Nares．） reastiness（rēs＇ti－nes），n．［＜reasty + －ness．$]$ The state or quality of being reasty；rancid－ ness．［Prov．Eng．］
reastyl（rees＇ti），a．［Also resty and rusty（simu－ lating rust）；＜reast ${ }^{1}+-y^{1}$ ．Cf．the earlier adj． reasted．］Same as reasted．

Through folly，too beastiy，
Much bacon is reasty．
Tuser，Huabandry，November Abstract． And than came haltynge Jone， And broughte a gaunbone
Of bakon that was resty． Or bakon that was reety．
Skellon，Eiyno

Skellon，Eiynour Rummyng，L． 328.
Thy fleah is restie or leane，tough i\＆oide，
Or it come to horde unsavery and coide．
Or it come to horde unsavery sud coide．
（Cath．Ang．，p． P ．p． 39. ．）
reasty ${ }^{2}$（rēs＇ti），$a$ ．Same as resty ${ }^{1}$ ．
reata（rề－ä＇tä），n．［Also riata；＜Sp．reata，a rope，also a leader mule（ $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．reata，ar－riata， a halter），＜Sp．reatar，tie one beast to another， retie（ $=$ Pg．veatar，ar－riatar，bind again），＜re－ （＜L．re－），again，back，$+\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．Cat．atar， bind，$<L$ L．aptare，fit on，fit together，ete．：see apt．］A rope，usually of rawhide，with or without a noose，used in western and Spanish America for catching or picketing animals ；a lariat．
Dick jingied his apurs and swung his riata．Jovits hounded forward．

Bret Harfe，Taies of the Argonaute，p．17．
reate（rēt），$n$ ．［Also reit；prop．reat or reet； origin obscure．Cf．reake．］The water－crow－ foot，Ranunculus aquatilis：probably applied also to fresh－water alga and various floating plants．［Obsolete or prov．Eng．］
This is the onely fish that buiideth upon the reites and mosse of the sea，sad laieth her egga，or apawneth，in her
neat．
Iolland， Holland，tr．of Pliny，ix． 26.
neat．
Reits，sea weed，of some called reits，of othera wrack， Reits sea weed，of some called reits，of others wrack，
and of the Thanet men－wore．

Guards with ita face of reate and sedge．
Brouning，Sordelio．
reattach（rē－ę－tach＇），v．t．［＜re－＋attach．Cf． F．rattacher，attach again．］To attach again， in any sense．
reattachment（rē－a－tach＇ment），$n$ ．［＜reat－ tach＋－ment．］A second or repeated attach－ ment．
reattempt（rē－a－tempt＇），v．t．［＜re－＋attompt．］
To attempt again．

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His voyage then to he re－attempted．
Haktuyt＇s iroyages，III． 158.
reaumet，$n$ ．An obsolete form of ralm．
Reaumuria（rē－ō－mū＇ri－ïi），$n$ ．［NL．（Linnæus， （1683－1757）a French naturalist．］ 1 A menu of polypetalous shrubs of tho order Tamarisci－ nex and type of the tribe Reaumuriex．It is
ciaracterized by numerous stamena which are free or cilaracterized by numerous stamena which are free or close to the calyx，five awi－shaped styies，sand densely hairy aeeds．There are sbout 12 species，natives of the Mediterranean region and of central Asia．They are gen－ erally very hranching and procumbent undershrubs，with amail or cyifndrical crowded leavea and terminal solitary flower，which are aometimes showy and red or purple． Severai apectes are occasionally cuitivated as ormanenta shrubs．R．verviculata，s phik－flowered species，is used as sm entom
Desvoidy， 1830 ．a genus of dipterous insects． Desvoidy， 1830.
Reaumurieæ（rē＂$\overline{-}-\mathrm{mu}-\mathrm{ri}^{\prime}$ ê－ē），n．pl．［NL．（Ehr－ enberg，1827），＜Reaumuria + －eæ．］A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order Tamarisci－ nex，the tamarisk family，characterized by free petals，long－haired seeds，and solitary axillary or terminal flowers．It inctudea 2 genera，Hololachne， a monotypic undersh

## Réaumur＇s porcelain．See porcelain

Réaumur＇s scale．See thernometer．
reave（rōv），v．；pret．and pp．reaved，reft（for－ merly also raft），ppr．reaving．［Early mod．E． also reve，reeve（Sc．reive，ete．），dial．rave；＜ME． reven（pret．revede，reved，refde，rafte，refte，pp． raft，reft），＜AS．reáfian，rob，spoil，plunder，$=$ Os．＊rôbhōn（in comp．bi－rōbhōn）$=$ OFries．rā－ via，$r \bar{a} v a=\mathrm{D}$. rooven $=\mathrm{MLG} . \mathrm{LG}$. roven $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ． roubōn，MHG．rouben，G．rauben，rob，deprive， $=$ Icel．raufa $=$ Sw．röfva $=\mathrm{Dan}$ ．röre，rob，$=$ Goth．＊raubōn，in comp．bi－raubon，rob，spoil；a secondary verb associated with the noun，AS． redf，spoil，plunder，esp．clothing or armor taken as spoil，hence clothing in general，$=$ ofries ． as
$r a \bar{f} f=$ D．roof $=$ MLG．rō $f=$ OHG．roub，roup， raup， MHG. roup，G．raub $=$ Icel． rauf $=\mathrm{Sw}$ rof＝Dan．rov，spoil，plunder（see reaf）；from the primitive verb，AS．＂reofan，in comp．be－reo－ fon，bi－reбfan，deprive，＝Icel．rjufa（pp．rofinn）， break，rip，violate，$=$ L．rumpere $(\sqrt{ }$ rup $)$ ，break： see rupture．Hence，in comp．，bereare．From the Teut．are It．ruba，spoil，etc．，rubare，spoil， $=$ OF．rober，robber，rob，whence E．rob，etc．；It． roba $=\mathrm{OF}$ ．（and F．）robe，garment，robe，whence E．robe，rubble，rubbish：see robe and rob．From the D．form are E．rove ${ }^{1}$ ，rover．］I．trans．1．To take away by force or stealth；carry off as booty；take violently；purloin，especially in a foray：with a thing as object．［Now rare．］
Aristotill sais that the bees are feghtande agaynes hyms
that will drawe thaire hony fra thaym，awa aulde we do that will drawe thaire hony fra thaym，awa aulde we do agaynes deueiis that afforces tham to reve frava the hony of
poure lyfe．Hampole，Prose TTeatiea（E．E．T．S．），p．S．

Since he himsell is reft from her by death．
A good cow waa a good cow，had she been twenty times
reaved．
2．To take away；remove；abstract；draw off． ［Obsolete or archaic．］

Hir clothea ther scho rafe hir fro
And to the wodd gane acho go．
Perceval，2157．（Hallicell．）
And ffrom zoure wiilffull werkis joure will was chaungid， And rafte was zoure riott and rest，ffor boure datez Weren wikkid thoru zoure cursid counceili．

Richard the Redeless，L． 6. The derke nyght
That revith hestis from here besynesse．
Chaucer，Pariament of Fowls，1． 86. Sith nothing ever may redeeme nor reave Out of your endlease debt so sure a gage． We reave thy sword， And give thee armiess to thy enemies

Beau．and Fl．，Knjght of Maita，v． 2. 3．To rob；plunder；dispossess；bereave：with a person as object．［Obsolete or archaic．］ And aitthe he is so leel a lorde，ich leyue that he woil nat Reven ous of oure ryght．Piers Plorman（C），xxi． 310.

To reave the orphan of his patrimony．
So reft of reason Athamas became．
Langfellone，tr．of Dante＇g Inferno，xxx． 4.
Perforce，snd left us neither goid nor fiel
4．To tear up
［Obsolete or prov．Eng．］
Agaynst them the towres and topa of houses rold．
And rafters vp they reaue．
Phaer，Eneid，li．
5．To ravel；pull to pieces，as a textile fabric． －To ramp and reavet．See ramp．
rebate
II．intrans．To practise plundering or pil－ laging；carry off stolen property．［Now only Scotch．］

Where we ghali robbe，where we ahall reve，
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode（Child＇s Eallads，V．46）．
To alink thro＇alaps，an＇reive an＇steal Burns，Death of Poor Mailie．
reavelt，$v$ ．An obsolete form of ravel．
reaver（rē＇vér），n．［Early mod．E．also recier （Sc．reiver）；＜ME．revere，＜AS．reufere（＝ OFries．rävere，rāer $=\mathrm{D}$ ．roover $=\mathrm{MLG}$ ． rover $=\mathrm{OHG}$. roubare， MHG. rouъære，G．räи－ ber $=$ Icel．raufari，reyfari $=$ Sw．rōf vare $=$ Dan． rörer），a robber，（rea fian，rob，reave：see reave． Cf．rover，from the D．cognate of rearer．］One who reaves or robs；a plundering forager；a robber．［Obsolete or archaic，or Scotch．］
To robbera and to reueres．Piers Plowman（B），xiv． 182. Those were the days when，if two men or three came riding tos town，ali the townahip fed or them and weened E．A．Freeman，Norman Conqueat，V． 189. reavery（rēt vèr－i），$n . \quad[=\mathrm{D}$. rooverij $=\mathrm{MLG}$ ． roverie $=G$ ．räuberci $=$ Sw．röfveri $=$ Dan． roveri；as reave + －ery．］A carrying off，as of booty；a plundering or pillaging；robbery． ［Rare．］

Waliace was ner，quhen he sic reuere saw．
Wallace，iv．40．（Jamieson．）
reballing（rệ－bấling），n．［＜re－＋ball $1+-i n g 1$. The catching of eels with earthworms attached to a ball of lead which is suspended by a string from a pole．Halliwell．［Prov．Eng：］
rebaptism（rē－bap＇tizm），$n$ ．［＜re－＋baptism．］ A new or second baptism．It has always been the generally accepted teaching that to perform the ceremony
on one known to have been resily baptized aiready is ancriegious ；and what is or may he rehaptism is permis ailue only becanse the validity of the previons ceremony has been denied，or becanse the fact of ita adminisatration or the manner in which it waa performed，is disputed or doubtrul．Conditional or hypothetical baptism Fs ad－ ministered in the Roman Cathotic Church to ail candi－ dates coming from Proteatant churches，under a form beginning＂If thou hat not been baptized，＂the queation of the vaiidity of Proteatant baptiam being heid in abey－ can churches in speciai cases as where the candidate him－ aelf desires it．Baptist churchea require rebaptism of ail who have not been immersed on prof easion of faith．
rebaptist（rē－bap＇tist），$n$ ．［＜re－＋baptist．］ One who baptizes again，or who undergoes baptism a second time；also，a Baptist or Ana－ baptist．

Some for rebaptist him bespatter，
For dipping rider oft in water．
T．Bronn，Works，IV．270．（Davies．）
rebaptization（rē－bap－ti－zā’shon），$n \cdot[=\mathrm{F} \cdot r e-$ baptisation；as robaptize + －ation．］The act of rebaptizing；renewed or repeated baptism．
St．Cyprian．．．．Persisted in his opinion of rebaptiza－
tion untii death．
rebaptize（rē－bap－tiz＇），v．t．［＜OF．rebaptiser， rebaptizer， F. rebaptiser $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．rebautizar $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ． rebaptizar $=\mathrm{It}$ ．ribattezzare，$\langle\mathrm{LL}$. rebaptizare， baptize again，くre－，again，＋baptizare，baptize： see baptize．］1．To baptize again or anew；re－ peat the baptism of．

Cyprian was no hereticke，though he beleeved rebaptis－ ing of them which were baptiaed of heretick $\varepsilon$ ．

Foxe，Martyrs，p．1468，sn． 1555.
2．To give a new name to，as at a second bap－ tism．
Of any Paganiam at that time，or long before，in the Land we read not，or that Pelagianism was rebaptiz＇d． $\begin{gathered}\text { Milton，Hist．Eng．，iii．}\end{gathered}$
rebaptizer（rē－bap－tízeer），$n$ ．One who rebap－ tizes，or who believes in rebaptism；also，an Anabaptist．
There were Adamitea in former Times and Rebaptizerv：
rebate ${ }^{1}$（reẻ－bāt＇）．$v . ;$ pret．and pp．rebated，ppr． rebating．［＜ME．rebaten，＜OF．rebatre，re－ battre，beat or drive back again，repel，repulse， F．rebattre，beat again，repeat（ $=1 \mathrm{l}$ ．ribatfere， beat again，beat down，blunt，reflect，etc．），く re－， back，again，＋batre，battre，beat：see bate ${ }^{1}$ ，bat－ ter ${ }^{1}$ ．Cf．rabate．］I．trans．1t．To beat back； drive back by beating；fend or ward off；re－ pulse．

> This ia the city of great Babylon， Greene，Orlando Furioso． This shirt of mail worn near my skin

Beau．and Fl．（？），Faithfui Friends，iii．3．
$2 \dagger$ ．To beat down；beat to bluntness；make obtuse or dull，literally or figuratively；blunt； bate．

## rebate <br> One who <br> doth rebate and blunt his natural edge <br> Thou wilt belle opinion，and rebate The ambition of thy gallantry． <br> Beau．and Fl．，Laws of Candy，1．2． <br> But the broad belt，with plates of silver bound， <br> The point rebated，and repelled the wound．

3．Te set or throw off；allew as a discount or abatement；make a drawback of．See the noun．［Rare or obselete．］
Yet was I verie ill satisfied，and forced to rebate part fof a debt1，and to take warea as payment for the rest．

## II．$\dagger$ intrans．To draw back or away；with

 draw ；recedcHe began a little to rebate from certatn points of popery．
Foxe，Nartyrs，p．1621，sn．1555． rebate ${ }^{1}$（rē－bāt＇），$n$ ．［＜rebate ${ }^{1}, v$ ．Cf．rabate，n．］ Diminution ；retrenchment；specifically，an al－ lowance by way of disceunt or drawback ；a deduction from a gross amount．－Rebate and discount，in arith．，a rie by which sbatementa
rebate ${ }^{2}$（rē－bāt＇），$n$ ．［An altered form of rabate：see rabate and rabbet．］1．A longi－ tudinal space or groove cut back or sunk in a piece of joinery，timber，or the like，to receive the edge of some ether part．
On the periphery st the socket end［of the brush］a shal－ low rebate ts formed，to receive the btading string．

Spons＇Encyc．Manuf．，I． 544.
2．A kind of bard freestone used in pavements． Elues．－3．A piece of wood fastened to a han－ dle，used for beating mortar．Elwes．
rebate ${ }^{2}$（rệ－bāt＇），v．t．；pret．and pp．rebated， ppr．rebating．［＜rebate ${ }^{2}, n$ ．］To make a rebate or rabbet in，as a piece of joinery or other work； rabbet．
rebated（rẹ́－bā＇ted），p．a．1．In her．，cut shert： noting any ordinary，especially a cross，charac－ terized by having one or mere of its arms too short to reach the edge of the field．－2．Blunt． rebatement（rẹ̈－bāt＇ment），n．［＜rebatel＋ －ment．］1．The act of rebating，or the state of being rebated；a blunting；abatement；draw－ back．［Rare．］－2．In her．：（a）A cutting off，or shortening，as of one arm of a cross，or the like．（b）Same as abatement，in the sense of degradation of or dishonerable addition to a coat－armer．－3．A narrewing．
For without in the wall of the house he made narrowed rest（margin：narrowings，or rebatements round about， houes．

1 Ki ．vl． 6 ．
In the description of the side－chambers of the temple， the rebatement signifies the narrowing of the walls which left s ledge for the joista of the upper chambers to rest
on．
W．A．Wright，Blble Word－Book，p．497．
rebatot，$n$ ．Same as rabato．
rebaudt，rebawdet，rebaudryt．Obselete forms of ribald，ribaldry．
rebec，rebeck（ré ＇bek），$n$ ．［（a）Early mod．E． also rebeke；〈ME．rebeeke，rebekke，rebeke，〈OF rebee，rebeke，F．rebee $=$ Pg．rabeea $=\mathrm{It}$ ．ribeca， ribecca（ML．rebeea，rebecea）；alse with diff．ter－ minations，（b）F．dial．rebay＝Pr．rabey；（c）Sp． rabel $=$ Pg．rabil，arrabil；（d）ME．rebibe，ribibe， rubibe，ribible，$\langle\mathrm{OF}$. rebebe，rebesbe，reberbe，It． ribeba，ribebla，〈 Ar．rabāba＝Hind．rabāb，rv－ $b \bar{a} b$ ，Pers．rabāb，rubāb，a rebec，a fiddle with one or two strings．］1．A musical instrument， the earliest known form of the viel class．It had a pear－shaped body，which was solid above，terminating in a alender neck and a carved head．and hollow below，with sound－holes snd a sound－post．The number of atrings was uauslly three，but was sometimes only one or two．They were tuned in firtha，and sounded by a bow．The tone was harsli snd loud．The rebec is known to have been in uae in Europe as early as the elghth century．Ms origin 18 dis was the precursor of the true viol $\ln$ all its forma，and con－ tinued in vulgar use long after the latter was artistically established．

Wben the merry bells ring round，
And the jocund rebecks sound
To msny s youth，and many s maid．
2t．An old woman：so called in contempt．Com－ pare ribibe， 2.
＂Brother，＂quod he，＂heere woneth an old rebekke，
That hadde almooat as lief to lese hire nekke
As for to geve a peny of hir good．＂Fhaucer，Friar＇s Tale，1．275．
Rebeccaism（rệ－bek＇a－izm）．n．［＜Rebecca（ite） + －ism．］The principles and practices of the Rebeccaites．
Rebeccaite（rē－bek＇a－it），$n$ ．［ $\langle$ Rebecea（see def．） society in Waember 1843－4 anti－turnpike the Rebeccaltes was the oppresaive number of toll－gates，

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nd they turned out at night in large parties，generally man＇s clothes recived the title of Rebecce from a fanc ful application of the Serintural passage Gen，xxiv． 60 ；and the parties were called＂Rebeces and her danghters． rebel（reb＇el），a．and $n$ ．［＜ME．rebel，rebele， ＜OF．rebelle，rebele，F．rebelle $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg．rebelde $=$ It．ribello，rebellious，a rebel，＜L．rebellis， adj．，making war again，insurgent，rebellieus； as noun，a rebel；＜re－，again，+ bellum，war：see belligerent，duel．Cf．rebel，v．］I．a．1．Resist ing autherity or law；rebellious．
Qwo－so be rebele of his tonge azein the sldirman，or dis－ pial palen，to smend that he holden here mornspeche， nt of the glish Gilds（E．E．E．T．S．），p． 95.

## His pride

Hsd cast him out from heaven，with sll his hos
Hsd cast him out from heaven，with Milton，P．L．， 1.38 ．
Of rebel angels．
2．Of a rebellious nature or character ；char－ acteristic of a rebel．［Rar＇0．］

## Thow drowe $\ln$ akorne Cupide eke to recorde of thilke rebel worde that thow hast

For which he wol no lenger be hast spoken，
Chaucer，Envoy of Chaucer torde．
II．n．1．A person who makes war upon the overnment of his country from pelitical mo－ ives；one of a body of persons organized for a change of government or of laws by force of arms，or by open defiance．

## Know whether I be dextrous to subdue

Thy rebels，or he found the worst in heaven．
Milton，P．L．，v． 742
For rebellion being an opposition not to persons，but authority，whlch is founded only in the constltution and laws of the government，those，whoever they be，who by
force break through，and by force justify their violation orce break through，and by force juat
of them，are truly and properly rebelf．

Locke，Civll Government，
Kings will be tyrants from policy，when subjects are Hence－2．One whe or that which resists au－ thority or law；one whe refuses obedience to a superior，or who revelts against some cen－ trolling power or principle．

As reason la a rebel unto faith，so passion unto reason．
She shall die unshrived snd unforgiven，
A rebel to her father and her God．
Shelley，The Cenci，iv． 1
＝Syn．1．Traitor，etc．See insurgent，
rebel（rề－bel＇），$v, i$, ；pret．and pp．rebellecl，ppr．
rebelling．［ ME. rebellen， OF ，rebeller rebelling．［＜ME．rebellen，＜OF．rebeller，rebeler， reveler，F．rebeller $=$ Sp．rebelar $=$ Pg．rebellar $=$ It．ribellare，く L．rebellare，wage war again（said of the conquered），make an insurrection，revelt， rebel，〈re－，again，＋bellare，wage war，〈 bellum， war．Cf．rebel，a．］To make war against one＇s government，or against anything deemed op－ pressive，by arms or other means；revelt by active resistance or repulsion．
In his days Nebuchadnezzar king of Bahylon came up， turned and rebelled agalnst him．
of those too high aspiriug The deep fall
With Satan．Milton，P．L．，ví． 899.
Our present life，in so far ss it iz healthy，rebels once for Our present life，in so ars arsanst its own final and complete destruction．

W．K．Cliford，Lectures，I． 231.
rebeldom（reb＇el－dum），n．［＜rebel＋－dlom．］ 1．A seat of rebellion；a region or sphere of action controlled by rebels．［Rare．］－2．Re－ bellious conduct．［Rare．］
Never mind his rebeldom of the other dsy；never mind about his being angry that his presents were returned．
rebellert（rẹ̈－bel＇èr），n．［＜rebel，v．，＋－er¹．］One who rebels；a rebel．
God ．．．shal ．．scourge and plague this nacion，bee－ Ing nowe many a long daie a continuall rebeller sgaynate
God．
J．Uall，On Luke xxi． rebellion（rẹ̄－bel＇yon），$n$ ．［＜ME．rebellion，＜ OF．rebellion， $\mathbf{F}$. rébellion $=\mathrm{Sp}$. rebelion $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ． rebellião $=\mathrm{It}$ ．ribellione．$\langle\mathrm{L}$, rcbellio（ $n-$ ），a re－ newal of war，revolt，rebellion，＜rebellis，mak－ ing war again：see rebel，a．］1．War waged against a government by some part of its sub－ jects；armed opposition to a gevernment by a party of citizens，for the purpose of changing its composition，constitution，or laws；insur－ rectionary or revelutionary war．

He told me that rebellion had bad luck，
And that young Harry Percy＇s spur wss cold
Then shall you find this name of llberty
The watch－word of rebelli
But new－turn＇d servitude．
Daniel，Civil Wars，1i． 15.
2．The act of rebelling or taking part in a re－ bellious movement；open or armed defiance to one＇s government；the action of a rebel．

## reboation

Boling．On what condition atands it［my fault］，and Wherein？
York．Even in condition of the worst degree，

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                                    Shak., Rich. II., II. 3. }109
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From sll acdition，privy conspiracy，and rebellion，. ．
Good Lord，deliver ua．Book of Common Prayer，Lits Hence－3．Revelt against or defiance of au－ thority in general；resistance to a higher pewer or to an ebligatory mandate；open dis－ obedience or insubordination；determination not to submit．
For he sddeth rebellion unto hls sin ；he ．．．multipli－ eth his words against God． Civil rebellion，in Seots law，disobedience to letters of horning．See horning．－Commission of rebellion，in law．See Massachusetts，under the lead of Daniel Shay directed against the state authorities，which broke out lu 1786 and was suppressed in 1787．－The Great Rebellion in Eng．hist．，the war waged by the Parllamentary army against Charles I．from 1642 till his execution in 1649，and the subsequent maintenance by armed force of a govern． ment oppoaed to the excluded aovereign Charles II．till the Reatoration（1660）．－The Rebellion，in U．S．hist． the civil war tion or Rebellion，See in
rebellious（rēe－bel＇yus），a．$\quad[<$ rebelli（on）+ －ous．］1．Acting as a rebel，or having the dis－ position of one ；defying lawful authority； openly disobedient or insubordinate．

Rebellious aubjecta，enemies to peace，
Profaners of this neighboul－stalined steel．
Shak．，R．snd J．，i．1． 88.
2．Pertaining to or characteristic of a rebel or rebellion；of rebel character，relation，or use． These sre his substance，sinews，arms，and strength，
With which he yoketh your rebellious necks．
Shak．， 1 Hen．V1．，1i．3． 64.
3．Hard to treat or deal with；resisting effort or operation；refractory：applied to things． －Rebellious assembly，in old Eng，taw，a gathering of twelve peraons or more，intending，going about，or change sny lawa of the realm，or to destroy any property， or do sny other unlawful act．$=$ Syn．1．Insubordinste， disobedient．See insurgent，$n$ ．，and insurrection．
rebelliously（rē－bel＇yus－li），adv．In a rebellious manner；with violent or obstinate disobedience or resistance to lawful autherity．
rebelliousness（reè－bel＇yus－nes），$n$ ．The state or character of being rebellious．
rebellow（r＇é－bel＇ō），v．i．［＜re－＋bellow．］Te rebellow（ré－bel $\overline{0}), v . i$. ［＜re－＋bellow．］Te
bellow in return；echo back as a bellow；re－ sound loudly．

And all the aire rebellowed againe，
So dresdfully his hundred tongues did bray．
Spenser，F．Q．，V．xii． 41 ．
rebelly（reb＇el－i），u．［＜rebel＋－y ${ }^{1}$ ．］Inclined to rebellion；rebellious．［Rare．］
It was called＂Rebelly Belfast＂In those days lof 1798， rebibet，rebiblet，$n$ ．Same as rebee．
rebind（rē－bīnd＇），v．t．［＜re－＋bind．］T＇o bind anew；furnish with a new binding，as a book or a garment．
rebirth（rē－bérth＇），$n$ ．［＜re－＋birth．］1．Re－ newed birth；a repeated birth into temporal existence，as of a soul，according to the dectrine of metempsychosis；a new entrance into a liv－ ing form：now oftener called reincarnation．
Gautama Buddha＇s main Idea was that liberation Prom the cycle of rebirths（Samsara）Was the Academy，Feb．4，1888，p． 84 2．Renewed life or activity；entrance into a new course or phase of existence；reanimation ； resuscitation；renascence；regeneration．
This rebirth of the apirit of free Inquiry．
Guizot，Hist．Clvilization（trans），p． 148.
rebite（rē－bīt＇），v．$t$ ．［＜re－＋bite．］In engrav－
$i n g$ ，to deepen or restore worn lines in（an en－
graved plate）by the action of acid．
rebiting（rē－bíting），$n$ ．［Verbal $n$ ．of rebite，$v$. ］ In etching，a repetition of the precess of biting． in order to restere or freshen worn lines，or to deepen lines which have been but imper－ fectly attacked．
reboant（reb＇ō－ant），$a$ ．［＜L．reboar（ $t$－）s，ppr． of reboare，bellow back，resound，reëche，くre－ back，＋boare，bellow：see boation．］Rebel－ lewing；leudly resouuding．［Rare．］

The echoing dance
Tennyson，Supposed Confesstons．
reboation（reb－ō－ā＇shen），$n$ ．［＜ML．reboatio（ $n-$ ），
reboacio（ $n$－），＜L．veboare，resound，bellow back：
see reboant．］A resounding；the return of a loud sound．
I imagine that I should hear the reboation of sn untver－
Ep．Patrick，Dlvine Arithmetlck（1659），p．2．（Latham．）

## reboil

reboil（rệ－boil＇），re．［＜ME．reboylen，＜OF．re－人 L．rebullire，bubble up，cause to bubble up， re－，again，+ bullire，bubble，boil：see boil2．］ I．intrans．1t．To bubble up；effervesce；fer－ ment．
Also take good hede of your wynes euery nyght with a candell，bothe rede wyne and awete wyne，\＆loke they re－ with colde water．$\quad$ Babees Book（E．E．T．S．），p．267 Some ol his companyons therst reboyleth，infamynge hym to he a manae without charytie

## 2．To boil again

II．trans．To cause to boil again；subject again to boiling．
reboise（rê－boiz＇），v．t．［＜F．reboiser，reforest， $\langle r e-,=$ E．re－，＋bois，a wood，forest：see bushi．］ To reëstablish a growth of wood upon，as a tract of land；reforest；roafforest．［A recent Gallicism．］
reboisement（rē－boiz＇ment），u．［＜F．reboisc－ ment，＜reboiser，reforest：see reboisc．］A re－ planting of trees on land which has been de－ nuded of a former growth of wood，especially with a view to their effect on climate and moist－ ure；reforestation：used chiefly with reference to French practice．［A recent Gallicism．］ reborn（rē－bôrn＇），a．［＜re－＋born．］Bor again or anew；reappearing by or as if by a new birth；endowed with new life．See rebirth． reboso rebosa，$n$ ．Same as rebozo．
Reboulleau＇s blue．See blue．
rebound（rē－－bound＇），v．［＜ME．rebounden， OF．rebundir，rebondir，F．rebondir，leap back， rebound，＜re－，back，＋bondir，leap，bound， bundir，resound：see re－and bound ${ }^{2}$ ，v．］I． intrans．1．To bound or spring back；fly back from force of impact，as an elastic or free－mov ing body striking against a solid substance．

> As cruel waves full oft be found Agalost the rockea to rore and cry, So doth my hart full oft rebound Agayoat my brest full bitterly.

Surrey，The Lover describes，etc．
Bodies which are either abaolutely hard，or so aoft a to Newton，Opticka，iii．query 31. Newton，opticka，ini．query 31 2．To bound or bounce again；repeat a bound
or spring；make repeated bounds or springs． Clamours from Earth to Hesv＇n，from Heav＇n to Earth， rebound．

Along the court the flery ateeds rebound．
Pope，Odyasey，xv． 162 3．To fall back；recoil，as to a starting－poin or a former state；return as with a spring．

Make thereof no laugheng，aporte，ne Iape；
For ofte tymes it doith rebounde
Bpon hym that liat to crie and gape．
Booke of Precedence（E．E．T．S．，extra aer．），i． 110.
When it doea Hardneas meet and Pride，
My Love does then rebound $t$ another aide．
Cowley，The Mistreas，Resolved to be Beloved， 11.
4t．To send sounds back and forth；reverber－ ate；resound；reëcho．

## Every hall where in they atay＇d Wi＇their mirth did reboun＇．

Sir Patrick Spens（Child＇a Ballada，III．340）．
Where the loug roola rebounded to the din
T．Warton，On his Majesty＇s Birthday，June 4， 1788. Rebounding lock．See lockl．＝Syn．I．Rebound，Rever－ atrikea an noyieldiag object and boupply to that which recoil applles to that which springa hack foom a position of rest，as a cannon or rifle when diacharged，or a man and a rattleanake when they discover their proximity to each other．Reverberate，by onomatopoia，applies chiefly to heavy sounds，but has other apeclal nsea（aee the word） in figure：as，a man＇a treachery recoils upon ireely used sudden fright the blood recoils npon the heart．

II．t trans．To throw or drive back，as sound； make an echo or reverberation of；repeat as an echo or echoes．

The dogge tyger．
－rored 800 terrybly that it grated the bowela of suche as harde hym，and the wooddes and montaynes neare aboute rebounded the noyse of the hor－ ryble erye．
Peter Mar
eter Martyr（tr．in Eden＇s First Booka oo America，ed，
Throngh rocka and caves the name of Delia aouads；
Delia each eave and echoing rock rebounds．

$$
\text { Pope, Autumn, i. } 50 .
$$

rebound（rē－bound＇），n．［＜rebound，$e$.$] The$ act of flying back on collision with another body；a bounding back or in reverse；resili－ ence；recoil；reëcho；reverberation．

Yo haue another figure which by hia nature we may call
o Rebound，alluding to the tennis ball which being the Rebound，alluding to the tennis ball which being smitten with the racket reboundes backe againe． Puttenham，Arte of Eag．Poeale，p． 173.

## 4994 <br> By the rebound of yours，a gricil that feel， <br> By the rebound of yours，a grict that amites My very heart at root．Shak．，A．and C．，v． 2.104

 Xenophon．The fall of a king is terrible．from heaven，did any god or ioortal lend a haod to fell from heaven，did any god or coortal lend a haod to raiae Landor，Imag

Itie Yonnger
Comedy often apriags from the deepest melancholy，as
rebozo（Sp．re－bō’thō；Sp．－Am．－zō），и．［Spe，a muttler，short mantle，
rebozar，muffle，overlay， ＜rea，back，＋bozo，a headstall．］A shawl or long scarf worn by Mex－ ican and other Spanish－ American women，cover－ ing the head and shoul－ ders，and sometimes part of the face，one end be－ ing thrown over the left shoulder；a kind of man－ tilla．Also written re－ boso，rebosa，and ribosa．
The ladies wear no hats， but wind about their heads and shondders a gracetnl scarf called the rebozo．Thls is pass－ ed across the face，leaviag only one eye of the lady exposed．

rebrace（rê－brās＇），v．$t$ ．［＜re－＋brace．］To
brace up anew；renew the strength or vigor of．

## Oh：tis a canae

To arm the hand of childhood，and rebrace
The alacken＇d sinews of tlme－w earied age．
Gray，Agrippina，i． 1.
rebucous $\dagger$（rệ－bū＇kus），a．［＜rebuke + －ous．］
Of the nature of rebuke；rebuking；reproving． ［Rare．］
She gaue vnto hym many rebucous wordys．
Fabyan，Chron．（ed．Ellis），p．557，an． 1399. rebuff（rē－buf＇），v．$t$ ．$\quad$［＜OF．rebuffer（also ra－ buffer）（ $=$ It．rebuffare，ributfare，also rabbuf－ fare），check chide，repulse，〈re－＋buffer（ $=1 \mathrm{l}$ ． buffare），puft，blow：see buff ${ }^{2}$ and buff ${ }^{3}$ ．］To repel；make iuflexible resistance to；check； put off with an abrupt and unexpected denial． Marvelling that he who had neuer heard such apeeches from any knight ahould be thua rebuffed by a woman．
＝Syn．To repel，repalse，throw hack．See refusel．
rebuff（rë－buf＇），$n . \quad[\langle O F$. rebuffe $=$ It．rebuffo， ribuffo；from the verb．］1．A repelling；a re－ percussion．

> The atrong rebuff of some tumaltuous cloud, Instinct with fire and nitre, hurried hlm Aa many miles aloft. Milton, $P$. L $_{2}, 1 i .936$.

2．An interposed check；a defeat．
These perplexing rebuffs gave my nnele Toby Shandy more perturbatloos than yon would imagine．

Sterne，Tristram Shandy，II． 1.
The rebuff we received in the progresa of that experi－
3．A holding off or in check；repulsion，as of inquiry or solicitation；peremptory denial or refusal．

Who listena once will liaten twice；
Her heart，be aure，is not of ice
And ooe refusal no rebuff．Byron，Mazeppa，vi． All eyea met her with a glance of eager curiosity，and she met all eyea wlth one of rebueff and coldness． rebuild（rē－bild＇），v．t．；pret．and pp．rebuilt，
ppr．rebuilding．［＜re－＋build．］To build or ppr．rebuilding．［＜re－＋build．］To build or build up again；build or construct after having been demolished；reconstruct or reconstitute： as，to rebuild a house，a wall，a wharf，or a city； to rebuild one＇s credit．
rebuilder（rẹ－bil＇der），n．One who reconstructs or builds again．
The rebulders of Jerusalem after the captivity．
Bp．Bull，Works，I． 240.
rebukable（rē－bū＇ka－bl），a．［＜rebuke＋－able．］ Deserving of rebuke or reprehension．

Rebukeable
And worthy ahameful check it were to atand
On more mechanic compliment．
Shak．，A．and C．，iv．4． 30. rebuke（rē－būk＇），v．t．；pret．and pp．rebuked， ppr．rebuking．［＜ME．rebuken，＜OF．rebouquer， later reboncher，dull，blunt（a weapon），く re－ back，＋bouquer，F．boucher，stop，obstruet，shut up，also hoodwink，＜bouque，F．bouche，mouth， ＜L．bueca，cheek：see bouche，bucea．］1．To reprove directly and pointedly；utter sharp dis－ approval of；reprimand；chide．
rebus
Io grete anger rebukyng hym full soore．
（E．E．T．S．）i． 1443.
Thiss the duke was at the same time auperseded and publicly rebuked before all tine army．

Swift， 11 em ．of Capt．Crelchton．
2．To treat or affect repreheadingly ；check or restrain by reprimand or condemnation．
He atood over her，and rebuked the fever；and it left
To spread his colonrs，boy，in thy behall，
And to rebuke the uaurpation
Of thy nnnatural nocle．Shak．，K．John，II．I． 9.
The manna dropping from God＇s hand
Rebukes my painful care．Whittier，My Psalm． 3t．To buffet；beat；brnise．
A head rebuked with pots of all size，daggers，stools，and
$=8 \mathrm{yn}$ ．1．Reprove，Reprimand，etc．See censure．
$=$ Syn．1．Reprove，Reprimand，etc．see eensure．
rebuke（rēploūk＇），n．［＜rebuke，v．］1．A di－ rect reprimand；reproof for fault or wrong； reprehension；chiding．

## Of him not the sweete rebit

is your friend．
Babees Book（E．E．T．S．），p．102．
But yet my cantion was more pertinent
Thau the rebuke you give ft．Shak．，Cor．，it． 268. 2．A manifestation of condemnation；a repre－ hending judgment or infliction；reprobation in act or effect．
They perish at the rebuke of thy countenance．
And who before the King of kings can boast？
And who beiore the King of kings can
At hia rebuke behold a thousand flee．
Jones Very，Poems，p．
3．A check administered；a countor－blow．
He gave him so terrible a rebuke npon the forehead with his heel that he laid him at hia leogth．

Sir R．L＇Estrange．
The goda both happy and foriorn
A vain rebuke，a bitter memory
W．Morris，Earthly Parsdise，III．IO9．
4ł．Behavior deserving rebuke；rudeness． ［Rare．］

She wonld not in dlacourtelae wise
Scorne the falre offer of good wlil profest
Scorne the lalre ofter of good whin pro
For great rebuke it ia love to deaplae．
Spenser，F．Q．，111．1． 55.
$=$ Syn．1．Monition，Reprehension，etc．See admonition． rebukeful（r＇ē－būk＇fủl），a．［Early mod．E．also rebukful；＜rebuke t－ful．］Of a rebuking character；full of or abounding in rebuke．
Theriore he toke vpon him the rebulful miserio of our mortalitee，to make us partakers of his godiye glorie．
rebukefully（rē－būk＇fül－i），adv．With reproof or reprehension．

Uoto enery man disclose nat thy harte，leest ．．．he reporte rebukefully of the．

Sir T．Elyot，The Governour，iil． 28.
When I returned to the hotel that night，Smith stood rebukefully ．．．before the parlor fire．

T．B．Aldrich，Ponkapog to Pesth，p． 187.
rebuker（rẹ－bū＇ker），n．One who rebukes．
Theas great Rebukers of Nonreaidence．
Milton，Hist．Eng．，iii．
rebukingly（rẹ－bü＇king－li），adv．In a rebuking manner；by way of rebuke．

A certain stillness of manaer，which，as my friends often rebuingly declared，did but ill express the keen ardonr o
my feelings．
Carlyle，Sartor Resartua，ii． rebullition $\dagger$（rē－bu－lish＇on），$n$ ．［＜L．rebullire， pp．rebullitus，bubble up̈，also cause to bubble up：see reboil．］A renewed ebullition，effer－ vescence，or disturbance．

There may be a rebullition in that busineas．
Sir II．Wotton，Reliqula，p． 582
reburset（rê－bèrs＇），v．t．［＜re－＋burse．Cf． reimburse．］To pay over again；expend anew．

I am io danger to reburse as mach
As he was robbed oo；ay，and pay his hurts．
B．Jonson，Tale of a Tu

rebus（rē＇bus），n．［＜OF．rebus，F．rebus，a re bus；derived，according to Ménage，from sa－ tirical pieces which the cleries of Picardy com－ posed at the annual carnival，and which，as they referred to current topics，follies，ete．， Were entitled de rebus quæ geruntur，＇of things which are going on＇；otherwise explained as words represented＇by things＇；＜L．rebus，abl． pl．of res，a thing，an object：see reall．］1．A puzzle or riddle consisting of words or phrases represented by figures or pictures of objects whose names resemble in sound those words or phrases or the syllables of which they are composed；an enigmatical representation of words by means of figures or pictures sug－ gestive of them．－2．In her．：（a）A bearing or
rebus
succession of bearings which make up the name or a word expressing the profession or office of the bearcr．The orlgin of many besrings in early heraldry other hand many proper names have heen derived from the bearings，these having been grsnted having a name to persons designation which s descendant perhaps of $s$ younger branch， abandoned for the allusive sha， nsme suggested by the bearing： ase of the name


Rebus of Bishop Oldham
（＂owliom＂），Exeter Cathe dral．
the bearing or the baming of three human hands，either Also called allusive arms．
Excellent have been the conceipt［s］of some citlzens， who，wanting srmes，have coined themselves certaine we call rebue

II．Peacham，The Gentlemsn＇s Exerclse（1634），p． 155.
（b）A motto in which a part of the phrase is ex－ pressed by representations of objects instead of by words．In a few rare cases the whole motto is the escutcheon snd crest hut form rather dorne with press，ss the ifgure of sundial preceded by the words＂we must，＂mesning＂we must dle sll．＂
You will have your rebus still，mine host．
B．Jonson，New Inn，1． 1.
rebus（réb bus），v．t．［＜rebus，n．］To mark with a rebus；indicate by a rebus．Fuller，Ch． Hist．，IV．iv． 34.
rebut（rẹ̄－but＇），v．；pret．and pp．rcbutted，ppr． rebutting．［Early mod，E．rebutte；＜OF．rebouter， repulse，drive back，reject，F．rebouter，also rebuter $=$ Pr．rebotar $=$ It．ributtare，repulse，re－ ject；as re－＋butt2．］I．trans．1t．To repel by force；rebuff；drive back．

He．in rusht upon him with outragious pryde；
Perforce rebutted backe．
Philosophy lets her light descend and enter wherever there is a passage for it：she takes advantsge of the smallest crevice，but the rays are rebutted by the smallest obstruction．
Landor，I maginary Converssations（Epicurus，Leontion，and
［Ternisss）．
［Ternisse）．
2．To thrust back or away，as by denial；re－ fuse assent to；repel；reject．
The compliment my friend rebutted as best he could， but the proposition he accepted at once．

Poe，Tales，I． 218.
3．To repel by evidence or argument；bring counter－argumeats against；refute，or strive to refute：much used in legal procedure．
Some of them he has objected to；others he has not st－ tempted to rebut；and of others he has ssid nothing． $4 \dagger$ ．To withdraw：used reflexively．

Doe bseke rebutte，and ech to other yesideth isnd．
Spenser，F．Q．，I．I． 15.
II．intrans．1．In law，to make an answer，as to a plaintiff＇s surrejoinder．Compare surrcbut． The plaintiff may answer the rejolnder by a sur－re－ joinder；upon whlch the defendant may rebut．

Blackstone，Com．，III．xx．
2．In curling，to make a random stroke with great force，in the hope of gaining some adran－ tage in the striking and displacement of the stones about the tee．
rebuttable（rè－but＇a－bl），a．［＜rcbut + －able．］ That may be rebutted．
rebuttal（rēe－but＇al），n．［ $\ll r c b u t+-a l] 1.$. The act of rebutting；refutation；confutation； contradiction．
There is generally preserved an amazing consistency in the delusion，in spite of the incesssnt rebuttals of gen－ 2．In law，that part of a trial in which the plaintiff endeavors to meet the defendant＇s evidence by counter－evidence．
rebutter ${ }^{1}$（rệ－but＇èr），$n$ ．［＜rebut + －er ${ }^{1}$ ．］One Who rebuts or refntes．［Rare．］
rebutter ${ }^{2}$（rẹ－but＇ér），n．［＜OF．rebouter，inf． used as noun：see rebut．］An act of rebutting specifically，in law，an answer，such as a de－ fendant makes to a plaintiff＇s surrejoinder． Compare surrebutter．
recadency（rẹ－kā＇den－si），$n$ ．［＜re－＋cadency． Cf．L．reciderc，fall back：see recidivous．］The act of falling back or descending again；re－ lapse．［Rare．］
Defection is apt to render many sincere progressions in
the first fervor suspected of unsound IV．Montague，Devoute Essays，Address to the Court． recalcitrance（ree－kal＇si－trans），$u$ ．［＜recalci－ $\operatorname{tran}(t)+-c c$ ．］Refusal of submission；obsti－

## nate non

toriness． recalcitrant（rē－kal＇si－trant），$\alpha,[=\mathbf{F}$, récal－ citrant $=1 \mathrm{lt}$ ．riealcitrantc,$\langle<\mathrm{L}$. rccalcitran $(t-) s,\langle$ recalcitrare，kick back：see recalcitratc．］Re－
fusing to submit；exhibiting repugnance or fusing to submit；exhibiting repugnance or op tory
recalcitrate（rẹ－kal＇si－trāt），v．；pret．and pp． recalcitrated，ppr．recalcitrating．［＜L．rccalci－ tratus，pp．of recalcitrare（＞0F．rccalcitrer， $\mathbf{F}$ ． récalcitrer $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．recalcilrar $=\mathrm{It}$ ．ricalci－ trarc），kick back，deny access，＜re－，back，＋ calcitrare，kick．］I．intrans．To show repug－ nance or resistance to something；refuse sub－ mission or compliance；be refractory．

## Wherefore recalceitrate against that will From which the end can never be cut

From whlch the end can never be cut off？
Longfellow，tr．of Dante＇s Inferno，ix． 94.
II．trans．To kick against；show repugnance or opposition to．［Rare．］
The more heartily did one disdsin hls disdain，and re－ this tricks．

De Quincey．
recalcitration（rè－kal－si－trā＇shon），n．［＜recal－ citrate + －ion．］The act of recalcitrating；op－ position；repugnance．
Inwardly chuckling that these symptoms of recalcitra－ tion had not taken piace until the fair malecontent was， ss he mentaly＂termed it，under his thumb，Archlbald
coolly renlled，＂That the hills were none of his maklng．＂ coolly repiled，＂That the hills were none of his maklng．＂
Scott，Heart of Mild－Lothisn，xil．
recalesce（rē－ka－les＇），v．i．；pret．and pp．reca－ lcsccd，ppr．recalescing．［＜L．re－，again，＋ca－ lescere，grow hot，inceptive of calerc，be hot：see calid．］To show renewed calescence；resume a state of glowing heat．
recalescence（rē－ka－les＇ens），$n$ ．［ $\langle$ recalcsce +
－ence．］Renewed calescence；reglow；specif－ ically，in physics，a phenomenon exhibited by iron as it cools gradually from a white heat （point of high incandescence）：at certain tem－ peratures，as at $1,000^{\circ}$ ，the cooling seems to be arrested，and the iron glows more brilliantly for a short time．It has also been found that certain other propertles of the metal，magnetfic and electrical，un－ dergo a sudden chsnge at these polnts of recaleacence． recall（rē－kâl＇），v．t．［＜re－＋call1 $\left.{ }^{1}\right]$ 1．To call back from a distance；summon or cause to return or to be returned；bring back by a call， summons，or demand：as，to recall an ambassa－ dor or a ship；we cannot recall our lost youth． If Henry were recalld to life agsin，
These news would csuse him one more yield the ghost．
Shak．， 1 Hed．VI．，i． 1 ． 60 ．
At the expiration of six years he wss suddenly recalled to his native country by the desth of his father．

Prescott，Ferd，snd Isa．，11．5．
2．To call back to mind or perception ；renew the memory or experience of；bring again，as something formerly experienced．

How soon
Would highth recall high thoughts！ 1 recall it，not see it； Could vision be clearer？
oweell，Fountain of Youth．
3．To revoke；take back，as something given or parted with；countermand；abrogate；can－ cel：as，to recall a decree or an order；to rccall an edition of a book．

Passed sentence may not be recall＇$\alpha$ ．
Shak．，C．of E．，1．1． 148.
The doore of grace turnes upon smooth hinges wide opening to send out；but soon shntting to recall the pre－ cious offers of mercy to s nation．
Multon，Ch

Milton，Church－Government，1．7．
The Gods themselves cannot recall their gifts．
Tennyson，Tlthonus．
＝Syn．3．Recant，Abjure，etc．（see renounce）；Repeal， Rescina，etc．（see abolish）．
recall（rẹ－kâl＇），n．［＜recall，v．］1．A calling back；a summons to return；a demand for re－ appearance，as of a performer after he has left the stage（usually indicated by long－continued applause）：as，the recall of an ambassador；the recall of an actor．－2．A calling back to mind； the act of summoning up the memory of some－ thing；a bringing back from the past．

The recall，resuscitation，or reproduction of ideas al－ ready formed takes place according to fxed．not 3．Revocation；countermand；retraction；ab－ rogation．

Those indulgent laws
Will not be now vouchsafed；other decrees
Against thee are gone forth without recall．
Agsinst thee sre gone forth without recall．
＇Tis done，and，since＂tis done，＇tis past recall．
Dryden，Spanish Friar，

## recapitulation

4．A musical call played on a drum，bugle，or trumpet to summon back soldicrs to the ranks or to camp．－5．A signal－flag used to recall a boat to a ship．
recallable（rệ－kâl＇ạ－bl），a．＇［＜recall＋－able．］ Capable of being recalled，in any sense．
Delegatea recallable st plessure．Madison．
The glow of a gorgeous sunset continues to be recalla－ ble iong after faintly coloured scenes of the same date have been forgotlen．II．Spencer，Prin．of Psychol．， 89. recallment，recalment（rẹ̀－kâl＇ment），n．［＜ rccall + －ment．］The act of recalling，or the state of being recalled．［Rare．］

I followed after，
And asked，as a grace，what it ail meant？
If she wlshed not the rash deed＇s recalment？
recant（rẹ－kant＇），v．［＜OF．rccanter，rechan－ tcr，sing again，$=$ Pr．rechantar $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．recantar $=1 \mathrm{t}$ ．ricantare，sing again，＜L．recantare，sing back，reëcho，also sing again，repeat in singing， recant，recall，revoke，charm back or away， re－，back，＋cantare，sing：see chant and cant ${ }^{2}$ ．］ re－，trans． $1+$ ．To sing over again；utter repeat－ edly in song．
They were wont ever after In their wedaing songs to recant and resound this name－Thalassius．

Holland，tr．of Plutsreh，p． 704.
2．To unsay；contradict or withdraw formally （something which one had previously assert－ ed）；renounce；disavow；retract：as，to recant one＇s opinion or profession of faith．
Which duke - did recant his former life．
Fabyan，Chron．（ed．Eliis），II．712，an．1553．
We haue another manner of speech much like to the re－ pentant，but doth not as the same recant or vnsay a word that hath bene sald before．

Puttenham，Arte of Eng．Poesie，p． 180. He shali do this，or else $I$ do recant
The pardon that 1 late pronounced here．
Shak．，M．of V．，Iv．1． 391.
＝Syn．2．Abjure，Forswear，etc．See renounce．
II，intrans．To revoke a declaration or propo－ sition；unsay what has been said；renounce or disavow an opinion or a dogma formerly main－ tained；especially，to announce formally one＇s abandonment of a religious belief．
And many，for offering to maintain these Ceremonles， were either punish＇d or forced to recant．

Baker，Chronicles，p． 304.
Is agsinst ali precenent to burn
One who recarts；they mean to pardon me．
Tennyson，Qneen Mary，Iv．2．
recantation（rē－kan－tā＇shon），$n .[=$ Sp．re－ cantacion $=$ Pg．rccantaçäo $=\mathrm{It}$ ．ricantazione； （L．as if＂recantatio（ $n$－），〈 recantare，recant： see recant．］The act of recanting；retraction； especially，solemn renunciation or abjuration of a doctrine or religious system previously maintained，with acknowledgment that it is erroneous．
Your lord and master did well to make his recantation．
Shak．，All＇s Well，ii．3． 195.
Cranmer，it is decided by the Council
That you to－dsy should read your recantation Before the people in St．Mary＇s Church．
ennyson，Queen Mary，iv． 2. recanter（rẹ̈－kan＇tér），$n$ ．One who recants．

The public body，which doth seldom
Plsy the recanter．Shak．，T．of A．，v．1． 149. recapacitate（rē－kā－pas＇i－tāt），v．t．［＜re－＋ capacitate．］Toqualify again；confer capacity on again．Bp．Atterbury，To Bp．Trelawney．
 pitulatus，pp．of recapitulare（＞It．ricapitolarc $=$ Sp．Pg．Pr．recapitular $=\mathbf{F}$. récapitulcr $)$ ，go over the main points of a thing again，〈 L． $\mathfrak{l}_{\varepsilon-\text {－，}}$ again，＋capitulum，a head，main part，chapter （ $\mathrm{ML}_{\mathrm{M}}$ capitulare，capitulate）：see capitulate．］ I．trans．To repeat，as the principal things men－ tioned in a preceding discourse，argument，or essay；give a summary of the principal facts， points，or arguments of ；mention or relate in brief．
When they met，Temple began by recapitulating what had passed at their last interview．

Macaulay，Sir Willism Temple．
$=$ Syn．Recapitulate，Repeat，Recite，Rehearse，Reithate． Recapitulate is a preclse word，applying to the formsi or exsct naming of points that have been with some exact－
ness named before： srgument to recayitulate the heads．In thts it differs fron repeat，recite，rehearse，which are freer In thelr use．To reiterate is to ssy a thing s second time or oftener．
II．intrans．To repeat in bricf what has al－ ready been said．
recapitulation（rē－ka－pit－ū－lā＇shọn），n．［＜OF． recapitulacion，rccapitulation，F．récapitulation $=\mathrm{Sp}$. rccapitulacion $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．recapitulação $=\mathrm{It}$ ． ricapitulazione，くLL．recapitulatio $(n-)$（techni－

## recapitulation

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cal as trans．of Gr．$\dot{\text { a vare } \phi \text { a } \lambda a i \omega \sigma!\zeta), ~<~ L . ~ r e c a p i t u-~}$ lare，recapitulate：see recapitulate．］1．The act or process of recapitulating．
D．Fer．Were e＇er two friends engag＇d in ad adventure So intricate as we，and so capricioua？ A speciai recaputulation．
thinks it merita
Digby，Eivira，jii．
2．In rhet．，a summary or concise statement or enumeration of the principal points or facts in a preceding discourse，argument，or essay．Also anacephalæosis，enumeration．See epanodos．
Such earnest and hastie heaping yp of speaches be msde by way of recapitulation，which connmonly ls in the end of euery long tale and Oration，because the speaker seemes to mske a coilection of sii the former materiali points，to binde them asit were ina bundieand lay them forth to en－
force the ckuse．Puttenham，Arte of Eng．Poesie，p．198．
recapitulative（reè－ka－piť capitulate + －ive．］Of or pertaining to recapit－ ulation；resulting from or characterized by re－ capitulation；giving a summary of the chief parts or points．
It has heen shown that these［rudimentary atructures］ are the last recapitulative reminant of an independent
aeries of structures deveioped outaide the spore in the fern．
recapitulator（rē－ka－pit＇$\overline{\mathrm{n}}$－lā－tor），$n$ ，［＜reca－ pitulate + －or ${ }^{1}$ ．］One who recapitulates． recapítulatory（rē－ka－pit＇$\overline{1}-1 a \overline{1}-t o ̄-r i), ~ a . ~[<~ r e-~$ capitulate + －ory．］．Of the natnre of or con－ taining recapitulation．
This jaw is comprehensive and recapitulatory（as it were） of the rest concerning our neighbour，prescribing univer－ aal justice towsrd him．Barrow，Expos．of the Decalogue．
recaption（rệ－kap＇shon），n．$\quad[<r e-+$ caption．$]$ The act of retaking；reprisal；in law，the retak－ ing，without force or violence，of one＇s own goods，chattels，wife，or children from one who has taken them and wrongfully detains them． Also called reprisal．－Writ of recaption，s writ to recover property taken by a a acond distress pending a re－
plevin for a former distress for the same rent or gervice． plevin for a foemer distress for the same rent or service
recaptor（reekap＇tor），$n$ ．［＜re－＋captor．］One who recaptures；one who takes a prize which had been previously taken．
recapture（reê－kap＇tūr），$n . \quad[<r e-+$ capture，$n$ ．$]$ 1．The act of retaking；particnlarly，the retak－ ing of a prize or goods from a captor．－2．That which is recaptured；a prize retaken．
recapture（ré－kap＇tūr），v，t．［＜re－＋capture， $v$.$] To capture back or again；retake，partic－$ ularly a prize which had been previously taken．
 recarburize + －ation．］The adding of carbon to take the place of that removed．
recarburize（reê－kär＇bū̄－rīz），v，$t$ ．［＜re－＋car－ burize．］To restore to（a metal）the carbon previously removed，especially in any metal－ lurgical operation connected with the manu－ facture of iron or steel．
recarnify（reẹ－kär＇ni－fī），r．$t$ ．［ $\quad$ re－$+c a r n i f y$. To convert again into flesh．
Looking upon them［s herd oi kine］quietly grazing up and down，I feil to consider that the Fleah which is daily dish＇d upon our 1ablea is but concocted Grass，which is recarnified io our stomachs and transnuuted to another
Howell，Letters， $\mathbf{i i}$ ． 50 ．
recarriage（rē－kar＇āj），$n$ ．［ $<r c-+$ carriage．］
A carrying back or again；repeated carriage． Another thing there is in our markets worthie to be looked vnto，and that is the recariage of graine from the same into lofts and soilars．
Harrison，Descrip．of Eng．，ii． 18 （Holinahed＇s Chron．，I．）．
 carry back，as in returning；carry again or in a reversed direction．
When the Turks besieged Msita or Rhodes，．．．pigeons are then reisted to carry and recarry fetters，
recast（rệ－kàst＇），v．t．［＜re－＋castl．］1．To throw again．
In the midst of their runoing race they would cast and recast themseives from one to another horse．

Florio，tr．of Montaigne，p． 155. 2．To cast or found again：as，to recast can－ non．－3．To east or form anew；remodel ；re－ mold：as，to recast a poem．
Your meo of close sppiication，though takiog their a necessity of recasing them in a mould of their own． A．Tucker，Light of Nature，I．i． 6.

## Not painlesaly doth God recast

Whittier，＂Eio Feste Burg ist upser Gott．＂
4t．To cover anew with plaster：said of an old wall or builaing．－5．To compute anew；ro－ calculate：as，to recast an account．
recast（rê－kȧst＇），n．［＜recast，v．］A fresh molding，arrangement，or modification，as of a work of art，a writing，etc．

Fopulsr feesing called for a disakeué，or thorongh re． recaulescence（rē－kâ－les＇ens），$u .[<r c-+$ caulescen $(t)+-c e$ ．］In bot．，the adnation of a petiole to a peduncle or a leafy branch：a term of Schimper＇s．
recchet，$v$ ．A Middle English form of reck．
recchelest，a．A Middle English form of reck－ less．
ecede ${ }^{1}$（rē̄－sēd＇），v．i．；pret．and pp．rcceded，
ppr．rcceding．［＜OF．receder， ppr．rcceding．［＜OF．receder， F. recéder $=\mathrm{It}$ ． recedere，＜L．recedere，go back，withdraw，re－ treat，〈re－，back，＋ccdere，go：see ccde．］ 1. To move back；retreat；withdraw；fall away． The world receded from her rising view，
hiy things withdrew
2．To withdraw an affirmation，a belief，a de－ mand，or the like；turn back or aside．
It is pisin that the more you recede from your grounds， the weaker do you conciude．

Bacon，Advancement of Learning，11． 369.
3．Tohave a backwardinclination，slope，or ten－ dency：as，a receding coast－line；a reccding chin ＝Syn．1．To retire，retrograde，give way．See retreat1． recede ${ }^{2}$（rē－sēd＇），v．t．$[<r e-+c e d e$.$] Tocede$ back；grant or yield to a former possessor：as， to recede conquered territory．
recedence（rệ－sē＇dens），$n_{0}$［＜recedel + －encc．］ Same as reccssionl．＂［Rare．］
The beaded brown keip deepens to bronze in ．．．the wet，rich，puipy recedence of the ebl．

Harper＇s Mag．，LXXII． 94
receipt（rẹ－sēt＇），n．［Formerly also receit（the $p$ being inserted in imitation of the $\mathbf{L}$ ．original， and the proper spelling being receit，like conceit， deceit）；（a）＜ME．receit，receyt，receite，receipt， recipe，〈AF．receite，OF．rccete，rccepte，reçoitc， F．recette $=\operatorname{Pr}$ ．recepta $=$ Sp．rcceta $=$ Pg．re－ ceita $=$ It．ricctta，f．，receipt，recipe，く ML recepta，f．，receipt，recipe，money received， a treasury，a right of pasture，lit．（sc．res，a thing）＇a thing received，＇fem．of L．receptus， pp ．of rccipere，receive；（b）in defs． 5 and 6 ， also reset（see reset ${ }^{1}$ ），〈 ME．recet，reset，resset， rescet，resate，〈 OF．recet，receit，rccept，reset，re－ coit，rechet，rechiet，etc．，$=$ Sp．vecepto $=$ It．ri－ cetto，m．，a retreat，refuge，abode，asylum（see recheat），$<$ L．receptus，m．，a receiving，place of retreat，refuge，＜reciperc，pp．receptus，receive： see reccire．Cf．resct ${ }^{1}$ and recheat，doublets of receipt；cf．also recept．］1．A thing received； that which is received by transfer；the amount or quantity of what is received from other hands：as，the reccipts of cotton at a port．

Three parts of that receipl I had for Calais
Shak．，Rich．11．，i．1． 126.
He wintered for the aecond time in Dubtin；where his owo pieces，and Macklin＂a＂Love－a－la－Node，＂brought reat receipts to Crow－street theatre．

W．Cooke，Memoirs of S．Foote，I． 51.
2．The act or state of receiving by transfer or transmission；a taking of that which is de－ livered or passed over；a getting or ohtaining： as，the receipt of money or of a letter；he is in the receipt of a good income．
Christ io ua is that receipt of the same medicine where－ by we are every one particulariy cured．

Hooker，Eccles．Poilty，v． 55.
Viliain，thou did＇gt deny the gold＇s receipt．
Shak．，C．of E．，
3．A written acknowledgmeut of having re－ ceived something specified，with date，source， signature，and such other particulars as the case requires．A receipt may be for aomething re－ ceived as a trust or a purchase，or for money or other valuable thing taken either in part or in full payment of a debt．At common iaw a mere unsealed receipt，thongh expressed operate to discharge the debt if the nayment in fact orce operate to discharge the debt if the payment in fac within the ruie that a written contract cannot we varied by oral evidence．
4．A formula or preseription for the making of something，or the production of some effect； a statement of that which is to be taken or done for some purpose：distinguished from rccipe by the common restriction of that word to medical or celated uses：as，a receipt for a pudding；a receipt for gaining popularity．

Come，air the aight of Golde
Is the most aweet receit for melaacholy，
Heywood，Womsn Kijled with Kindness（Works，ed．Pear
［son，1874，1］．107）．
We have the receipt of fern－seed，we walk invisibic．
No Receipt can Human－kind relieve，
Doom＇d to decrepit Age without Reprieve．
receive
5t．Reception；admittance；a granting of en－ trance or admission．

He wayted hym sboute，\＆wylde hit hym thozt， Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight（E．E．．T．S．），1． 2164.

Ther［in heaven］entrez non to take reset，
That berez any apot
Alliterative Poems（ed．Morris），L． 1066.
Come，cave，become my grave；corme，death，and lend Sir P．Sidney，Arcedia，jii．
$6+$ ．A place for the reception of persons or things；a place where anything is received or taken in；a station or a receptacle for lodg－ ment．
Men han made a lityile Resceyt，besyde a Pylere of that Chirche，for to resceyve the Offryngea of Pilgrymes．

Go forth，tary we not behynd，
Wher we mow thys tym receyued to
Rom．of Partenay（E．E．T．S．），1． 159.
He saw Levi
of toli，R．V．］．
sitting at the receipt of custom［place
Memory，the warder of the brain，
Shali be a fume，and the receipt of reason
$7 \dagger$ ．Power of receiving or taking in；extent of accommodation ；fitness for holding or contain－ ing．
The foreasad ahipa were of sn huge and incredible cspa－
In thinga of great receipt with ease we prove
Among \＆number one is reckon＇d none．
Shak．，Sonoets，cxxxvi．
Snch be the cspscity and receipt of the mind of msn．
Bacon，Advancement of Learning，$i .9$ ．
Accountabie receipt．See accountable．$=\mathbf{S y n}$ ．Recipe， etc．seo reception．
use reset（seo resct 1 ．［Also in technical lega］ from the noun：see receipt recetten，reseten； harbor．

And ze hit make，snd that me grevcs，
A den to resel tnne theves． Cursor Mundi，MS．Coll．Trin．Cantab．，f．91．（Haltiuell．） My jorde hym recetted in hys casteil
For the dewkyz dethe oton．
MS．Cantab．，FY．it．38，f．220．（Hattivell．）
2．To give a receipt for；acknowledge in writing the payment of：as，to receipt a bill （usually by writing upon the bill＂Received payment＂and the creditor＇s signature）．
receiptable（rề－sésta－bl），a．［＜receipt + －able．］ Capable of being receipted；for which a receipt may be granted．
receipt－book（rệ－sēt＇bük），n．A book contain－ ing receipts，in either sense 3 or sense 4.
receiptment（rê－sēt＇ment），$n$ ．［＜receipt + －mcnt．］In old Eng．laiv，the receiving or har－ boring of a felon with knowledge on the part of the harborer of the commission of a felony． Burrill．
receiptor（rẹ̄－sē＇tor），$n$ ．［ $\langle$ receipt + －orl．］One who gives a receipt；specifically，in lav，a per－ son to whom property is bailed by an officer， who has attached it upon mesne process，to answer to the exigency of the writ and satisfy the judgment，the obligation of the receiptor being to have it fortheoming on demand． Wharton．
receitt，$n$ ．A former spelling of receipt（and of the ultimately identical recheat）．
receivability（rē－sē－vą－bil＇í－ti），$n$ ．［＜receivable + －ity（see－bility）．］The quality of being re－ ceivable．Intp．Dict．
receivable（rẹ̄－sē＇va－bl），a．［＜F．rccerable（cf． Pg．recebivel $=\mathrm{It}$ ．riceverole），receivable；as re－ ccive + －able．$]$ 1．Capable of being received； fit for reception or acceptance．－2．Awaiting receipt of payment；that is to be paid：as， bills rcceivable．See bill payable，bill receivable， under bill ${ }^{3}$ ．
receivableness（rệ－sē＇va－bl－nes），$n$ ．The char－ acter of being receivable；capability of being received．
receive（rệ－sēv＇），$\tau . ;$ pret．and pp．receired，ppr． receiving，［Early mod．E．also receeve，reccave； ＜ME．receiven，receyven，reseyven，resseyven，re－ sceyven，resayven，resaven，〈 OF．recever，rececoir， regoivre， $\mathbf{F}$ ．recevoir $=$ Pr．recebre $=$ Sp．recibir $=$ Pg．receber $=\mathrm{It}$ ．ricevere，receive，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．reci－ pere，pp．receptus，take back，get back，regain， recover，take to oneself，admit，accept，receive， take in，assume，allow，etc．，く re－，back，+ ca－ pere，take：see capacious．Cf．conceite，deceite， perceice．Hence ult．（from the L．verb）receipt， receptacle，recipe，etc．］I．trans．1．To take from a source or ageney of transmission；get

## receive

by transfer:
They be like Gray Fifars, that will not be seen to rcceive Latimer, 5th Sermon bei. Edw. VI., 1549 . Son, remember that thou in thy lifetime receivedst thy ,
2. To take or get from a primary source: as, to receive favors or a good educatiou; to receive an impression, a wound, or a shock.

Receives not thy nose court-odour from me?
The ides of solldity we receive by our touch. Locke. No Norman or Breton ever saw s Mnssuiman, except ive and receive biows on some Syrian feld of battle

Jfacaulay, Von Ranke's Hist. Popes
3. To take notice of on coming or appearing ; greet the advent of; salute or treat upon approach: as, to receive an actor with applause to receive news joyfully.

## To Weatalynstnr the kyng be water did glide, Worshypfuliy resayjid with procession in frett, <br> Worshypfuliy resayvid with procession in frett, <br> Resayvid with reverence, his dewte not denye.

My father was received with open arms by all bis oid 4. To take or consider faverably; admit as credible, worthy, acceptable, etc.; give admission or recognition to: as, to receive a per on into one's friendship; a received authority What he hatil seen and hesrd, that he testifieth; and no man receiveth his testimony.

John iii. 32
He is a Gentiemsn so receiv'd, so courted, and so trusted.
Steele, Tender Husband, i.
Every person who should now lesve received opinions
might be regarded as a chimerical projector.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 4.
5. To admit for intercourse or entertainment; grant audience or welcome to; give a friendly reception to: as, to receive an ambassador or guests.

The quen with hire compsinie com him s-3ens,
resseyued as resli ss swiche rinkes oust.
Filliam of Paterne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3939.
It was so fre that Men resceyved there alle manere of Fugityfes of other places for hers evyl Dedis.

Mandewille, Travels, p. 66. They kindled a fire, and rcceived us every one, because
of the present rain, and becanse of the coid. Acts xxviii. 2 . 6. To take in or on; give entrance to; hold; contain; have capacity for: as, a box to receive contributions.
The brasen altar that was befors the Lord was too ilttie to receive the burnt offerings.
This cove, fashion'd

By provident Nstnre in this soild rock
To be s denfor beasts,
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 1
7t. To perceive; comprehend; take into the mind.

To be received plain, I'll speak more gross. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Shak., M. for M., ii. 4. } 82 .\end{aligned}$ 8. In law: (a) To take by transfer in a criminal manner; accept the custody or pessession of from a known thief: as, to receive stolen goods.

You must restore ail stoin goods you receiv'd.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, v. 2. (b) To admit as pertinent; take into consider ation; permit the reception of: as, the court refused to reccive the evidence, and ordered it to be stricken out.-To recelve ths canvaist. See canvas.-To receive the coif. See coif. $=$ Syn, 1 snd strength in regard to the willingness with which the hing in question is received, etc., but none of them is warm. One may receive a letter, a chalienge to a duei, s wholly neuter. One msy take cold, but, more often, take thst which he might refuse, as a present, \& bribe, offense, pinch of snuft, or an orange. One msy accept one's fate but even then the word mesns s mental consent, s movemant of mind; more orten it means to receive with sonie wiliing ness, as to accept a proposition, an invitation, or an Ir Antrans 1 To be a receiver accepted.
II. intrans. 1. To be a receiver or recipient come into custody or pessession of something by transfer.
Every ons shail receive of thy words. Dent. xxxiii. 3.
Freely ye hsve received, treely give.
Mat. x. 8.
2. To give, or take part in holding, a reception; greet and entertain visitors, especially at certain fixed times.
As this name was calied the person presented sdvanced, bowed first to the prince and then separately to the tw T. C. Cravford, Engiish Life, p. 38 .
received (rē-sêvd'), $a$. In entom., projecting between other parts.- Received scutellum, s scntel.
lum which ifes between the bases of the elytra, sis in most lum whi

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recent
eceivedness (reèsé'ved-nes), $n$. The state of
being received; goneral allowance or belief. being rew, gorecal allo onion think it rather worth to be examined than se quiesced in.
receiver (rē-sē'vèr), $\mu_{\text {. }}$ [Early mod. E. also recever, receaver; ME. resaver, receyvour,
OF. recevour, veceveur, F. receveur, \& recevoir receive: see receive.] 1. One who or that which receives, in any general sense; a recipient; a receptaele; a taker or container of anything transmitted: as, a receiver of taxes; a receiver for odds and ends.
We are receivers through grace and mercy; suthors through merit and desert we are not, of our own salva-
tion.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

But in this thankless World the Givers
Are envy'd ev'n by the Receivers.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, i. 11.
This invention covers a combined grass receiver and dnmper to catch and carry the grass while the iswn mower is being operated.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 364.
2. An officer appointed to receive public money; a treasurer; specifically, a person appointed by a court of equity or other judicial tribunal to take, pending litigation, the custody and management or disposal of property in controversy, or to receive the rents and profits of land or the produce of other property.-3. One whe, for purposes of profit or concealment, takes stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen, thus making himself a party to the crime.
Were there noe receavers, there would be nos theeves.
4. In chem.: (a) A vessel for receiving and containing the product of distillation. (b) A vessel for receiving and containing gases.-5. The glass vessel placed on the plate of an air-pump, in order to be exhausted of air: so named because it is the recipient of those things on which experiments are made. See air-pump.-6. The receiving magnet of an electric telegraph, the receiving apparatus of a telcphone, or the like. - Exhauste receiver. See exhaust. - Florentine receiver. See Florentine.- Knitting-needls rsceiver, sn apparatus consisting of a magnetizing coil with s knitting-
needio in its axis, nsed hy Reis ss a telephonic receiver. The needl in its axis, nsed hy Reis 8 a a telephonic receiver. The
action of this receiver depends on Page's discovery that sn action of this receiver depends on Page's discovery that sin
iron bar gives a sharp click when magnetized; the rapid iron bar gives a sharp click when magnetized; the rapid
succession of clicks in the receiver, corresponding to the succession of clicks in the receiver, corresponding to the duces the sound.-Mail-bag recelvsr and discharger. See mail-catcher.-Recoiver and manager. See manager, 4. - Receeiver of the fines, formeriy, in England, sn otitcer who received the money of sil such as compounded with the crown on original writs sued out of Chancery.-
Recsiver's certificates, evidences of debt, issued by a Recsiver's certificates, evidences of debt, issued by a
receiver of property in litigstion, for the discharge of obreceiver of property in litigstion, for the discharge of ob-
ligations incurred in the mansgement of it, to be redcemed liggtions incurred in the mansgement of it, to be redcemed
out of its proceeds when finsily disposed of or restored to out of its proceeds when finsily disposed of or restored to
its owners. Such certificates may be authorized by the proper court, snd madea lien upon the property, when the expenses connected with it cannot be otherwise met with. out detriment. - Receivers of wreck, officers sppointed by the British Board of 'Trade for the preservation of wreck, etc., for the benefit of the shipping interests. They
were formeriy called receivers of droits of admiralty. receiver-general (rē-sō vèr-jen' $\theta$-ral), $n$. some countries or states, an officer who receives the publie revenues in general or in a particular territory: in some of the United States, an additional title of the State treasurer.
receivership (rê̄-sḗvèr-ship), $n$. [< receiver + -ship.] The office of a receiver of public money, or of money or other property in litigation; the collection and care of funds awaiting final distribution by legal process.
receiving (rẹ̄-séving), $n$. [< ME. receyving; verbal $n$. of receive, $v$.] The act of one who receives, in any sense of that verb.-Receiving apparatus or instrument, in teteg., sny appliance used st a telegrapil-station, by the sction of which the signals transinitted from snother station are rendered perceptible ing tubes of the kidney, the straight tubuies of the kidney.
receiving-house (rệ-sḗving-hous), $n$. A house where letters or parcels are received for transmission; a place of deposit fer things to be mission; a place of deposit fer thing
receiving-magnet (rề-sē'ving-mag'net), $n$. See magnet.
receiving-office (rē-sé'ving-of ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ is), $n$. In Great Britain, a brauch post-office where letters, parcels, etc., may be posted, but from which ne delivery is made to persons addressed.
receiving-ship (rẹ-sév ving-ship), $n$. A ship stationed permanently in a harbor to reccive recruits for the navy until they can be transferred to a cruising ship.
receiving-tomb (rệ-ses ${ }^{\prime}$ ving-töm), $n$. Same as receiving-vault.
receiving-vault (rẹ̄-sē'ving-vâlt), n. A building or other structure in which the bodies of
the dead may bo placed temperarily when it is impossible or inconvenient to inter them in the usual manner.
recency (rē'sen-si), n. [< ML. recentia, < L. recen $(t-) s$, new, fresh: see recent.] The state or quality of being recent; recentness; ncwness; lateness; freshness.
So also a scirrhus in its recency, whilst it is in its sug. ment, requireth milder spplicstions than the contirmed
or inveterate one. An impression of recency is given which some minds are clesrly unsbie to shake oft.

Maine, Eariy Lsw and Custom, p. 198.
recense (rệ-sens'), $v . t . ;$ pret. and pp . recensed, ppr. recensing. [< OF. rccenser, number, count, peruse, muster, review, F. recenser, number, take the census of, $=$ Pr. recensar $=$ Pg. recensear, examine, survey, < L. recensere, recount, examine closely, review, muster, revise, etc., $\zeta$ re-, again, + censere, think, deem, judge: see census.] To review; revise. [Rare.]
Slxtus and Clemens, at a vsst expence, had an assembly of learned divines to recense snd adjust the Latin Vnigate.
Benley.
recension (rẹ̈-sen'shọn), n. [< F. recension, く L. recensio( $n-$ ), an enumeration, reviewing, recension, < recensere, review: see recense.] 1. Review; examination; enumeration. [Obsolete or rare.]
In this recension of monthly flowers, it is to be understood for the whole period that sny flower continues, from its first sppearing to its final withering.

Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, January.
2. A critical or methodical revision, as of the text of a book or document; alteration of a text according to some authority, standard, or principle; a reëditing or systematic revisal.
He who of spends nine years in the elaboration and recension of his book. Wiil find that he comes too late.
3. A text established by critical or systematic revision; an edited version.
The genulne hailad-book thus pubiished was so successful that in less then ten years three editions or recensions Using the ancient versions in this wsy, we csin recover a recension (or recensions) differing mors or less widely Contemporary Rev., L. 595.
4. A critical examination, as of a book; a review; a critique.
He was ... bitterly convinced that his old acquaintsnce Carp had been the writer of that depreciatory recension which was kept locked in a small drawer of Mr. Cagsubon's desk, and siso in s small dark closet of his verbal memory

George Eliot, Middiemarch, $x x i x$.
ecensionist (rē-sen'shon-ist), n. [< recension + -ist.] One who reviews or revises, as the text of an ancient author; an editor.
recent (rē'sent), a. [< OF. recent, F. récent $=$ Pr. recent $=$ 'Sp. veciente $=\mathrm{Pg}$. It. recente, $\langle\mathrm{L}$. rceen $(t-) s$, fresh, new ; (a) in one view, < re- + -cen ( $t$-) $s$, supposed to be allied to W. cynt, first, earliest, Skt. kaniyäns, smaller, kanistha, smallest (cf. Russ. po-chinatí, begin); (b) in another view, orig. ppr. from a root ${ }^{*}$ rec $=$ Zend $\sqrt{ }$ ra§, come (cf. recens a victoria, 'just coming from a victory'; Rhodo recentes Romam venerunt, 'they came to Rome just from Rhodes,' etc.: see def. 5).] 1. Of or pertaining to time just before the present; not long past in occurrence or existence; lately happening or being; newly appearing, done, or made: as, recent events; recent importations; recent memories; recent news; a recent speech.-2. Of medern date, absolutely or relatively; not of primitive or remote origin; belonging to or occurring in times not far removed.-3. Still fresh in quality or existence; not old or degenerate ; unchanged by time: said of things liable to rapid change, as newly gathered plants or specimens in natural history.
The odour [of essential oils] is seldom as pleasant as that of the recent plant.
4. In geol., of or pertaining III. 456.
to the epoch regarded as the present from a geological point ef view. Strata so cailed contain few, il any, fossils beef view. Strat so cailed contain tew, extinct species. The alluvisi formations in the valieys sre genersilly of recent formstion, ss weli as most of the superflifia detritsl msteriai. The deposits which belong to the Post-t-ertiary, or which are more recent than the Tertiary, are with difficulty classifled, except for purposes of iocsi geology. In giacisted regions, the trsces ens, snd compliexity to the clas8iflestion, of the various corms ins and works of man is exther element of interest in the geoviogy of the recent formations.
5. Lately come; not leng romoved or sepa-
rated. [Poetical and rare.]

## recent

Shall I not think that，with disorder＇d charme All heav＇n beholds me recent from thy arma？

Amphitryon recent from tho nether sphere．
Levis，tr．of Statiua＇s Thebaid，viii．
＝Syn．1．Late，Fresh，etc．See new．
recently（rē＇sent－li），adv．At a recent time； newly；lately；freshly；not long since：as， advices recently received；a town recently built or repaired；an isle rcccutly discovered．
recentness（résent－nes），$u$ ．The state or qual－ ity of being recent；newness；freshness；re－ cency；lateness of origin or occurrence：as， the recentness of alluvial land；the recentness of news or of events．
recept（rē＇sept），n．［＜L．receptum，neut．of rcceptus，pp．of recipere，receive：see receive． Cf．rcceipt．］That which is received；especial－ ly，something taken inte the mind from an ex－ ternal source；an idea derived from observa－ tion．［Recent．］
The bridge between recept and concept is equally im－ passable as that between percept and concept．
receptacle tă－kl），$n . ~[<\circ \mathrm{OF}$. reeeptacle， F. réceptacle $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．
receptacle $=\mathrm{Sp}$. receptáculo $=\mathrm{Pg}$ receptaculo receptacle $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．receptáculo $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．receptaculo $=$ It．ricettacolo，recettaculo，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．receptaculum， a receptacle，place te receive or store things in，＜recipere，pp．receptus，receive，hold，con－ tain：see receive．］1．That which receives or bolds anything for rest or depesit；a storing－ place；a repository；a container；any space， open or closed，that serves for reception and keeping．

As in a vanlt，an ancient receptacle，
Of all my these many hundred years，the bones
Ol all my buried ancestors ara pack＇d．
Shak．，R．and J．，iv．3．${ }^{39}$ ．
Least his neighbor＇s countrey might be an harborugh or receptacle of his foes and adiersaries．

Hall，Edw．III．，an． 10. 2．In bot．：（a）In a single flower，the more or less enlarged and peculiarly developed apex of the peduncle or pedicel，upon which all the or－ gans of the flower are directly or indirectly


V．Dandelion（Taraxacum Forms of Receptacle（ $\boldsymbol{r}$ ）．

borne：the Linnean and usual name：same as the more specific and proper torus of De Can－ dolle and the thalamus of Teurnefort．The recep－ tacle varies in size and texture．In form it may be convex or conical（ss most often），elongated，as in Magnolia，or con－ cave，as in the roae，it may develop into a stipe，gynobase， disk，carpophore，or hypanthium（see these words），or it may greatly enlarge in fruit，as in the atrawberry．As be－ longing to a aingle flower，sometimes termed proper recep－ tacle．（b）In an inflorescence，the axis or rachis of a head or other shert dense cluster；most often，the expanded disk－like summit of the pe－ duncle in Compositz（dandelion，etc．），on which are borne the florets of the head，surreunded by an involucre of bracts；a clinanthinm．In con－ trast with the above，sometimes called common receptacle．（c）In an ovary，same as placenta， 4. （d）Among cryptogams－（1）In the vascular class，the placenta．（2）In Marchantiacer， one of the nmbrella－like branches of the thal－ lus，upon which the reproductive organs are

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borne．（3）In Fucacer，a part of the thallus in which conceptacles（see conceptuele）are con－ gregated．They are either terminal portions of branches or parts sustained above water by air－ bladders．（4）In Fungi，sometimes same as stro－ ma；in Ascamycetes，same as pycuidium， 1 （alse the stalk of a discocarp）；in Phalloidex，the inner part of the sporophore，supporting the gleba．（5）In lichens，the cup containing the soredia．The term has some other analogous applications．－3．In zoël．and anat．，a part or an organ which receives and contains or detains a sccretion；a receptaculum：as，the gall－blad－ der is the rcceptacle of the bile．
receptacula，$n$ ．Plural of receptaculum．
receptacular（rē－sep－tak＇ụ－lạr），$a_{0} \quad$［＝F．ré－ ceptaculaire，＜L．receptacuïn，a receptacle： see receptacle．］1．In bot．，of or pertaining to a receptacle． 2 2．In zoöl．and anat．，serving as a receptacle or reservoir；pertaining to a receptaculum．
receptacnlite（rē－sep－tak＇ū－līt），n．［＜NL．Re－ ceptaculites．］A fossil of the genus Recepta－ culites．
Receptaculites（rē－sep－tak－ụ̃－lī＇tēz），$n$ ．［NL． （Defrance，1827），＜L．receptaculum，a recepta－ cle（see receptacle），+ －ites（see－ite ${ }^{2}$ ）．］The typical genus of Receptaculitidx．
Receptaculitidæ（rē－sep－tak－ū－lit＇i－dē），n．pl． ［NL．，＜Rcceptaculites＋－idì．］A family of fossil organisms，typified by the genus Recepta－ culites，of a very doubtful nature．They have been referred by many to the sificions aponges；but the skele－ are the result of fossilization．They ara of a spherical or pyriform ahape，with a central closed cavity and an npper and lower pole，and the wall is composed of pillar－like spicules at right angles to the surface and expanded at their outer ends into rhomboidal summit－plates forming a mosalcilika outer layer．The species lived in the seng of the Silurian and Devonian epochs．Also called Recopta－
cutide．
 tacula（－lä）．［L．：see rcceptacle．］In zool．， anat．，and bat．，a receptacle；a reservoir of fluid；a saccular or vesicular organ to receive and retain a fluid．－Receptaculum chyli，a diatation of the ihoracic duct，situated upon the body of the first or second inmbar vertebra，into which the lymphatics of
the lower extremitiea and the lacteals of the intestina discharge．Also called receptaculum Pecqueti，cistern or reserooir of Pecquel，lacteal sac．－Receptaculum ganglif petresi，a depression in the lower border of the petrona prontion of the temporal bone，for the lodgment of the pe－ trous gringiion．－Receptaculum Pecqueti Same as receplaculum chyli．－Receptaculum seminis，in zoö．，a which may recelve semen from the male and store it up See cut under Nematoidea．
receptary $\ddagger$（res＇ep－tā－ri），a．and $n$ ．$[=0 F$ ． rcceptaire $=$ Sp．recctario $=$ It．ricettario，a book of prescriptions or reccipts，くML．＊re－ ceptarius，adj．（as a noun receptarius，m．，a receiver，collector），＜recepta，a receipt，pre－ scription：see receipt．］1．a．Commonly re－ ceived or accepted but not proved；uncertain． ［Rare．］
Baptista Porta，in whose works，although thers be con－ tained many excellent things，and verified upon his own will not endurg the teat．many Siso receptary and buch as II．n．1．A collection of receipts．
Receptaire［F．］，a receptary：a note of physical receits．
2．A thing commonly received but not proved； an assumption；a postulate．［Rare．］
Nor can they which behold the present state of things，
snd controvergy of points solo snd controvergy of points solong received in divinity，con－ demn our sober enquiries in tha doubtinl appertinancies of arta and receptaries of philosophy．

Sir T．Broncne，Vnig．Err．，To the Reader．
receptibility（rẹ̄－sep－ti－bilíi－ti），n．［＜F．récep－ tibilite $=$ Pg．receptibilidadë $=$ It．recettibilita； as rcceptible + －ity（see－bility）．］1．The qual－ ity of being receptible；receivableness．
The peripatetick matter is a pure unactnated power， and this conceited vacunm a mere receptibility．

Glanville，Vanity of Dogmatizing，xvi．
2†．Something that may be received or be－ lieved in．Imp．Dict．
receptible（rēe－sep＇ti－bl），$a$ ．$[<$ OF．receptible $=$ Pg．receptivel $=$ It．recettibile，$\langle\mathrm{LL}$. recepti－ bilis，that may be acquired again，recoverable， ＜L．recipere，pp．receptus，acquire，recover，re－ ceive：see receive．］Capable of or suited for being received；receivable．Imp．Dict．
reception（rê－sep＇shon），$n$ ．［ $<$ ME．reception in astrology），（ OF．rcception，F．réception $=$ Pr．receptio $=$ Sp．recepcion $=$ Pg．rесеря $\tilde{a}_{o}=\mathrm{It}$. ricezione，recezione，〈 L．receptio（ $n$－），a receiving， reception，く recipere，pp．receptus，receive：see rccive．］1．The act of receiving by transfer

## receptrix

or delivery；a taking into custedy or possession of something tendered or presented；an in－ stance of reccipt：as，the reccption of an invi－ tation；a taking into place，position，or asso－ ciation；admission to entrance or inscrtion；a taking or letting in：as，a groove or socket for the reception of a handle；the rccoption of food in the stomach；reception of a person into so－ ciety．－2．Admission inte the mind；a taking into cognizance or consideration；a granting of credence；acceptance：as，the rcception of a doctrinc．
God never intended to compei，but oniy to persuade， ns into a reception of divine truth．

Bp．Atterbury，Sermons，II．vii．
3．A receiving inte audience，intercourse，or entertainment；treatment of a person on ap－ proach or presentation；greeting or welcome， as of a visitor：as，a cordial reccption．－ 4. An occasion of ceremonious or complimentary greeting；an assemblage of persons to be in－ dividually received or greeted by an enter－ tainer or by a guest selected for special atten－ tion：as，to give weekly receptions．

## He aasembled all his train，

Pretending so commanded，to consuit
About tha great reception of their Kiag，
Thither to come．
Milton，P．L．，v． 769.
5ヶ．A retaking；recapture；recovery．
He wan right giad of the Freach King＇s reception of those 6 ．Power or capacity of receiving；receptiv－ ity ；susceptivity．

That wers to extend
Ills sentenca beyond dust and nalure＇s law，
By which all causes eige，according still
Not to the extent of thefr own sphers．
A／iton，P．L L，x． 807
7．In astrol．，the interchange of the dignities of two planets，owing to each being in the other＇s house or exaltation．＝Syn．1 and 3．Reception，Re－ ceipt，Recipe．Reception is used of a person or a thing： 98，he got a very graclous reception；receipt of a thing：
as，the reception or，better，tha receipt of news or a letter； as，the reception or，better，tha receipt of news or a letter； recipe，in medicine or，latteriy，in cooking．We say a re－ eception－room（rē̄－sep＇shon－röm），$n$ ．A room for the reccption of visitors．
receptive（rệ－sep＇tiv），$\alpha$ ．［＜OF．rcceptif $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． Pg. receptivo $=\mathrm{It}$ ．ricctiro，recctivo $=\mathrm{G}$. ．$e$ ceptiv，＜NL．＊receptivus＜L．recipere，pp．recep－ tus，receive：see receire．］Having the quality of or capacity for receiving，admitting，or taking in；able to hold or contain．
The sond being in this sort，as it is active，perfected by love of that infinite good，shali，as it is receptive，be also perfected with thosa supernatural passions ol joy，peace，
and delight．
Hooker，Eccies．Polity，1．11．
To acquire knowledge is to receive an object within the aphere of our conscionsmess．The acquisiltive faculty may therefore，also，bo called a receptive faculty．

Sir W．IIamillon，Metaph．，xxi．
I am somehow receptive of the great sonl．．．．More add more tha surges of everiasifing naiure enter into me． meroon，Eskays， $18 t$ aer．，p． 208 The outer layer of rods and cones（bacillary）is un－
doubtedly tha true receptive Layer．Le Conte，Sight，p． 58. Receptive power．See powerl．－Receptive spot，in bot，the hyaline spot in an ooisphere at which tha mala gamete enters Goebel
receptiveness（rẹ̄－sep＇tiv－nes），$n$ ．Power or readiness to receive；receptivity．
Many of her opipiona ．．．seemed too decided under every alteration to have been arrived st otherwiaa than hy
a wifeiy receptivenesa．George Eliol，Daniel Deronda hiil
receptivity（rē－sep－tiv＇i－ti），$n$ ．［＝F．récep－ tivité $=\mathrm{G}$ ．rccoptivität，$\langle$ NL．＊receptivita（ $(\mathrm{m}) \mathrm{s},\langle$ ＊receptirus，receptive：see rcceptive．］The state or property of being receptive；ability to re－ ceive or take in ；specifically，a natural passive pewer of the mind．
We call sensibility the receptivity of the sonl，or its power fected．Kant，Critique of Pure Reason，tr，by Müller，p． 51 ．
Objectivity，witb aubjectivity，cauaativity，plasticity，re－ coge duing the two ence of German philosophy and æesthetics

F．Hall，Mod．Eng．，p． 308.
In our social aystem，so marked by the dovetailing of classes，the quality of receptivity for these influences，ic
Gladstone，Gieaninga，I．i6 receptoryt（rḕ－sep＇tọ－ri），u．［＜LL．receptorius， fit for receiving（neut．receptorium，a place of shelter），（L．recipere，pp．receptus，receive： see reccire．］A receptacle．Holland．
receptrix（rệ－sep＇triks），$n$ ．［＜LL．rcceptrix， fem．of receptor，a receiver，＜L．rccipere，pp． recentus，receive：see receive．］In physics，a dyname－machine used to transform back into mechanical energy the olectrical energy pro－

## receptrix

duced by a generatrix；an electric motor．Sec generatrix receptual（rē－scp＇tū－al），a．［＜L．receptus（re Relating or pertaining to that which is received or taken in；consisting or of the character of a recept or recepts．［Recent．］
The difference hetw ect a mind capsbie of however inm－ ited a degree of conceptual Ideation and one having oniy receptual ideation is usualy agreed to be the poesees
receptually（rē－sep＇tiñ－al－i），adv．In a recep－ tual manner；by recelving or taking in．［Re－ cent．］
There is then the denotative stage，in which the child uses nsmes receptually by mere association．

Science，XV． 90.
recercelé（rè－ser－se－lā＇），a．［OF．，also recercellé， pp．of recerceler，recerceller，curl up，curve，also hoop，encircle，＜re－，back，＋cerceler，hoop，en－ circle，＜cercel，cerceau，hoop，ring，＜L，cir－ her．：（a）Curvod at the ends more decidedly than in other forms，such as moline：noting a cross each end of which is divided into two points rolled backward into a spiral．（b） Same as moline．
recercelled（rê－sêr＇seld），a．In her．，same as recercelé．
recess（rẹ－ses＇），n．［＜OF．reces，recez，a de－ parture，retreat，recess（as of a school），setting （of a star），repose，$=$ Sp．receso $=$ Pg．It．recesso， recess，retreat，＜L．recessus，a going back，re－ treat，departure，also a retired place，corner， retreat，etc．，＜recedere，pp．recessus，recede，re－ treat，etc．：see recedel．］1．The act of reced－ ing，or going back or away；withdrawal；re－ tirement；recession．［Obsolete or archaic．］
Men ．．bsve made too untimeiy a departure and too remote \＆recess from particuiars． Every day of sin，and every criminal act，is a degree of
recess from the possibilities of heaven． ，Jer．Taylor，Work
er．Taylor，Works（ed．1835），I． 182. Pliny hath an odd and remarksble passage concerning the desth of men and animals upon the recess or ebh of The access of frost in the autumn，and ita recess in the spring，do not seem to depeud merely on the degree of 2t．A state of being withdrawn or retired；se－ clusion；privacy．
In these are faire parks or gardens call＇d villas，being oneiy places of recesse snd pieasure，at some distance from the streetes，yet within the walis．

Evelyn，Diary，Msy 6， 1645.
Good verse recess and solitude requires．Dryden． 3．A time of withdrawal or retirement ；an in－ terval of release from occupation；specifically， a period of relief from attendance，as of a school，a jury，a legislative body，or other as－ sembly；a temporary dismissal．
Before the Revointion the sessions of Parifament were short snd the recesses iong．Macaulay，Sir William Temple． It was recess as I passed by，and forty or fitty boys were creating such s hubbub in the school－yard．

The Century，XXVIII． 12
4．A place of retirement or seclusion；a remote or secret spot or situation；a nook；hence，a hid－ den or abstruse part of anything：as，the re－ eesses of a forest；the recesscs of philosophy．

Departure from this happy piace，our sweet
Recess．
I went to Dorking to see Mr．Charies Howard＇s amphi－ theatre，garden，or solitary recess，environed by a hill．

Every man who pretends to be a schoiar or a gentleman
should ．．scqusint himseif with a superficial scheme of should．．scqusint himseif with a superficial scheme of all the sciences，．．yet there is no necessity for every recesses．Watts，1mprovement of̉ $\mathrm{Mind}, \mathrm{I} .5 \mathrm{II}$ \＆ 10 The pair
Frequent the still recesses of the resim
M．Arnold，Baider Dead．
5．A receding space or inward indentation or depression in a line of continuity；a niche，al－ cove，or the like：as，a recess in a room for a window or a bed；a recess in a wall or the side of a liill．See cut under ambry．
A bed which stood in a deep recess．Irving．（Webster．） Inside the great portai at Koyunjik was a hall， 180 ft ． which sccess was obtsince to two courtyards one through right snd one on the jeft．J．Fergusson，Hist．Arch．，I． 178 ． 6．A treaty，law，decree，or contract embody－ ing the results of a negotiation；especially，a decree or law promulgated by the Diet of the old German cmpire，or by that of the Hanseatic League．－7．In bot．，a sinns of a lobed leaf．－

8．In anat．and zoöl．，a receding or hollowed－ out part；a depression or sinus；a recessus． －Contrariety of access and recess．same as contra－ recess．See recessus lateralis ventriculi quarti，under re－ cessug．－Peritoneal recessess．Same as peritoneal foss\％
（which see，under peritoneal），$=$ Syn．3．Provogation，Disso－ lution，etc．（see adjournment），intermision，respite．－4 Retreat，nook，corner．
recess（rè－ses＇），v．［＜recess，$n_{1}$ ］I．trans． 1. To make a recess in；form with a space sunk beyond the general surface：as，to recess a wall． Cutters for boring bars should be，if intended to be of standard size，recessed to fit the bar．

J．Rose，Pract．Machtnist，p． 218.
2．To place in a recess；form as a recess；make a recess of or for；hence，to conceal in or as if in a recess．
Beilind the screen of his prodigions elibow you wili be comfortably recessed from curious impertinents．

Mis8 Edgewood，Manceuvring，xiv．
The inscription is engraved on a recesed tablet，cut in Ine wall of the tunnel a faw Taylor，The Alphabet，1．233．
The hesd of Zeus on these interesting colns is of the leonine type，with deepiy recessed eye．
Recessed arch．See archl．
II．intrans．To take a recess；adjourn or separate for a short time：as，the convention recessed till the afternoon．［Colloq．］
recession ${ }^{1}$（rḕ－sesh＇onn），n．［＜F．récession，go－ ing back，withdrawing，＜L．recessio（ $n$－），a go－ ing back，receding，＜recedere，recede：see re－ cedel and recess．${ }^{\text {8 }}$ 1．The act of receding or going back；withdrawal；retirement，as from a position reached or from a demand made．
Our wandering thoughts in prayer are but the neglects
of meditstion，sud recessions from that duty
．Jer．Taylor，Works（ed．1835），I．73．
2．The state of being put back；a position rela－ tively withdrawn．
But the error is，of course，more fstai when much of the building is also concealed，as in the weil－known case of herect

Ruskin．
recession ${ }^{2}$（rê－sesh ${ }^{\prime}$ on），$n . \quad[<r \cdot e-+$ cession．$] ~ A$ cession or granting back；retrocession：as，the recession of conquered territory to its former sovereign．
We beiieve a large sentiment in Californts would sup－ port a bili for the recession［of the Yosemite Parkl to the recessional（rē－sesh＇on－al），a．and n．［＜reces－ $\left.\operatorname{sion}^{1}+-a l.\right]$ I．a．Pertaining to or connected with recession，or a receding movement，as that of the choir or congregation at the close of a service：as，a recessional hymn．

II．$n$ ．A hymn sung while the clergy and choir are leaving a church at the end of a ser－ vice of public worship．
recessive（rēe－ses＇iv），$a$ ．［＜recess + －ive．］Tend－ ing to recede；receding；going back：used espe－ cially of accent regarded as transferred or moved backward from the end toward the be－ ginning of a word．In Greek grammar the accent is end of the word as the itsw of greek sccentuation the mit－that is，on the sntepenuit if the nitimate is short，or on the penult if the uitimate is long．
recessively（rẹ̈－ses＇iv－li），adv．In a recessive or letrograde manner；with a backward move－ ment or course．
As she［Greece］passes recessively from the grand Attic period to the Spartan，the Theban，the Macedonian，snd
the Aesistic．
Edinburgh Rev，CLXIV
recessus（rē－ses＇us），$n$ ．；pl．recessus．［L．：see recess．］In anat．and zoöl．，a recess．－Recessus chiasmatis．Same as recessus，opticus．－Recessus in－ frapinealis，a smali cieft extending from the third ven－ －Recessus infundibumi the califed ventriculus conarii． －Recessus infundibuli，the funnel－shaped cavity at the buium．－Recessus labyrinth1 Same as ductus madi lymphaticus（which see，under ductus）．－Recessus late ralis ventriculi quarti，the lsteral recess of the fourth ventricie，containing the isteral choroid piexus．－Re－ cessus opticus，a V－shaped recess of the floor of the third ventricie，in front of the infundibulum，bounded ante－ rioriy by the jamins terminsids，posterioriy by the optte chiasm．Aiso called recessus chiasmatis，Mihaleovics． Recessus præpontilis，a nsme given by Wiider in 1881
to the nedinn pit formed by the overhsnging of the front border of the pons Varolif．
Rechabite（rek ${ }^{\prime}$ a－bīt），$n$ ．［＝F．Réehabite ； Rechab，father of Jonadab，who founded the sect，+ －ite 2 ．］1．A member of a Jewish fam－ ily and sect descended from Rechab，which， in obedience to the command of Jonadab，re－ fused to drink wine，build or live in houses，sow seed，or plant or own vineyards．Jer．xxxv． 6，7．Hence－2．A total abstainer from strong drink．

A Rechabite poor Wilit must five，
And drink of Adsm＇s Aie．
Prior，Wandering Pilgrim．

## recidivation

3．A member of a socicty composed of total abstainers from intoxicating drinks，called the Independent Order of Rechabites．
Rechabitism（rek＇ą－bī－tizm），n．［＜Rechabite $+-i s m$.$] 1．The practice of the ancient Recha－$ bites in respect to abstinenco from strong drink． The praises of Rechabitism afford just as good an oppor－ tunity for the exhibition of sportive tancy and a lively humor as iyricsi panegyrics on the most exquisite vintage of France or the

R．J．Hinton，Eug．Radical Leaders，p． 220. 2．The principles and practice of the Indepen－ dent Order of Rechabites．

The advantages which Rechabitism offered sbove other fríendiy societies．
（Encyc．Dict．） rechantt（reè－chảnt＇），v．t．and i．［ $\langle r e-+$ chant． Cf．rccant．］To chant in alternation；sing an－ tiphonally．

Hark，hark the cheerfuii and re－chaunting cries Of old and young singing this ioyfuii Dittie． Sylvester，tr．of Du Bartsi＇s Weeks，11．，The Handy－Crafts． rechase（rệ－chās＇），v．$t$ ．［＜ME．rechasen，＜OF． （and F．）rechasser，drive back，$\langle$ re－，back，+ chasser，drive：see chasel．］1．To chase or drive back or away，as to a forest or covert；turn back by driving or chasing：as，to rechase sheep by driving them from one pasture to another．Hal－ livell．［Obsolete or prov．Eng．］

Withynne a while the herte y－founde ys，
－hallowed，snd rechased faste
Longe time．Chaucer，Death of Bisnche，i．379． Then these assaii；then those re－chase again；

Daniel，Civii Wars，iv，47．
2．To call back（hounds）from a wrong scent． rechaset，$n$ ．［＜rechase，$v$ ．］A call（in hunting）．

Seven score raches st his rechase．
Squyr of Love Degre， 1.772 ．
Squyr of Lowe Degre，L 772 ．（Hallivell．）
rechatet，$n$ ．and $v$ ．Same as recheat．
réchauffé（rā－shō－fā＇），$n$ ．［F．，pp．of réehauffer， dial．récaujer，recofer，warm up，warm over，$\langle$ re－，again，＋échauffer，warm，＜＇L．excalfacere， warm：see excalfaction，and cf．eschaufe，chafe．］ A warmed－up dish；hence，a new concoction of old materials；a literary rehash．
We suffer old piots wilhingly in novels，and endure with－ out murmur $\tau$ fehauffes of the moet ancient stock of fiction． saturday Rev．
rechet，$r$ ．An old spelling of reach 1 ．
recheatt（rē－chēt＇），$n$ ．［Early mod．E．also re－ chate，receit；＜OF．recet，receit，etc．，also rechet， rechict，a retreat，${ }^{2}$ efuge：see receipt．］In hunt－ ing，a melody which the huntsman winds on the horn to call back the dogs from a wrong course， or to call them off at the close of the hunt；a recall on the horn．
In hunting I had as leeve stand at the receit as at the loosing． Lyly，Euphues．（NaTes．）
That I will have a recheat winded in my forehead，or hang my bugie in an invisibie baldrick，al women shali pardon me．Shak．，Much Ado，i．1． 242. recheat（reè－chēt＇），v．i．［Early mod．E．also re－ chate；く ME．rechaten，く OF．reccter，recheter， rcchaiter，receive，give refuge，refl．take refuge， retreat，＜recet，rechet，etc．，recheat：see re－ cheat，n．］In hunting，to play the recheat；call back the hounds by the tones of the recheat on the horn．

Hantes hyzed hem theder，with hornez ful mony
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight（E．E．T．S．），i．1911．
Rechating with his horn，which then the hrnter chears， Whilst stili the iusty stag hish high－palm＇d head up．bears． Drayton，Poiyoibion，xiii， 127.
echerché（ré－sher＇shā），a．［F．，pp．of recher－ eher，seek again：see research．］Much sought after ；hence，out of the common；rare；dainty． We thought it a more ssuoury mest than any of the re－ cherche culinary curiosities of the lamented Soyer．

Capt．M．Thomson，Story of Cswnpore，v．
rechristen（rē－kris＇n），v．t．［＜re－＋christen．］ To christen or name again；fix a new name upon．
Abbeys which have since been ．．．rechristened with still homelier nsmes．

Irevelyan，Early Mist．Chas．Jas．Fox，p． 47.
The faculties ．．．are in part rechristened，snd siso re－
arranged．Nalure，XXXIX． 244.
ecidivate（rệ－sid＇i－vāt），$x . i$ ．［＜ML．recidiva－ tus，pp．of recidivare（＞F．récidiver），fall back， relapse，〈 L．recidivus，falling back，etc．（cf．re－ cidivatus，a restoration）：see recidivous．］To fall back，relapso，or backslide；return to an abandoned course of conduct．
To recidivate，and to go agsinst her own act．
Bp．Andreve，Opuscula，Speech，p． $79(1029)$ ．
（riè recidivation（（1ẹ－sid－i－và＇shon），$n$ ．［＜OF．re－ cidivation，F．récidivation，＜\1LL．recidiratio（ $n$－），
recidivation
falling back, < recidirare, fall back: see recidivate.] A falling back; relapse; retum to an abandoned course; backsliding.
Recidivation is so mucil more dsngerona than our first aickness, as our natural strength is then the more feebied, Rev. T. Adame
Rev. T. Adame, Works, 1. 447
recidivist (rẹ--sid'i-vist), $\%$ [ F . récilliviste, Srecidice, a repetition of a fault or crime, French law, a relapsed criminal; one who falls back into the same criminal course for which he has already been condemned.
Tha French Cabinet offered a pledge that no recidivists should le aent to the islanda.
recidivoust (rē-sid'i-vus), a. $[=$ OF. recidif $=$ It. rccidivo, < L. recidivus, falling back, returning, recurring, < recilere, recciderc, fall back, < re-, back, + cadere, fall: see cadcut.] Liable to backslide to a former state. Imp. Dict. recipe (res'i-pē), w. $t_{\text {. }}$ [1., impv. of recipere, take: see reccive.] Tako: a Latin imperative used (commonly abbreviated $R$. or $R_{k}$ ) at the beginning of physicians' prescriptions, as formerly and in part still written in Latin.
recipe (res'i-pē), $n . \quad[=\mathrm{OF}$. recipc, F . récipé $=$
Sp. récipe $=\mathrm{Pg}$. It. vecipe, a recipe, $\langle\mathrm{L}$. recipe, Sp. récipe $=$ Pg. It. vecipe, a recipe, $<\mathrm{L}$. recipe,
take, used as the first word in a prescription, and hence taken as a name for it: see recipe, $r$. $]$ 1. A formula for the compounding of a remedy, with directions for its use, written by a physician; a medical prescription.
He dcals all

He deals all
With spirits, he; he will neet hesra word
of Galen or his tedious recipes.
With spirits, he; he will not he
Of Galen or his tedious recipes.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, II, 1.
2. A prescribed formula in general, but especially one having some relation or resemblance to a medical prescription; a reccipt.
There was a greatness of mind in Parscelsug, who, having furnilahed a recipe to make a fairy, had the dclicacy to refrain from ita formstion.

1. D'I Iraeli, Curios. of Lit., IV. 186. The one grand recipe remains for you-the be-all and the end-ali of your strange existenca upon earth. Move
Dickens, Bleak House, xix.
$=$ Syn. Receint, etc. Sce recentiont
$=$ Syn. Receipt, etc. See reception.
 angle, irreg. < ' L. recipere, veceive, + angulus, angle: see reccive, and auglc ${ }^{3}$, $n$.] In engin., an instrument formerly used for measuring angles, especially in fortification. Buchanan.
recipience (rē-sip'i-ens), $n$ [ $[<$ rcipien $(t)+$ -ce.] A recciving; the act of or capacity for
receiving; receptivity. [Rare.] Inyp. Dict. recipiency (rē-sip'i-en-si), $n$. [As recipience (see -cy).] Same as rccipicnce.

We struggle-fain to enlarge
Our bounded physicsi recipiency,
Increase our power, zupply íresh il to life.
recipient (rē-sip'i-ent), and Browning, Cleon. recipient (rē-sip'i-ent), a. and $n .[=$ F. récipient, a receiver, water-clock, $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg. It. rccipi-
ente, receiving, a receiver, $\langle$ L. rcipien $(t-) s$, ppr ente, receiving, a receiver, < L. rccipien $(t-)$,s, ppr.
of reciperc, receive: see recive.] I. a. Receiving; receptive; acting or serving as a receiver; capable of receiving or taking in.
The atep frem painting on a ground of stanniferous enamel to a similar suriace on a metalici recipient body is
an easy and obvious one.
Cat. Soulages Coll., p. 90. Recipient cavity, in entom, a cavity in which an organ or part is received at the will of the insect; specifcaily, a csivity of the mesosternum which corresponds to a spine
of the prosternum, the spine sud csvity forming in the of the prosternum, the spine sud csvity forming in the
Eloteridz \& springing-ergan. See spring II. $n$. 1. A receiver see spring.
one who receives or accepts something given or communicated; a taker of that which is offered or bestowed: as, rccipieuts of charity or of public education; the recipients of the eucharist.

Whatever is received is recelved according to the capacity of the recipient.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 725. Somelhing should have been inserted to signify that,
when the fecipient is fily When the recipient is fitly qualified and duly disposed,
there is a aslutary life-giving virtue annexed to the asc. there is a aslutary life-giving virtue annexed to the aac-
rament.
Waterland, Worka, $\mathbf{V}$, 423. The first recipients of the Revelstion.
J. II. Nexman, Development of Cliriatian Doctrine, ii. \& 8. 2. That which recejves; formerly, the receiver in an apparatus or instrnment.
The form of sound words, dissolved by chymical preps-
ration, ceases to be nutritive, and, after all the labours of the alembeck, leaves in the recipient a fretting correof the alembeck, leaves in the recipient a freting corre-
Bive.
Decay of Chritian Piety. recipiomotor (rê-sip'j-ō-mō'tor), a. [Irreg.<
L. recipere, recejve, + motor, mover.] ReL. recipere, receive, + motor, mover.] Re-
ceiving a motor impulse or stimulus; afferent,

5000
as a nerve, in an ordinary sense: correlated with liberomotor and dirigomotor. See motor. Each afferent nerve is a recipio-motor agent.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychel., 818.
reciprocal (rē-sip'rṑ-kal), a. and $n$. [<NL. as ternating, reciprocal ( $>\mathrm{It} . \mathrm{Pg}$. reciproco $=\mathrm{Sp}$. reciproco $=$ OF. reciproquc, >obs. E. veciprock) perhaps lit. 'moving backward and forward,' recus (< re-, back, + adj. formative -cus: see
-ic) + procus ( pro, forward, + adj. formative -cus). Cf. veciprocous, reciprock.] I. a. 1. Moving backward and forward; alternating; reciprocating.
The stream of Jordan, south of thelr golng over, wss
not aupplied with any feciprocal or refluous tide out of not aupple Sea
Fuller, Pliggah Sight, II. I. 17. (Davies, nuder refuous.)

> Obdent to the moon, he gpent his date In course reciprocal, and had haf fate

Link'd to the mutuai flowing of the seas.
Milton, Second Epitaph on Ilobson the Carrier.
2. Mutually exchanged or exchangeablo; concerning or given or owed by each (of two or more) with regard to the other or others: as, reciprocal aid; rcciprocal rights, duties, or obligations ; reciprocal love or admiration.

Let our reciprocal vows be remembered.
Shak., Lear, Iv. 6. 267.
The Liturgy or servica consisteth of the reciprocal acta hetween God and man.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, 11. 878.
I take your gentle offer, and withal
Yield love again for love reciprocal.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Peatle, 1. 2. The king assured me of a reciprocal sffection to the king my master,
Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Lifo (cd. Ilowells), p. 129.

The illuerty of the eneny's fishermen in war has been protected by many French ordinsnces, and the English pbserved a reciprocal indulgence.
iF oolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, $\$ 170$.
There is mach the same relation of reciprocal dependence isetween judginent and reasoning as betweea conception and judgment.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 414.
3. Having an interchangeable character or relation; mutually equivalent or correspondent; concordant; agreoing.
Knowledge snd power are reciprocal.
Bacon, Physical Fsbles, x., Expl., note. Sometimes a universal sffirming may be converted saving the qusntity, to wit when consisting of reciprocal terms: as, every man is a rational animal, and therefore every rational snimal is a man.

Surgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, 1. 32.
Ile [the king] must guide the vast and complicated mschine of government, to the reciprocal sdvsntage of all his dominions.

Thence csme her friends of elther sex, sud all
With whom she llved on terms reciprocal.
Crabbe, Worica, V. 51.
Reciprocal consecution. See consecution-Reciprocal cross, a reciprocal hybrid.
A reciprocal cross is a double cross between two species
or varietiea, one form being used in one case as the frther and in the other case as the mother.
W. K. Brooks, Law of Heredity, p. 126.

## Reciprocal determinant, diagrams, equation. See determinant, diagram, etc.- Reciprocal ellipsold of

 expansion. see ellipsoid.-Reciprocal fgures io geom., two figures of the same kind (triangles, parallelograms, priama, pyramids, etc.) so related that two sides ofthe one form the extremes of an analogy of which the the one form the extremes of an analogy of which the ciprocal functions, hybrids, matrix See function, etc. - Recl procal polars, two curves such thsit the polar of sny point on either (with respect to a fixed coaic) isa tangent of the other. - Reciprocal pronoun, s proneun expressing mutual or reciprocal relation, such as Greek ax $\lambda$ indots (of each other, of one another), - Reciprocal proportton. See proportion.-Reciprocal quantities, in ducs undty.- Reciprocal ratio. See ratio.-Reciprocal screws, pair of acrews so related that a -Reciprocal one producea no twist about the other. Glven any five Reciprocal terms rocal to them all can be found. same significatlon, aud consequeatly are convertible and may be nsed for each other, $=$ Syn. Reciprocal, Mutual. There is a theoretical difference between these words, although It often is not important. That is mutual which is a common act on the part of both persons at the aame or material things, as blows or gifts. Reciprocal means that one follows snother, being cansed by it, with empha. ais upon that which is vewed as csused: as, reciprocal ety of using mulual for common.
II. n. 1. That which is reciprocal to another thing.

No more
Ye must be msde your own reciprocals
To your loved city and fair aeverals
Of wives and henses.
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Apollo.
Love is ever rewarded elther with the reciprocal, or with
2. In math., the quotient resulting from the
division of unity by the quantity of which the
reciprocate
quotient is said to be the reciprocal. Thus, the reclprocal of 48 i, and conversely the reciprocal of 184 ; fraction made by inverting the ternns of another frsction the reciprocal of 5 .- Polar reciprocals. Same as reciprocal poxars. See I.
reciprocality (rē̄-sip-rō-kal'i-ti), $n$. [ $\langle$ reciprocul $+-i t y$.$] The state or character of being$ reciprocal.
An acknowledged reciprocality In love ssnctines every
Richardson, Clarissa Usrlowe II.
Ittle Ireedom. reciprocally (rẹ-sip'rō-kal-í), adv. 1. In a reciprocal manner; with reciprocating action or effect; alternatingly ; interchangeably; correspondingly.

Fanlts in the life breed errors in the brain,
And these reciprocally those agaln.
owner, Progress of Errer, 1. 565.
2. In a reciprocal ratio or proportion; inversely. Thus, in bodiea of the same weight the density is reciprocally as the magnitude - that 18, the greater the magnitude the less in the same proportion the deasity,
and the leas the magnitude the greater In the aame proand the leas the magnitude the greater in the aame pro-
portion the denslty. In geometry two magnitudes are portion the density. In geometry two magnitudes are ssid to be reciprocally proportional to twe ethers when
one of the first pair is to one of the secend as the remalning one of the second is to the remaining one of the $\substack{\text { mata } \\ \text { recip } \\ \text { ret }}$
reciprocalness (rệ-sip'rọ̄-kal-nes), $n$. The state or character of being reciprocal.
reciprocant (rê-sip'rộ-kant), n. [< L . rcciprocan $(t-)$, ppr. of reciprocare, move back and forth: see rcciprocate.] 1. The contravariant expressing the condition of tangency between the primitive quantic and an adjoint linear form.-2. A differential invariant; a function of partial differential coefficients of $n$ variables connected hy a single relation, this function being such that, if the variables are interchanged in cyclical order, it remains unchanged except for multiplication hy some nth root of unity into some power of the same root of the continued product of the first differential coefficients of one of the variables relatively to all the others. For an example, see Schwartzian, $n$.- Absolute For an example, see schicartzian, n.- Absolute, reciprocant, one whose extrinsic tactor reduce the interchange of variables produces no change except multiplication by a root of anity- - Binary reciprocant, one having two variables. Characteristic of a radprocant, the root of unity with which tit becomes of a reciprocant, its kind with respect to its characteria-tic.-Ctreular reciprocant, a reciprocant which, equated to zero, gives the equation of a locus which is lts own inverse with respect to every point, - Degree of a reciprocant, the number of factors (dinerential coefficients) hat term is $\left.\left(D^{\prime}\right)^{\circ}\left(\mathrm{D}^{2} y^{\prime}\right)^{( } \mathrm{D}^{3},\right)^{\prime}$ the degree is $a+b+c$ -Even reciprocant one whose characteristic is 1 . - Extent of a reciprocant, the weight of the most advsnced letter which it contsing.- Homogeneous reci procant a reciprocant all the terms of which are of the aame de. gree in the differential coefficients.-Homographic binary reciprocant, one which remsins unsitered when $x$ and $y$ are changed respectively into ( $\mathrm{L} x+\mathrm{M}) /(x+\mathrm{N})$ and (oy $+()+$, r), whera the capitals sre con-tants.- Integrable reciprocant, a reciprocant which, - Isobarl reiproeant a of the orders of the differential ceefficients the ssme in all the terms.-Odd reciprocant, ons whese charscieristic is net 1 . - Orthogonal reciprocant, one which remains unchanged by an orthogonal tranaformation of the variables- Type of a reciprocant, the combination of its character, weight, degree, and extent. - Weight of a reciprocant, the aum of the orders, each diminished by
 $\left(\mathrm{D}^{2} y^{\circ} \mathrm{D}^{6}\left(\mathrm{D}^{4} y\right)<\left(\mathrm{D}^{4} y^{d}\right)^{d}\right.$ the wet $\left(\mathrm{D}_{x}^{2} y\right)^{b}\left(\mathrm{D}_{x}^{4} y\right){ }^{4}\left(\mathrm{D}_{x}^{4} y\right){ }^{d}$, the weight is $-a+\mathrm{c}+2 d$.
reciprocantive (rē-sip'rō-kan-tiv), $a_{\text {. }} \quad[<$ reciprocant + -ire. ]. Pertaining to a reciprocant. reciprocate (rề-sip'rō̄-kāt), i. ; pret. and pp. reciprocated, ppr. reciprocating. [< L. reciprocatus, pp. of reciprocare, move back and forth, reverse $(>$ It. reciprocare $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. reciprocar $=$ F. reciproquer, reciprocate, interchange $),\langle$ = reciprocus, reciprocal: see reciprocal.] I. trans. 1. To cause to move back and forth; give an alternating motion to.
The aleeve is reciprocated from a rock shaft journaled In the lower aligning ends of the main frame.
Sci. Amer, N. S., LXII. 75.
2. To give and return mutually; yicld or perform each to each; interchange: as, to reciprocate favors.

For 'tis a union that beapeaks
Corper, Friendghtp, 1. 48.
At night men crowd the close little caffe, where they re. and animal heat.
Hovells, Veactian Life, iii.
3. To give or do in response; yield a return of; requite correspondingly.

## reciprocate

It must happen，no doubt，that frank and generoua wo
II．introns． 1 To move backward and for ward；have an alternating movement；act in－ terchangeably；alternate．

One brawny amith tha puffing bellows plies
And draws and blowa reciprocating air
Dryden，tr．of Virgil＇s cieorgica，Iv． 249
2．To act in returu or response；do something equivalent or accordaut：as，I did him many fa－ vors，but he did not reciprocate．［Colloq．］－Re－ and piston－rod move back and forth in a atraicht line ab solutely or relatively to the cylnder，as in oacillating．cyl－ inder engines：in contradiatinction to rotatory engine．
See rotatory．－Reciprocating force．See forcel．－Re－ ciprocating motion，in mach，a contrivance frequently employed in the tranamission of power from one part of center or axis and the parts sitnated on each side of the axis take alternately the positiona of those on the other See cut under pitman－－Reciprocating propeller，a propeller having a paddiowhich has a limited stroke and
reciprocation（rề－sip－rō－kā＇shon），n．［＜F．ré－ ciprocation $=$ Sp．reciprocacion $=$ Pg．recipro－ cação $=1$ t．reciprocazione．$\langle$ L．reciprocatio $(n-)$ ， a going back upon itself，』 returning by the same way，a retrogression，alternation，reflux， ebb，〈 reciprocare，pp．recipracatus，move back and forth：see reciprocatc．］1．A going back and forth；alternation of movement．
When the bent apring 19 freed，when the ralaed weight falls，a converae aeriea of motlona must be effected，and
this．．．would lead to a mere reciprocation fof force）．

2．The act of reciprocating；interchange of acts；a mutual giving and returning：as，the reciprocation of kindnesses．

We do therefore lie，in respect of each other，under reciprocation of begeftits．
coott，Heart of Mid－Lothlan，Prol 3．In logic，the relation of two propositions each the converse of the other：－Polar recipro－ cation，in geom．，the proceas of torming the polar recip reciprocative（rẹ－sip＇rō－kā－tiv），a．［＜recipro－ cate + －ive．］Of a reciprocating character；giv－ ing and taking reciprocally．
Onr fonr－handed cousins apparently credit their biped Pop．Sci．
reciprocatory（reè－sip＇rộ－kậ－tō－ri），a．［＜recip－ rocate + －ory．］Going backward and forward； alternating in direction or in action；recipro－ cating：opposed to rotatory．
Impart a reciprocatory motion to the carriage

$$
\text { C. T. Davis, Leather, p. } 457 \text {. }
$$

A rotatory movement conld be combined with the recip－
Docatory one． reciprocity（res i－pros＇i－ti），$n$ ．［＜F．réciprocité $=\mathrm{Sp}$. reciprocidad $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．reciprocidade $=\mathrm{It}$ ．re－ ciprocita，＜ML．＂reciprocita $(t-) s,<\mathrm{L}$. recipro－ cus，reciprocal：see rcciprocal．］1．Recipro－ cal action or relation；free interchange；mu－ tual responsiveness in act or effect：as，reci－ procity of benefits or of feeling；reciprocity of influence．
By the Conventlon of 1815 a reciprocity of intercourae D．Webster，Speech，Jan
2．Equality of commercial privileges between the subjects other＇s ports with respect to shipping or mer－ chandise，to the extent established by treaty．
On the Continent，after the fourteenth century，a system of reciprocity was irequently eatabliahed between tha aev－ eral towna，aa lor instance in 1365 at Tournay．

Engizh Gilds（E．E．T．S．），p．cxxlx．
The reciprocity stipulations in our previous treaties were thought to operate diaadvantageously to American navi－ gation in the case of the lIanse towns，especially in regard
to tobacco．
E．Schuyter，Amer．Diplomacy，p． 432. Another illustration may be found in the history of reci－ procity with Canada．

G．F．K＇dmunds，Harper＇s Msg．，LXXVI． 428.
3．In the Kantian philos．，mutual action and re－ action in the strict mechanical sense．
Reciprocity，which，as a pure conception，is but the re－ lation of parts or apeciea in a generlc whole，hecomes．
invarlable coexistence，or coexfstence according to a veraal rule．
E．Caird，Philoo．of Kant，p． 412
Glanee once again at reciprocity and cansality．The one la a neccssary to and fro；the othcr only a necessary iro．
4．In gcom．，the mutnal relationship between points and straight lines in a plane，or points and planes in space，etc．；duality．－Hermite＇s cian charles IIermite，born 1822l，the proposition that the number of invarianta of the $n$th order in the coefficlenta
poasessed by a binary quantic ol the pth degree ia equal

5001
to the number of invariants of the order $p$ in the coefl－ clents poaacaaed by a quantic of the nth degrec．－Law of
recipprocity of prime numbers．See lavel．－Plane bi－ rational reciprocity，a one to oue correspondence be
tween the elenienta of a fleld of pointa and thoze of a flel of raya．－Quadratic reciprocity．See quadratic．－Re－ commercial intercourse in certain apecifed particnars to treaty between Great Britain and the United States，exlat－ ing from 1854 to 1866 ，provided for freedom of trade in cer－ tain conmoditice，chiefly raw or hali－manutactured prod－ ncts，between the latter conniry and the Canadian prov－ incea．It was abrogated on previoua notlce given nnder its terma by the Cnited states．The nited sates govern－ ment iormed a similar treaty with that ol Hawaii in 1870. eciprock a［Also recipraque．＜ 0
reciprockt，a．［Also reciproque；＜OF．reci－ proque， F ，réciproque $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．reciproc $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．re－ cíproco $=\mathrm{Pg}$. It．reciproeo，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．reciprocus，re－ ciprocal：see reciprocous and reciprocal．］Re－ ciprocal．

Twlyt whom and them there la thia reciprock commerce． reciprocornous（rē－sip－rō̄－kôr＇nus），a．［＜L．re－ ciprocicornis，having horns curved backward，＜ reciprocus，turning back the same way（see re－ ciprocal），+ cornu，a horn：see corn ${ }^{2}$ and horn．］ Having horns turned backward and then for－ ward，as a ram．This form fa characteristic of the aheep tribe，though not pecullar to ft．See arietiform，and arghorm argali，anudad，and Ovis．
eciprocollst（rệ－sip＇rộ－kns），a．［＜L．recipro－ cus，turning back the same way：see recipro－ cal．］Reciprocal．
For the removing of which imparity，tha cardinal ac－
quainted Taylor＂That he had devised to make the band quainted Taylor＂That he had devised to make the band


Strupe，Meniorials，Hen．VIII．，I．I．б． reciproquet，a．See reciprock．
recision（reẹ－sizh＇on），$n$ ．［＜OF．recision，F．ré－ cision $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．recision $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．recisão $=\mathrm{It}$ ．recisione， ＜L．recisio（ $n-$ ），a eutting off，retrenchment， diminution，〈 recidere，pp．recisus，cut off，く re－， back，again，＋credere，eut．］1．The act of cut－ ting off．Cotgrave．－2．Specifically，in surg．， same as resection．
recital（reè－sītal），n．［＜recite + －al．］ 1. The reciting or repeating of something pre－ viously prepared；especially，an elocntionary recitation；the rhetorical delivery before an audience of a composition committed to mem－ ory：as，the recital of a poem；a dramatic re－ cital．－2．A telling over；a narration；a relation of particnlars about anything，either orally or in writing：as，the recital of evidence．

Some men．．．glve us in recitals of dlaease
A doctor＇s trouble，hut withont the feea．
He poured ont a recital of the whole misadventure． Hovells，Undiacovered Country，p． 154.
3．That which is recited；a story；a narrative： as，a harrowing recital．－4．In law：（a）That part of a deed which rehearses the circum－ stances inducing or leading to its execution． （b）Any incidental statement of fact in a deed or contract：as，a recital is evidence of the fact recited，as against the party making it． －5．A musical performance or concert，vocal or instrumental，especially one given by a single performer，or a concert consisting of selections from the works of some one composer：as，a Wagner recital；a piano recital．$=S \mathrm{Sy} .2$ and 3. Relation，Narrative，etc．（zee account），repetition，speech， disc
Fitation（res－i－tā＇sbon），n．［＜OF．recitation， F．récitation $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．recitacion $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．recitação $=$ It．recitazione $<$ L．recitatio（ $n$－$)$ ，a reading aloud of judicial decrees or literary works，？ recitare，pp．recitatus，read aloud，recite：see recite．］1．The act of reciting or repeating what has been committed to memory；the oral delivery of a composition withont the text，es－ pecially as a public exercise or performance． －2．The rehearsal by a pupil or student of a lesson or exercise to a teacher or other person； a meeting of a class for the purpose of being orally examined in a lesson．－3．In music：（a） Same as reeitative．（b）Same as reciting－note． －Mystic recitation．see mystic．
recitationist（res－i－tā＇shon－ist），$n$ ．［＜recita tion＋－ist．］One who practises recitation；a public reciter of his own or others＇compo－ sitions．
The yonth who has heard thia last of the recitationists dellver ons of his poems wwh recall in future years the fire and splrit of a veteran whose heart waa in his work．
Stedinan，Poets of America，vill．$\xi 3$.
recitation－room（res－i－tā＇shon－röm），n．A room for college or school recitations．
recitative（res＂i－ta－tēv＇），a．and $n$ ．［ $\langle\mathrm{F}$. réci－ tafif，n．，〈It．recitatiro，n．，a recitative in music；
as recite＋－atice．］I．a．In music，in the stylo of a recitative；as if spoken

II．n．In music：（a）A form or style of song rescmbling declamation－that is，in which reg－ ularity of rlyythmic，melodic，and harmonic structure is reduced to the minimum．It la a unlon of zong and speech，with the emphusis sometimes on one element and sometimea on the other，but with a care Inl avoidance of technical＂forni＂in the muaical aenae． The divlaton Into phrasea is properiy governed by rhetor－ iiea of a balanced melody are uanally but mearerly pepre sented．The sequence of harmonies and of tonalities isoften entlrely unreatricted．An unaccompanled recitative（reci－ tativo secco）has only a few detached instrumental chorda， or a basso continuo，to suggeat or aketch the harmonic bsala of the melody．Accompanimenta of thia sort have been given at different periods to different instrnmenta auch as the harpsichord，the violoncello，or the atring or－ chestra Elone．An accompanled recitative（recitatiro stro－ occasionally becomea hichly deacriptive or dramatic，and may be aasigned to a full orchestra．This varilety of recl－ tative paaaes over Insenaibly into the arioso and the aria parlante．The recitative was invented，in the latter part of the sixteenth century，in the conrae of an attempt by certaln Florentine moaiciana to recover the dramatic dec－ lamation of the anclent Greeka．Its recognition as a le gitlmate style of composition opened the way ior the de velopment of the dramatic forms of the opera and the inatorio，in both or which it has alwaya retained a prom－ inent place．Its valus in such extended lorma la due to generally，aa well aa to strictly dramatic utterance of every kind．It has been customary to introdnce lyric arias by recitatives；but in the operatic worka of the present cen－ tnry the lormal dlatinction between recltative and aria has been mnre or less abandoned as arbitrary．The melo of Wagner is an sntermediate form，capsble of extenslon olther direction Also recitation．
What they call Recitative In Muaick is only a more tune－ ablo Speaking；it ta a kind of Prosa in Musick．

Congreve，Semele，Arg．
Ballada，fn the seventeenth century，had become the de－ light of the whola Spanish people．．The blind beggar gathered alms by chanting them，and the puppet－ahowman
gave them in recitative to explain hia exhibition gave them in recitative to explain hia exhibion．
（b）A section，passage，or movement in the style described above．
recitatively（res＂i－ta－tēv＇li），adv．In the man－ ner of recitative．
recitativo（rā－chē－tá－tē＇vō）．u．［It．，a recitative in mnsic：see recitative．］Recitative．

She tripp＇d and laugh＇d，too pretty much to stand；
Then thna in quaint recitative spoke． recite（rē－sit＇），$v$. ；pret．and pp．recited，ppr．re－
citing．［＜OF．reciter，$F$ ．réciter $=\operatorname{Pr}$ ．Sp． Pg ． recitar $=\mathrm{It}$ ．recitare，$\langle\mathrm{L}$. recitare，read aloud， recite，repeat from memory，＜re－，again，+ citare，cite：see cite ${ }^{1}$ ．］I．trans．1．To repeat or say over，as something previously prepared or committed to memory；rehearse the words of ； deliver orally：as，to recite the Litany；to recite a poem．

All the partlea concerned were then called together；and the fedtah，or prayer of peace，uaed in long and dangeroua journies，was solemnly recited and assented to by them all．
2．In music，to deliver in recitative．
The dlalogne［in the firat operas］waa netther aung in meaanre，nor daclaimed withnut Minaic，but recited in atm－ ple musical tones．Burney，Hat．Mualc，IV． 18. 3．To relate the facts or particulars of ；give an account or statement of ；tell：as，to recite one＇s adventures or one＇s wrongs．

Till that，as comea by course，I doe recite
What fortune to the Briton Prince did lite，
Pursuing that proud Knight．${ }_{\text {Spenser，F．F．，vL vi．} 17}$
Lest the world ahould taak you to recite
＂I make，＂criea Charley，reciting the shleld，＂three merions on a field or，with an earlia coronet．＂
rackeray，Virglnlans，$x \times x i l$
4．To repeat or tell over in writing；set down the words or particulars of；rehearse；cite； qnote．
Whlch booke（de Ratione Studfii et de Liberia Educandis） ia oft reciled，and moch prayaed，in the fragmentea of Nonina，even for anthoritie aake．

Ascham，The Scholemaster，il．
Luclanus，the merry Greeke，reciteth a graat number of them［propheclea］，deulsed by a coosening companion，one
Alexander．

The thoughta of gods let Granville＇a verse recite．
To recite one＇s beads．Sce to bid beadb，under bead． ＝Syn．3．Cite，Adduce，etc．（aee quote）；Rehearse，Reiterate， II aee recapitutace，enumerate，detall．
II．intrans．To make a recitation or rehearsal； rehearse or say over what has been learned：as， to recite in public or in a class．
They recite without hook．
E．W．Lane，Modern Egyptiana，II． 126.
reciteł（rẹ－－sit＇），$n$ ．［＜recite，$v$.$] Recital．$
All Pormer recites or observations of long－liv＇d races
Sir W．Temple，Health．

## reciter

reciter（rē－si＂ter），$n . \quad$［＜OF．reciteur，recita－
teur，F．récitateur $=\mathrm{It}$ ．recitatore，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．recita－ teur，F．recitateur $=\mathbf{f t}$ ，recitatore，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．recita－ One who recites or rehearses；a narrator or dcclaimer，especially of what has been previ－ ously written or told．
Narrative songs were committed to memory，and de－ vered down from one reciter to another．
sp．Perey，On Anc．Metrical Romances，§ 1．（Latham．）
reciting－note（rẹ̀－sī＇ting－nōt），$n$ ．In chanting， a note or tone on which several or many sylla－ bles are recited in monotons．In Gregorian music this tone is regularly the dominsnt of the mode，but in Anglicsn chants it may be sny tone．Usually every chant contalus two，or a double chant four，recting－notes．
reck（rek），$v . ;$ pret．and pp．recked（formerly raught）．［Formerly also reak，sometimes mis－ spelled wreak；＜ME．recken，rekken，assibilated reechen，later forms，with shortened vowel，of reken，assibilated rechen（pret．roughte，rouhte， roste，roghte，rohte），＜AS．rècan，rēccan（pret． röhte），care，reck，$=$ OS．rōkian $=$ MLG．rōken， rüken，LG．roken，ruken，rochen $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．ruohh－ jan，ruochan，ruochen，MHG．ruochen（also，in comp．，OHG．geruochan，MHG．geruochen，G． geruhen $)=$ Icel．rækja，reck，regard，etc．（cf． Dan．rögte，care，tend，etc．）；cf．AS．＂rōc（not Dan．rogte，care，tend，etc．）；cf．AS．＂roc（not
recorded $=0$ OG．ruoh，rwah，MHG．ruoch，care， recorded）＝OHG．ruoh，ruah，MHG．ruoch，carө， havecare，heed，reck．］I．intrans．1．To take heed；have a care；mind；heed；care：usually in a negative clause，often followed by of．
And whether thei hsd good anzuere or cuell，thei raught
neuer．Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry，p． 2
Sith that he myghte do her no companye，
He ne roghte noi a myte for to dye．
Chaucer，Complaini of Mars，1． 126.
He recketh not，be so he wynne，
Of that another man shall lese． $\begin{gathered}\text { Gover，Conf．Amant．，if．}\end{gathered}$ I reck not though 1 end my life to－day． Shy life，T．and C．day．，v．6． 26. Of God，or hell，or worse，
He reck＇d not．
Light recking of his cause，but battllng for Scott，Vision of Don Roderick，The Vision，st． 45 ． $2 \dagger$ ．To think．

Forthe ther ys oon，y reke，

II．trans．To take heed of ；care for ；regard； consider；be concerned about．［Obsolete or poetical．］
This son of mine，not recking danger，．．came hither
to do this kind office，to my unspeakable grlel．$\quad$ Sir P．Sidney．
An＇nay you betier reck the rede
Than ever did th＇adviser
Than ever did th＇adviser！
Burns，Epistle to a Young Frlend． It recks（impersonal），it concerns．

Of night，or loneliness，it recks me not．
reckent，$v$ ．An obsolete（the more correct）form of reckon．
reckless（rek＇les），a．［Formerly also assibilated rechless，retchless，and misspelled wreckless， wretchlcss；＜ME．rekles，reckeles，rehkeles，as－ sililated recheles，reccheles，rechlcsse，〈 AS．rēce－ leás，récceleás，careless，reckless，thoughtless， heedless，otc．，$=$ D．roekeloos，reckless，rash， heedess，etc．，$=\mathrm{DL}$. roekeloos，reckiess，rash， MHG．ruochelos，G．ruchlos，careless，untrou－ bled，wicked，notorious；${ }^{*}$ rōc or ${ }^{*}$ reéce（not re－ corded）$=\mathrm{OHG}$. ruoh，MHG．ruoch，eare（see reck，$\left.v_{0}\right),+$ leds $=$ E．－less．］ 1 t．Not recking； careless；heedless；inattentive：in a mild sense．

A monk，whan he is receheles，
to sissch that is waterles－
Ia likned to s fissch that is waterles－
Thls ls to seyn，a monk out of his cloysire． First when thu spekist be not rekles，
Kepe feete and fingeris and handes still in pese．
Babees Book（E．E．T．S．），p． 26.
2．Not recking of consequences；desperately heedless，as from folly，passion，or perversity； impetuously or rashly adventurous．

Whom the vile blows and
Have so Incensed that I am reckless what
I do to spite the world．Shak．，Macbeth，1ii．1． 110. Unhappily，Jsmes，Insiead of becoming a mediator，be－ came the flercest snd mosi reckless of partisans．
＝Syn．2．Enterprising，Rash，etc．（see adventurous）in－ cautions，unwary，nnconcerned，Indifferent，thoughtless． See list under rash1．
recklessly（rek＇les－li），adv．［＜ME．reklesly， rekkelesly，＜AS．＊rêceleáslice，rêcceleáslice，＜ rēceleds，reckless：see reckless and－ly ${ }^{2}$ ．］In a reckless manner；with rash or desperate heed－ lessness．
recklessness（rek＇les－nes），$n$ ．［Formerly also assibilated rechlcssness，retchlessness；＜ME．rek－ lesnes，rechelesnesse，rechielesnes，＜AS．rēceleás－ nes，＜rëceleís，reckless：see recklcss and－ncss．］
The state or quality of being reckless or heed－ less；perverse or desperate rashness．
reckling（rek＇ling），n．and a．［Also ruckling； prob．〈Icel．rellingr，an outcast，＜reka，drive， prob．S leel．reklingr，an outcast，＜reka，drive，
toss，drift，etc．$(=$ wreak $),+-l i n g r=$ E．lingI Cf．urctchcock，the smallest of a brood of fowls．］ I．n．1．The smallest and weakest one in a lit－ ter，as of puppies，kittens，or pigs；the runt． Hence－2．A helpless babe．

But one hour old！What aald the happy sire？ What aald the happy sire？
Tennyson，Merlin and Vivten．
II．a．Small；puny；stunted．
A mother dotes upon the reckling chlld
than the strong．
Sir II．Taylor，Pl
Sir II．Taylor，Ph．van Artevelde，II．，v． 3.
reckmaster $\dagger$（rek＇más／ter），$n$ ．［Irreg．$\langle$ reck（on） + mastcr．］A professional computer and ac－ countant．［Rare．］
The common logist，reckmaster，or arithmetician．
Dr．John Dee，Preface to Euclid（1570）．
reckon（rek＇n），$v$ ．［Early mod．E．recken；〈ME． reckenen，rekenen，reknen，count，account，reck－ on，esteem，stc．，\＆AS．＊recenian，found only in the once－occurring comp．ge－recemian，explain， $=\mathrm{OF}$ ries，rckenia，reknia $=\mathrm{D}$ ．rekenen $=\mathrm{MLG}$ ． LG．rekenen $=\mathrm{OHG}$. rchhanon，MHG．rechenen， G．rechnen＝Icel，reikna（for＊rekna ${ }^{7}$ ）$=$ Sw． rähna $=$ Dan．regne，reckon，$=$ Goth．ralnnjan （for＊raknan \％），reckon；a secondary verb， with formative $-n$（see－en ${ }^{1}$ ），parallel with an－ other verb（the common one in AS．），AS． reccan（pret．reahte，rehte），narrate，tell，say， explain，expound，$=$ OS．relkion，narrate，ex－ plain，$=$ OHG．rachjan，recchen，narrate，ex－ plain，reckon；these verbs being derived from a noun，AS．racu，f．，an account or reckoning，an account or narrative，an exposition，explana－ tion，history，comedy $=\mathrm{OHG}$. rahha，f．，a sub－ ject，thing，$=$ Icel．röl，neut．pl．，a reason， ground，origin；prole．akin to Gr．$\lambda 6 \gamma \mathrm{o}$ ，an ac－ count，saying，word，reason，$\lambda . \varepsilon^{2} \varepsilon c \nu$ ，say：see Logos，logic，legend，etc．The AS．verb reccan， narrate，is generally confused with reccan，di－ rect，rule，also stretch：sco racki，retchi．The former spelling recken is historically the proper one，the termination－on，as with beckon，being prop．－en：see－cn1．］I．trans．1．To count，or count up；compute；calculate；tell over by items or one by one：often with up．

No man ypon molde schuld now dense
Men richlier s－raid to rekene slle thinges．
Irilliam of Palerne（E．E．T．S．），1． 1934.
1 have not art to recton my groans．
Shak．，Hamlet，ii．2． 121.
If we reckon up only those dsys which God hath accepted Sir T．Brooone，To a Friend． To reekon right it is required，（1．）That the mind dls－ another carefuly two ideas which are different one rrom （2．）That it retain in memory tre nsmes or marks of the several comhinations from an unit to that number．
2．To take into account ；include in an account or category；set to one＇s account；impute； charge or credit．
Faith was reckoned to Abrahsm for righteousness．
Rom．iv． 9.
Also these Yles of Ynde，which beth evene azenst $u$ a， beth noght reckned in the Cllmates；for thei ben azenst us that ben in the lowe Contree．
anderille，Travels，p． 186. Was sny man＇s lusi or intemperance everreckoned among the IItles of his honour？Stulingfleet，Sermons，I．It． Among the costs of production have to be reckoned taxes，
general and local．$\quad$ H．Spencer，Man vs．State，p． 23. $3 \dagger$ ．To take account of ；inquire into；consider． Thane salle we rekkene Iuile rathe whatit ryghte that he
claymea． claymea．Morte Arthure（E．．．I．ふ．）， 122. 4．To hold in estimation as；regard；consider as being．
We ought not to recken and coumpt the thynge harde That bryngeth loye and pleasure sifterwarde．
For thst they reckened this demesnoure ast so speclally sgalnste the of not Klnge hymselfe．Sir T．Hore，Works， 43
Though it be not expressly spoken agsinst in Scripture， yet 1 reckon it plainly enough implied in the Scripture．
This is reckoned a very polite snd fashionsble amuse－ a here． A Iriend may well be reckoned the masterpiece of nature．
＝Syn．I．To enumerate，cast，cast up．－1 and 2．Compute， Count，etc．（see calculate）．

## reckoning

II．intrans．1．To．make a computation ；cast up an account；figure up．
And when he had begune to reeken，won was browghte vata hym whlche ought hym ten thousande talenttes． Tyndale，Mat．xvlii． 24.
2．To make an accounting；settle accounts； come to an adjustment or to terms：commonly followed by with．
＂Parfay，＂selstow，＂som tyme he relne ahal，
For he noght helpeth needIulle in her nede．＂
Chaucer，Man of Law＇s Tale， 1.12.
The lorde of those servauntes cam，snd reckened with
now that ye shall to－morrow Tyndale，Mat．xxv． 18 Know that ye shall to－morrow be placed before God， and reckoned urth sccording to your deeds．
$E . W$. Lane，Modern Egyptians，I． 104. 3†．To give an account of one＇s self；make an explanation．

Pandarus，withouten rekenymge，
Ont wente anon to Eleyne and Delphebns．
Chaucer，Troilus，ii． 1840.
4 $\dagger$ ．To taks account of the points or details of a subject；reason；discriminate．

## Nothlng at all，to rekin rycht， Different，in to Goddis sycht，

Than bene the purest Cresiure
That euir wea
5．To base a calculation or expectation；rely； count；depend：with on or upon．
My Lord Ambassador Aston reckons upon you，thsi you Howell，Letters，L．vl． 28
Thus they［men］sdore the goodly acheme by which as aure and Infallible for the future．

Bp．Atterbury，Sermons，I．vli． In the whole corporation［of Newcastle－on－Tyne］，the on more than four votes．
Macaulay，Hlst．Eng．，vlii．
6．To hold a supposition or impression；have a notion；think；suppose；guess：as，I reckon a storm is coming．［The use of recion in this sense， thongh regularly developed and found in good literature， like the corresponding sense of the transitive verb（definl tion 4），hsa by reason of its frequency in colloquial speech In some parta of the Unifed States，especially in the South Where it occuples a place like that of guess in New
I reckoned［thought，R．V．，margln］till morning thst as ion so will he break all my bones．Isa．xxxvili．13．
For I reckon that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared wlth the giory which shall be revealed In us．

Rons，vlii． 18.
What，you are a courtier，I reckon？No wonder you
wlah the press was demolished．Foote，The Bankrupt，Iti．
There is one thing I must needs add，though I reckon it will sppear to many as a very unreasonable paradox．

Surift，Nobles and Commons，v．
I reckon you will he gelling out the whole－it＇s needless msking fwa bites of a cherry．Scott，St．Ronan＇s Well，x． I reckon they wlll always be＂the girla＂to us，even II 7．To expect；intend．［Obsolete or colloq．］ Another aweet invention，
Undaunted Londonderry（Child＇s Ballads，V1I．249）． To reckon for，to give an sccount for；be answerable lor．
If they fail in their bounden duty，they ahsll reckon for it one dsy．
To reckon without one＇s host．See hast2．
reckoner（rek＇n－ér），n．［＜ME．rekenere，rek－ nare $(=\mathrm{D}$. rekenaar $=$ G．rechner $=$ Sw．be－ rähnare＝Dan，bc－regner）；＜rechon + cr－1．］ 1．One who reckons or computes：as，a rapid reckoner．
But retrospecta with bsd reckoners are troublesome Warburton，On Occasional Reflectiona In Ireland，where the reckoner wonld begin by saying
＂The two thumbs is one．＂Harper＂s Mag．，LXXVIII， 489.
2．Something that assists a person to reckon or cast up accounts，as a book containing a se－ ries of tables；a ready－reckoner．
reckoning（rek＇n－ing），n．［Early mod．E．also reckning；＜ME．rekeningc，rekninge，rekning， reming（ $=$ D．rekening，a bill，account，reckon－ ing，$=\mathrm{MLG}$ ．rekeninge $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．rechenunga， MHGG．rechenunge，G．rechnung＝Sw．räkning $=$ Dan．regning，a reckoning，a computation）； verbal $n$ ．of reckon，$v_{\text {．}}$ ．1．The act of count－ ing or computing；hence，an account or cal－ culation；an adjustment of accounts．
For lt plesseth a Mayster much to haue a true reckon－ ing．
I am ill at reckoning．
Shak．，L．L．L．，1．2． 42.
The wsy to make reckonings even Is to make them olten．
2．A bill of charges，especially in a hotel，tav－ ern，inn，or other place of entertainment；an itemized statement of what is due；a scoré．

## reckoning

Cervicius pales for all，his purse
Times＇Whixtle（E．E．T．S．），p． 61.
We were trested In the most friendly msnncr by these good people，snd had no reason to complsin of our reckon－ ing on lesving．$\quad$ ．T＇aylor，Northern Trsvel，p． 360.

He paid the goodwife＇s reckoning
of song and tale．
Whitlier，Cobbler Keezar＇s Vision．
Till issuing srm＇d he found the host，and cried，
＂Thy reckoning，Iriend？＂
3．An account of time．
Truth is truth
Shak．，M．for 31．，v．1． 43
4．The cstimated time of a cow＇s calving． ［Now only Scotch．］
Csnst thou their reck＇nings keep，the tlme compute？
5．A summing up in general；a counting of cost or expenditure ；a comparison of items or particulars in any matter of accountability．

## Let us care To live so thst our reckonings msy fall even

When we＇re to make sccount，Ford，Broken Mesrt，11． 3.
The waste of it［time］will make you dwindie，slike in intellectusl snd moral ststure，beyond your darkest reck－ 6．An accounting for action or conduct；ex－ planation；inquisition；serutiny．

We two to rekenynge must be broust；
Biwaare ！free wille wole make thee woode． Hymns to Virgin，etc．（E．E．T．S．）p． 60. 7．A holding in estimation；assignment of value ；appreciation．
Yoc mske no Iuther reckoning of it［besuty］thsil of so outward fsdiog benefit nature bestowed．

Sir P．Sidney．
8．Standing as to rank，quality，or worthiness； rating；consideration；reputation．
Neither ought they［certain mea）to be of such reckon－ lsws of the Church of Englsnd to give plsce． IIooker，Eccles．Polity，Pre1．，iv． Of honourable reckoning are you both．

Shak．，R．and J．，1．2． 4.
One M．Harvey，\＆right honest msn，of good reckoning； snd one that sbove twenty years since bare the chlelest office in Walden with good credit．

G．Harvey，Four Letters，i．
9．Naut．，the calculation of the position of a ship from the rate as determined by the log， and the course as determined by the compass， the place from which the vessel started being known．See dead－reckoning．－Astronomical reck－ oning，a mode of stating dates before Christ，used by se－ tronomers．The year B．c． 1 is called o；B．C． 2 is called 1，etc．－Count and reckoning．See countl．－－The day of reckoning，the dsy of judgment；the dsy when ascount must be rendered and settlement made．－To be astern of the reckoning．See astern．－To Tun ahead erroneously estimsted in the dead－reckoning． reckoning－book（rek＇$n$－ing－būk）， 2 ．A book in which money received and expended is set down．Johnson．
reckoning－penny（rek＇n－ing－pen ${ }^{\prime \prime} i$ ），$n . \quad[=G$ ． rechenpfennig．］A metallic disk or counter，with devices and inscriptions like a coin，formerly used in reckoning or casting up accounts．
reclaim（rē－klām＇），v．［Early mod．E．also re－ clame；＜ME．reclaimen，reclaymen，recleimen，rc－ cleymen，＜OF．reclaimer，recleimer，reclamer， F ． réclamer，claim，reclaim，cry out against，ex－ claim upon，sue，claim，＝Pr．Sp．Pg．veclanar $=$ It．richiamare，＜L．reclamare，ery out against， exclaim against，contradict，call repeatedly，$\langle$ $r e-$ ，again，+ clamare，call：see claim ${ }^{2}$ ．］I． intrans．1t．To cry out；exclaim against some－ thing．

Hereunto Polomsr reclaiming againe，begsn to sdusnce snd magnifle the honour snd dignitie of genersll councels．

Foxe，Martyrs，p．637，80． 1433.
＂I do not design It，＂says Tom，＂ss s reflection on V1r－ gil ；on the contrary，I know thst sil the manuscripts re－
claim against such s punctustion．＂Addison，Tom Folio．
2．In Scots lave，to appeal from a judgment of the lord ordinary to the inner house of the Court of Session．－3ł．To draw baek；give way． Ne from his currish will s whit reclaim．
4．To effect reformation．
They，harden＇d more by what milght most reclaim， Grieving to see his glory，st the sipht
Took envy．
Biton，P．L．，vi． 791,
II．trans． 1 f ．To ery out against；contradiet； gainsay．
Herod，instesd of reclaiming what they exclaimed，em－ 2t．To Fuller，P1sgah Stght，fi．8．（Trench．） urge baekward．

5003
And willed him for to reclayme with speed
Ifis scattred people，ere they sll were slsine
Spenser，Y．Q．，V．xil． 9.
3．To claim the return or restoration of ；de－ mand renewed possession of ；attempt to re－ gain：as，to reclaim one＇s rights or property．
A tract of isnd $[H$ ollsnd］sostched from sn element per－ petusily reclaiming its prior occupancy．
A truly great histortan would reclaim those mstcrisls hovelist has sppropriated．Macaulay，History．
4．To effect the return or restoration of ；ge back or restore by effort ；regain；recover．

So shall the Briton blood their crowne sgsyn reclame．

## This srm，thst histh reclaim＇d <br> To your obedicnce fifty fortresses．

Shak．， 1 Hen．VI．，fii．4． 5.

## $5 \dagger$ ．In falconry，to draw back；recover

Another dsy he wol，persventure，
Reclayme thee and bringe thee to lure． Chaucer，Prol．to Msnciple＇s Tsle，1． 72.
To the bewits was added the cresnce，or long thresd， by which the bird in tutoring was drswn bsck，after she had been permitted to fly；snd thts was called the reclaim－
ing of the hswk．
Strutt，Sports snd Psstimes，p． 91 ．
$6+$ ．To bring under restraint or within close limits；check；restrain；hold back．

By this mesns slso the wood is reclaimed snd repressed from runaling out in length beyond all measure． Holland，tr．of Pliny，xvii． 22.
Or is her tow＇ring Flight reclaim＇d
By Seas from Icsrus＇Downfall nam＇d？
Prior，Carmen Secolare（1700），st． 23. It csnnot be intended that he should delsy his assis－ ill corruption is reclaimed．
7．To draw back from error bring to bring to a proper state of mind；reform．

## If he be wild，

The reclaiming him to good and honest，brother，
Will make much for my honour．
lether，Windgoose Chase，1． 1 sions of goodoess，to reclaim msnkind．Rogers，Sermons， 8．To bring to a subdued or ameliorated state； make amenable to control or use；reduce to obe－ dience，as a wild animal；tame；subdue；also， to fit for cultivation，as wild or marshy land．

Thou［Jason］madest thy reclaymynge snd thy lares To ladies of thy staately sparannce，
And of thy wordes farsed with plessunce
Chaucer，Good Women，l． 1371.
The elephsnt is never won with anger，
Nor must thst msn thst would reclaim s lion
Take hím by the teeth．Fletcher，Vsientinian，1． 3.
Upon his fist he bore，for his delight，
Dryden，Pal．and Arc．，1if． 89.
A psthless wilderaess remsins
Shelley，Queen Msb，ix．
9t．To call or cry out again；repeat the utter－ ance of；sound back；reverberate．
Melt to tesres，poure out thy plaints，let Eccho reclame them． Greene，The Mourning Gsrment．
Reclaimed animals，in law，those snimals，nsturslly
wild，thst are msde tsme by art，industry，or educstion，
whereby a quallfed property is acquired in them $=$ Syn whereby a quallfed property is acquired in them．$=$ Syn． 4 and 6．To recover，regaln，restore，smend，correct． reclaim（rē－klām＇），$n$ ．［く ME．reclayme，re－ cleyme，く OF．reclaim，F．réclame $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．It． reclamo，calling back（in falconry）；from the verb．］The act of reclaiming，or the state of being reclaimed，in any sense；reclamation；re－ call；restoration；reformation．

Non of hem all that him hide myzh
And csm with him a reclayme firo costlis sbonte，
Richard the Redeless，1i． 182

## I see yon sre e＇en psst hope Of all reclaim．

B．Jonson，Every Msn in his Humour，i． 1.
reclaimable（rē－klā＇ma－bl），a．［＜reclaim＋ －able．］Capable of being reclaimed，reformed， or tamed．
He sald thst he was young，and so reclaimable：that thts wss hts first fsult．Dr．Cockhorn，Rem．on Burnet，p． 41. reclaimably（rē－klā＇ma－bli），adv．So as to be capable of being reclaimed．
reclaimant（rệ－klā＇mant），n．［＜OF．recla－ mant，F．réclamant（ $=\stackrel{\mathbf{P}}{\mathrm{g}}$ ．It．reclamante），ppr． of réclaner，reclaim：see reclaim．］One who reclaims，or opposes，contradicts，or remon－

## stri

reclaimer（rēeklā＇mèr），$n$ ．One who reclaims． reclaiming（rē－klā＇ming），p．a．［く ME．re－ eleymynge；ppr．of reclaim，v．］1．Serving or tending to reclaim；recalling to a regular course of life；reforming．－2．In Scots law，appealing from a judgment of the lord ordinary to the inner house of the Court of Session．－Reclaim－

## recline

Ing days，in Scots law，the days sllowed within which to
take su sppesl．－Reclaiming note，in Scots law，the petition of sppesl in s case of reclaiming．
eclaimless（rê－klām＇les），a．［ $<$ reclaim + －less．］Incapable of being reclaimed；that can－ not be reclaimed；not to be reclaimed；irre－ claimable．［Rare．］

And look on Guise as a reclaimiess Rebel．
Lee，Duke of Guise，11． 1.
reclamation（rek－lā－mā＇shon），$n$ ．［ OF ．re－ clamation， I ．réclamation $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．reclamacion $=$ Pg．reclamação $=$ It．richiamazione，a contra－ diction，gainsaying，＜L．reclamatio（n－），a ery of opposition or disapprobation，＜reclamare， ery out against：see reclaim．］1．A reclaim－ ing of something as a possession；a claim or demand for return or restoration；a require－ ment of compensation for something wrongly taken or withheld；also，a claim to a discovery as having been previously made．
When Denmsrk delivered up to Grest Britsln three prizes，csrried into a port of Norway by Psul Jones in the revolutionary war，we complained of it ，snd continued our reclamations through more thsn sixty ycars．
oossey，Introd．to Inter．Law，App．jil．，p． 448.
2．A calling or bringing back，as from aberra－ tion or wrong－doing；restoration ；reformation． Not for s partnerahip in their vice，but for their recla－ mation from erill．

Bp．Hall，Satsn＇s Fiery Darts Quenched，111．§ 0. 3．The act of subduing to fitness for service or use；taming；amelioration：as，the reclamation of wild animals or waste land．
A thorough course of reclamation was then sdopted with this lsdd，which was chlefly bog snd cold boulder
clsy． 4．A remonstrance；representation made in opposition；a ery of opposition or disapproba－ tion．
I suspect you must sllow there is some homely truth st the bottom of what cslled out my worthy secretsry＇s
sdmoditory reclamation．Noctes Ambrosianæ，Sept．， 1832. reclamation－plow（rek－lạ̄－mā＇shon－plou），u． A heavy plow used for breaking new land and clearing it of roots and stones．Some forms are drawn by a steam－plow engine，others by oxen or horses．
reclinant（rẹ̄－kli＇nạnt），a．［＜F．réclinant，ppr． of réclincr：see rëcline．］In her．，bending or bowed．
reclinate（rek＇li－nāt），$a .[=\mathrm{F}$. récliné $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg. rcelinado $=\mathrm{It}$ ．reclinato，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．reclinatus， pp ． of reclinare，bend back，recline：see recline．］ Bending downward．（a）In bof．，ssid of stems or brsnches wben erect or sscending st the bsse，then turn－ ing towsrd the gronnd；of leaves in the bud in which the blade is bent down upon the petiole or the spex of the
blsde upon its base；of s cotyledon doubled over in the blsde upon its hase；of s cofyledon doubled over in the seed．（b）In entom．，sald of psrts，processes，hsirs，etc．， Which curve down toward a surisce，as if to rest on tt ． reclination（rek－li－nā＇shon），$n .[=F$ ．réclinai－ son $=\mathbf{S p}$. reclinacion $=$ Рg．reclinação，＜L．re－ clinare，pp．reclinatus，bend back：see recline and reclinate．］1．The act of leaning or re－ clining；the state of reclining or being reclined． －2．In dialing，the angle which the plane of the dial makes with a vertical plane which it intersects in a horizontal line．－3．In surg．， one of the operations once used for the cure of cataract．It consists in spplying a specially constructed needle io a certain msnner to the snterior surfsce of the lens，snd depressing lt downwsrd or backward into the vitreous humor
reclinatoryt（rē－klī＇nā－tō－ri），n．［ME．reclina－ torye；＜ML．reclinatorium，a place for reclin－ ing，a pillow，＜L．reclinare，recline：see recline．］ Something to recline on；a rest．

Therinne sette his reclynatorye．
Lydgate，MS．Soc．Antiq．134，f．3．（Halliwell．） recline（rê－klīn＇），$v$. ；pret．and pp．reclined，ppr． reclining．［＜OF．recliner，F．récliner $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ． reclinar $=\mathrm{It}$, reclinare，lean back，$\langle\mathrm{L}$, recli－ nare，lean back，recline，＜ro－，back，＋＊clinare， lean：see cline and leanl，v．］I．intrans．1．To lean backward or downward upon something； rest in a recumbent posture．－2．To bend downward；lean；have a leaning posture． ［Rare．］

Esstward，in long perspective glitfering，shine
Wordsworth，Descriptive Sline．
Reclining dial．See dial．$=$ Syn．Recline 18 always as strong as lean，snd geaersily stronger，indicsting s more II，trans．To place at rest in a leaning or ecumbent posture；lean or settle down upon something：as，to recline the head on a pillow， or upon one＇s arm．

Reclined her dying hesd upon his breast．Dryden．

| recline |
| :---: |
| In a shadowy saloon， |
| recline（rẹ－klin＇），a．［＜L．reclinis，reclimes， |
| eaning back，bent back，reclining，＜reclinare， |
| lean back，recline：see recline，v．］Leaning； |
| being in a reclining posture．［Rare．］ |
| They sst recline |
| the soft downy bank damask＇d with flower |
| Miltom，P．L．，iv． 333. |

recliner（rẹ－klínér），$n$ ．One who or that which reclines；specifically，a reclining dial． reclining－board（rệ－kli＇ning－börd），$n$ ．A board to which young persons are sometimes strapped， to prevent stooping and to give erectness to the figure．Mrs．S．C．Hall．
reclining－chair（rệ－kī̀＇ning－chãr），$n$ ．A chair the back of which can be tilted as desired，to allow the occupant to assume a reclining posi－ tion；an invalid－chair．
reclivate（rek＇li－vāt），a．［＜LL．rcclivis，lean－ ing backward，＜L．re－，back，＋clivus，sloping： see clivous．］In entom．，forming a double curve； curving outward and then inward：noting mar－ gins，parts of jointed organs，and processes． reclothe（rē－klōTH＇），v．t．［＜re－＋clothe．］To clothe again．

## The varying year with biade and sheal

thes and reclothes the happy piains．
Tennyson，Day Dream，The Sieeping Palsce． recludet（reê－klöd＇），v．t．［＝OF．reclure，re－ elorre， F ．reclure $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．reclaure，resclure $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． Pg．тecluir，shut up，seclude，$=$ It．richiudere， unclose，open，＜LL．recludere，shut up or off， close，＜L．recludere，unclose，open，also in LL． shut up，〈ve－，back，＋claudere，shut：see close ${ }^{1}$ and cf．conclude，exelude，inelude，preclude，se clude，occlude．］To open；unclose．

And towarde nyght hir ystes thou reclude．
Palladius，Husbondris（E．E．T．S．h p． 39. recluse（rẹ．－klös＇），$a$ ．and n．［1．＜ME．recluse， n．，〈OF reclus， F ．reclus，fem．recluse $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．rcclus $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. recluso $=\mathrm{It}$ ．richiuso，$\langle\mathrm{LL}$. reclusus， shut up（ML．reclusus，m．，reclusa，f．，a recluse）， pp．of rechudere，shut up，L．unclose，open，etc． see reclude．2．く ME．recluse，＜OF．recluse，a convent，monastery，〈LL．reciusa，fem．of rechu－ sus，shut up：see above．］I．a．Shut up or apart from the world；retired from public notice；se－ questered；solitary；existing or passed in a soli－ tary state：as，a recluse monk or hermit；a re cluse life．
Here，as recluse as the Turkish Spy at Paris，I sm simost unknown to every body． $\begin{aligned} & \text { Goddeith，To Rev．Thomas Contarine．}\end{aligned}$ II．n．1．A person who withdraws from the world to spend his days in seclusion and medi－ tation；specifically，a member of a religious comminity who is voluntarily imnured for life in a single cell．The fifs of a monsstic recluse was a privilege accorded only to those of exceptionsi virtue， and only by express permission of the ahhot，chapter，and bishop．In eariter monasticism，the reciuse was immured in a ceill，sometimes underground，and usually within the preciacts of the monastery．Ho was to have no other ap psrel than that which he wore at the time oi his incarce． ration．The doorway to the cell was wailed up，and oniy sums，but so contrived as not to silow the reciuse provi－ rbe seen．Later monasticism greatiy modifed this rigor 2†．A place of seclusion；a retired or quiet sitnation；a hermitage，convent，or the like．
It is certain tipat the church of Christ is the piliar of truth，or sscred recluse snd pecuiiar asyium of Religion．
$J$ ．Wise．The Churches reclusef（rẹ－klöz＇），v．t．［＜ME．rechusen；＜re－ cluse，a．］To shut up；seclude；withdraw from intercourse．

Religious out－ryders reclused in here cloistres．
I had a shrewd Disease hung lately umon pr． 116 on，as the Physicisns toid me，Irom this iong teciused Lute

Howell，Letters，ii， 29. reclusely（rê－klös＇li），adv．In a recluse man－ ner；in retirement or seclusion from society as a recluse．Lee，Eccles．Gloss．
recluseness（rề－klös＇nes），$n$ ．The state of be－ ing recluse；retirement；seclusion from society A kind of calm recluseness is like rest to the overlabour＇ reclusion（rẹ̄－k］ö＇zhọn），$n$ ．［ $<\mathrm{F}$ ．reclusion $=$ Sp．reclusion $=$ Pg．reclusão $=$ It．reclusione， ML．reclusio（ $n-$ ），\＆LL．recludere，pp．rechusus， shut up：see reclude and recluse．］1．A state of retirement from the world ；seclusion．Johnson． －2．Specifically，the life or condition of a re－ cluse or immured solitary
reclusive（rē̄－klö＇siv），$a$ ．［＜recluse + －ive．］ Affording retirement from society；reeluse．

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And if it sort not well，yon may conceal her Shak．，Mnch

Ado，iv．1．244．
reclusory（rẹ－klö＇sọ̄－ri），n．；pl．reclusories（－riz）． ［＝Sp．It．reclusorio，＜ML．reclusorium，＜LLL． recludere，pp．reclusus，shat up，close：see re－ cluse．］The abode or cell of a recluse．
recoct $\dagger$（rệ－kokt＇），r．t．［＜L．recoctus，pp．of recoquere，cook again，＜re－，again，＋coquere， cook：see cook ${ }^{-1}, r$ ．］To cook over again； hence，to vamp up or renew．
Oid women snd mea，too，．．．seek，as it were，by Medes＂s charms，to recoct their corps， 88 sis did Aison
from feeble deformities to sprightly handsomeness． from feeble deformities to sprighty handsomeness．

Jer．Taylor（\％），Artif．Handsomeness，p． 71.
recoction（rê－kok＇shonn），$n$ ．［＜recoct + －ion．］ A second coction or preparation．Imp．Dict． recognisable，recognise，etc．See recognizable，
ecognition ${ }^{1}$（rek－og－nish＇on），n．［＜OF．re－ cognition， F ．récognition $=\mathrm{It}$ ．ricognizione，re－ cognizione，＜L．recognitio $(n-)$ ，く recognoscere， pp．recognitus，recognize，know again：see rec－ ognize ${ }^{1}$ ．］1．The act of recognizing；a know－ ing again；consciousness that a given object is identical with an object previously cognized．
Every species of fancy hath threa modes：recognition of it as to comes prent，memory of it as past，and foresight of tas to come．
Sense representa phenomeas empiricaliy in perception， consclousness is sentations with the phenomena by which they werg give－ thereiore in recognition

Kant，Critique of Purs Reason，tr．by Muller，p． 115. A person＇s recognition of a colour is in part su act of In－ 2．A formal avowal of knowledge and ap－ proval or sanction；acknowledgment：as，the recognition of one government by another as an independent sovereignty or as a belligerent． The tives of such saints had，st the time of their yearly memorisis，soiemn recognition in the church of Ood． Honker．
This Byzantine synod assumed the rsnk snd powers of recognition of the six preceding assemblies．

Gibbon，Decliue and Fali，xlix． On the 4th he was received in processlon at Westmin－ ster，seized the crown and sceptre of the Confessor，and Frons the 4th of 3iarch the iegal recognition of Edward＇s royai character begins，and the yesro of his reign date．

That a man＇s right to the produce of his brsin is equilly vaild with his right to the produce of his hands is a isct which has yet ohtained but a very imperfect recognition． 11．Spencer，Soclal Statice，p． 155.
3．Cognizance；notice taken；acceptance．
The interesting fact sbout Apoilonius is the extensivs recoynition which he obtsined，snd the ease with which of the popular mind．Froude，Sketches，p．103． 4．In Scots lave，the recovery of lands by the proprietor when they fall to him by the fault of the vassal；or，generally，any return of the feu to the superior，by whatever ground of evic－ tion．$=$ Syn．1．See recognize 1 ．
recognition ${ }^{2}$（rē＂kog－nish＇on），n．A repeated cognition．
recognitive（rẹ－kog＇ni－tiv），a．［＜L．recognitus， pp ．of recognoscere，recognize，+ －ive．Cf．cog－ nitive．］Recognizing；recognitory．
recognitort（rề－kog＇ni－tọ），$n$ ．［く AF．reco－ gnitor，〈 ML．recognitor，＜L．recognitus，pp．of recognoscere，recognize：see recognize ${ }^{1}$ ．］In lanc， one of a jury impaneled on an assize：so called because they acknowledge a disseizin by their verdict．The recognitor was a witness rather than a juror in the modern sense．
The inquests by Recognitors which we hear of from the time of the Conqueror onwards－the sworn men by whose asths Domesday was drawn ap－coms much more neariy ［than compurgators］to our notion of Jurors，but stili they are not the thing itaeif．

E．A．Freeman，Normsu Conquest，V． 303.
recognitory（1’ẹ－kog＇ni－tō－ri），a．［＜L．recog－
nitus，pp．of recognoscere，recognize，+ －ory ${ }^{1}$ ．］
Pertaining to or connected with recognition．
A pue and its recognitory lsugh mast be co－instanta－
neous，Lamb，Distant Correapondent．
recognizability（rek－og－nī－za－bil＇i－ti），n．［ $\langle$ rec－ ognizable + －ity（see－bility）．］The state of being recognizable；capacity for being recog－ nized．
recognizable（rek＇og－nī－za－bl or rē－kog＇ni－ za－bl），a．［＜recognize ${ }^{1}+$－able．Cf．OF．recon－ noissable，F．reconnaissable．］Capable of being recognized，known，or acknowledged．Also spelled recognisable．
recognizably（rek＇og－nī－za－bli or rẹ－kog＇ni－ză－ bli），adr．So as to be recognized．

## recognize

recognizance（rẹ－kog＇ni－zanns or rẹ－kon＇i－zans）， n．［く ME．recognisance，reconyssaunce，くOOF， unuissance，reconisance，ete．，F．reconnaissance （ $>$ E．reconnaissance）$=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．reconaissensa，rego－ noyssensa $=$ Pg．rceonhecenca $=$ It．riconoscenza ML．recognoscentia，a recognizing，aeknow－ ledgment，an obligation biading one over to do some particular act，＜L．recognoscen $(t-) s$ ，ppr of recognoscere，recognize：see recognize ${ }^{1}$ ．Cf cognizance．］1．The act of recognizing；ac－ knowledgment of a person or thing；avowal； recognition．

## With solemn sound－and thousand others more <br> That distance ol recognizance bereaves， <br> Keats，Sonnet，＂How many Bards．

2．Mark or badge of recognition；token．

## Sine did gratify his amorous works <br> Which If frst gave her［a handkerchief］．

Shak．，othelío，v．2． 214.
3．In law：（a）An obligation of record entered into before some court of record or magistrate duly authorized，conditioned to do some par－ ticular act，as to appear at court，to keep the peace，or pay a debt．

He was bounden in a reconysgaunce
To paye twenty thoussnd sheeld anon
Chaucer，Shipmsn＇s Tale，1． 330 ．
This tellow might be in＇s tims a great buyer of lsnd with hit statutes，his recognizances，his fines，his doubis
Shâk．，Hsmlet，v．1． 113
（b）The verdict of a jury impaneled upon as－ size．－To enter into recognizances．See enterl． recognizant（rê－kog＇ni－zant or rệ－kon＇i－ząnt）， a．［＜OF．recognoissant，＂，ppr．of recognoistre， etc．，recognize：see recognizel．］Recognizing； perceiving．
The laird did his best to heip hian ；but ha seemed no－ George MacDonald，Wariock o＇Gienwariock，xv． recognization（rē－kog－ni－rā＇shon），n．［＜recog－ nize $1+$－ation．］The act of recognizing．
recognize ${ }^{1}$（rek＇og－niz），$v$ ．；pret．and pp．vecog－ nized，ppr．recognizing．［With accom．term． －ize（as if from recognizance），after OF．reco－ gnoistre， F ．reconnaitre（ $>\mathrm{E}$ ．reconnoiter）$=\mathrm{Pr}$ ． gnoistre， F. reconnaitre $(>\mathrm{E}$. ．reconnoiter $)=\mathrm{Pr}$.
recognoscer，reconoscer $=$ Sp．reconocer $=\mathrm{Pg}$. recognoscer，reconoscer $=\mathrm{Sp}$. reconocer $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．
rcconhecer $=\mathrm{It}$. riconoscere，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．recognoscerc， know again，recall to mind，recognize，examine， certify，＜re－，again，＋cognoscere，know：see cognition．Cf，cognize．］I．trans．1．To know （the object）again；recall or recover the know ledge of；perceive the identity of with some－ thing formerly known or in the mind．

Then first he recognis＇d tho eethereai guest；
Wonder and joy siternate fire his breast．
Fenton，in Pope＇s Odyssey，L． 415. To recognies sn object is to identify it with some object
previously seen．Suly，Outilnes of Psychoi．，p． 226 ． 2．To avow or admit a knowledgo of，with approval or sanction；acknowledge or accept formally：as，to recognize one as ambassador； to recognize a government as an independent sovereignty or as a belligerent．
He brought several of them．．to recognize their senss of their undue procedure used by them unto him． Bp．Fell，Life of Hsmmond．（Latham．）
Onily that State can iive in which injury to the least nember is recognized as damage to the whole

Emerson，Address，Soldiers＇Moulument，Concord．
Holland，immediately after the surrender of Yorktown， had recognised the independence of America，which had sat yet oniy been recognised by France．

3．To indicate one＇s acquaintance with（a per－ son）by a salute：as，to pass one without recog－ nizing him．－4．To indicate appreciation of： as，to recognize merit．－5．To review；reẻx－ amine；take cognizance of anew．

However their causes speed in your tribunals，Christ 6．To acknowledge；admit or confess as an obligation or duty．
It is more to the purpose to urge that those who have so poweriul an engins las the press in their he

H．N．Oxenham，short Studies，p． 87.
＝Syn．2－4．Recognize，Acknouledge．The essential dif－ ferencs between these words lies in the differences be－
tween letting tn to one＇s own knowledge（recognize）sad tween letting in to one＇s own knowedge（recognaze）sad
ietiling out to other peopie＇s knowledge（acknowledge）． Hence the opposite of recoomize is disozn or some kindred word；that ot acknouledge is conceal or deny．To recognize cisely io this wsy．The prescher may be able to make a man recognize，even it he cannot make him acknondedge． his need of moral improvement．See acknouledge．

## recognize

II．intrans．In law，to enter an obligation of record before a proper tribunal：as，A．B．rec－ ogmized in the sum of twenty dollars．

Also spelled rccognise．
recognize ${ }^{2}\left(r^{-}-\mathrm{k}^{\prime} \mathrm{g}^{\prime} \overline{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{z}\right)$, ， ，t．To cognize again． By the aid of Reasoning we are guided in our search， and by it re－cognize known relat
ferent attendant circumstances

G．H．Lewes，Probs．of Life and Mind，II． 172.
 whom a recognizance is made．
The recogntzance ta an acknowledgment of a former debt unon record，the form whereof is＂that A．B．doth ac－ to C．D．，or the like，the sum of ten pound ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ．$i$ in which case the king，the plaintiff，C．D．，\＆c．，is called the reoognizee＂is cui cognociltur＂，as he that enters into
the recogizance is called the cognizor＂is qut cognoscit．＂ Blackstone，Com．，II．xx． －r1．Cf．recognizor．］One who recognizes． recognizingly（rek＇og－n̄̄－zing－li），adv．With recognition；consciously；appreciatively．
I know not 1 s among all his＂friends＂he［John Wilso has left one who feels more recognizingly what he was． than I．Carlyle，in Froude，Life in London，$x$ x
recognizor（rệ－kog＇ni－zor or rẹ̄－kon＇i－zor＇），$n$ ． ［く OH．＊＇ecognoisseur，F．，reconnaisseur；äs rec－ ogmacc ${ }^{1}+$ or $\left.{ }^{1}.\right]$ In law，one who enters into a recognizance．
recognoscet，t．$t$ ．［＜L．recognoscere，recognize： sce recognize ${ }^{1}$ ．］Same as recognizel．Boyle．
The Examiner［Boyle］might have remembered whoit was that distinguished his atyle with＂ignore＂and ＂recognosce，and other woras of that aort，which nobody has yet thought fit to follow him jn．

Bentley（quoted in F．Hal＇s Mod．Eng．，p．118）．
recoil ${ }^{1}$（reê－koil＇），$v$ ．［Early mod．E．also recoyle， reculc；＜ME．recoilen，reculen，く OF．reculer，F． rcculer，draw back，go back，recoil，retire，defer， drive off $(=$ Pr．Sp．vecular $=$ Pg．vecuar $=\mathrm{It}$ ． reculare rinculare），〈 ML．reculare，go back－ ward，〈 L．ve－，back，＋culus（〉 F．cul），the hind－ er parts，posteriors；cf．Ir．Gael．cul，the back， hinder part，$=$ W．cil，back，a retreat．］I．in－ trans．1．To draw back；go back；retreat；take a sudden backward motion after an advance． Sodainely he blewe the retraite，and reculed almoste a myle backewarde． We were with vyolence and rage of the sayde tempest
constreyued to recoyte sind turne back wardes，and to aeke constreyued to recoyte sad turne back
some hauyn vpon the coate of Turkey．

Sir R．Guylforde，Pylgrymage，p． 59.
Ye both forwearted be；therefore a whyle
I read you reat，and to your bowrea recoyte． Spenser，F．Q．，I．x． 17. Looking on the linea
Of my loy＇s face，methoughts I did recoil
Twenty－three years，sud saw myself unbreech＇d．
heir manner is，when any will funade the 154. drawe them on by flying and reedine them，to allure and drawe them on by flying and receling（as if they were
afradde）．
Hakluyt＇s Voyages，I． 489. His men were compelled to recoil from the dense array of German pikes．Prescott，Ferd．and Isa，iil． 12 ． 2．To start or draw back，as from anything repulsive，distressing，alarming，or the like； shrink．

First Fear his hand，its skill to try，
Amid the chords bewiddered laid．
Amid the chords bewildered laid，
And back recoled，he knew not why，
E＇en at the sound himaelf had made
Collins，The Passions．
The heart
Reeoils from its own chotce
Couper，Task，i． 467.
3．To fall，rush，start，bound，or roll back，as in consequence of resistance which cannot be overcome by the force impressed；return after a certain strain or impetus：literally or figura－ tively．

These dread cursea，like the sun＇gainst glass，
Or like an overcharged gin，recoil．
Shak．， 2 Hen．VI．，iit．2． 331.
Revenge，at first though sweet，
Bitter ere long，back on itself recoils． Iflton，P．L．，ix． 172.
44．To fall off；degenerate．
Or she that bore you was no queen，and you
Or she that bore you was no queen，and you
Recoil from your great stock．
Shak．，Cymbelíne，i，6． 128.
II．$\dagger$ trans．To drive back．
Mariners and merchanta with much toyle
Labour＇d in vaine to have secur＇d thetr prize
But neither toyle nor traveill might her backe recoyle．
recoill（rê－koil＇），$u_{i}$［Early mod．E．also recule； ＜OF．recul，recoil，backward movement，re－ recoil；from the verb．］ 1 t．A drawing back； retreat．

## 5005

Where，having knowledge of Omore his recule，he pur．
Holinshed，Descrip．of Ireland．（Nares．） 2．A backward movement；a rebound：literally or figuratively．

## On a sudden open fly

With impetuous recoil and jarring sound
The infernal doors．
The recoil from formalism is scepticiam．
F．W．Robertson．
Who knows It not－this dead reeoil O．W．Holmes，Midsummer． 3．Specifically，the rebound or resilience of a firearm or a piece of orduance when discharged． Like an unskifne gunner，he usually misses his aim，and is turt by the recoil of his own piece．

Sheridan，The Duenna，I． 3.
Energy of recoll．See energy．－Recoil－check．See
recoil ${ }^{2}$（rē－koil＇），v．t．$\quad\left[\left\langle r^{-}+\right.\right.$coill．$] \quad$ Tho coil again．
He［the driller］then reverses the motion，uncolls it ［the cable］，and recoils it up the other way．
recoiler（rē－koi＇lèr），$n$ ．One who recoil
back（rê－koi lér），$\mu$ ．One who recoils or falls back．Bp．Hackct，Abp．Williams，p． 98.
recoll－escapement（rề－koil＇es－kāp＂mẹnt），$n$ ． In horol．，an escapement in which after each beat the escape－wheel recoils，or moves backward slightly：opposed to a dcad－beat cscapement，in which the escape－wheel rests dead，or without motion in the interval between the beats．
recoilment（rē－koil＇ment），$n$ ．［Formerly also recuilment ；く OF．（and F．）reculement，〈reculcr， recoil ：see recoil1．］The act of recoiling．
The sharp pains of the stone were allay＇d by that heavi－ nesa of sense which the recuilment of serous molature ioto sion＇d．
Hanmond，in Bp．Fell．
recoil－pallet（rē－koil＇pal＂et），$n$ ．One of the pallets which form an essential part of the mechanism of a recoil－escapement．
Recoil pallets－and dead ones too－a hould only juat
clear the teeth．Sir $E$ ．Beckett，Clocka and Watchea，p． 79. recoil－wave（ r ē－koil＇wāv），$u$ ．A dicrotic wave． recoin（rē－koin ${ }^{2}$ ），v．t．［ $\left\langle r^{c} c-+\operatorname{coin}{ }^{1}.\right]$ To coin again：as，to recoin gold or silver．Locke．
recoinage（rē－koi＇nạj），n．［＜recoin + －age．$]$ 1．The act of coining anew．－2．That which is coined anew．
recoiner（rềkoínê），$\mu$ ．One who recoins．
recollect ${ }^{1}$（ $r^{\prime} \Theta-$ ko－lekt＇），$v$ 。［＜L．recollectus， pp．of recolligere（ $>\mathrm{It}$ ．raccogliere，raccorre，ri－ cogliere，ricorrc $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．vecollicr $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．recoleyiv $=$ F．recueillir，also recolliger），gather up again， recollect，＜re－，again，＋colligere，pp．collectus， gather，collect：see collect．Cf．vecollect ${ }^{2}$ and ve－ cueil．］I．trans．1．To collect or gather again； collect what has been scattered：often written distinctively re－collect：as，to re－collect routed troops．

So oft ahalt thou eternal favour gain，
Who recollectedst Ireland to them twain． Ford，Fame＇s Memorial．
The Lake of Zembre，，now dispersed into ample
lakes，and againe recollecting hia extravagant waters． Sanays，Travailes，p． 73.
He［Gray］aaks his friend Stonehewer，in 1760，＂Did you never observe（while rocking winds are
pause as the gust is re－collecing itzelf？
$2 \dagger$ ．To summon back，as scattered ideas；re－ duce to order；gather together．
＂Young man＂（quoth ahc），＂thy spirites recollect；
Be not amazde mine vicouth ahape to see．＂ Times＇Whistle（E．E．T．S．），p． 138
Recoltecting of all our seattered thoughts and exterior ex－ tiavagances ${ }^{\text {a }}$ is the best circumatance to dispose us to
a heavenly visitation．Jer．Taylor，Work $\mathrm{s}(\mathrm{ed} .1835)$ ，I． 29 ．
3．To recover（one＇s self）；collect（one＇s self）： used reflexively in the past participle．

Thor．You＇ll be temperate，
And hear me．
an re－collected．
Shirley，Love in a Maze，ii． 3 ．
Now if Joseph would make one of his long speeches，I might recolleet myaelf a little．
heridan，School for Scandal，v．s．
4 ．To gather；collect．
These fishers．．from their watery empire recollect
Shak．，Pericles，ii．1． 54.
II．intrans．To come together again；reunite．
Thongh diffus＇d，and spread in inflnite，
Shall recollect，and in one all unite．
Donne，To Lady Bedford．
recollect ${ }^{2}$（rek－o－lekt＇），r．t．［In form and ori－ gin same as rcollcet ${ }^{1}$ ，but in pronunciation and sense depending upon the noun recollection．］ To recover or recall knowledge of；bring back to the mind or memory；remember．

## recomfort

## Consclous of age，she recoltects her youth．

 Couper，Truth，I． 153. PerchanceWe do hut recollect the dreams that come Just ere the waking．Tennyson，Lucretius． $=$ Syn．To call up，call to mind．See remember and mem－ Recollect ${ }^{3}$（rek＇o－lekt），u．Same as Rccollet． The Recollects were uninfected by Jansenism．
recollectedness（rek－o－lek＇ted－nes），$n$ ．1．The result of searching the memory，as putting a person into complete possession of what he re－ members．
Recollectedness to every good purpose；unpremeditsted－ ness to every bad purpose．Benthan，Judicial Evidence，II．iv．
2．Self－possession ；mastery of what is in one＇s mind．
I apoke with recollectedness and power．
Bp．Wilber force，Diary，March 3， 1857. recollection（rek－o－lek＇slonn），$\mu$ ．［くOF．recol－ lection， F ．rćcollection $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．recoleccion，1ecollec－ tion，＝Pg．rccoleição，retirement，〈 L．recollec－ tio（ $n$－），〈recolligere，pp．vecollectus，collect again： see rccollect ${ }^{1}$ ，recollect ${ }^{2}$ ．］1．The act of recol－ lecting，or recalling to the memory；the act by which objects are voluntarily recalled to the memory or ideas are revived in the mind；the searching of the memory；reminiscence；re－ membrance．
If it［the idea］be soughtatter by the mind，and with pain and endeavour found，and bronght again in vicw，it ia rec－
ollection．
Locke，Human Understanding，II．xix． 1 ．
2．The power of recalling ideas to the mind， or the period over which such power extends； remembrance：as，the events mentioned are not within my recollection．

> When I think of my own native Jand, In a moment I seem to be there ;

In a moment I seem to be there；
Put alas！recollection at hand
But alas！recollection at hand
Soon hurriea me back to deapair．
Corper，Alexander Selkirk．
How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood， When fond recollection presents them to view！

S．Woodworth，The Bucket．
3．That which is recollected；something le－ called to mind．
One of hts earliest recollections
Macaulay．
Thinks I，＂Aha！
When I can talk I＇ll tell Msmma＂
－And that＇s my esrliest recollection．

## ．Locker，A Terrible Infant．

4．The operation or practice of collecting or concentrating the mind；concentration；col－ lectedness．
From such an education Charles contracted habits of gravity and recollection which scarcely suited his time of
IIfe．Robertson，Charles $v$.
＝Syn．1－3．Renembrance，Reminurcence，etc．See memory． recollective（rek－o－lek＇tiv），$a$ ．［＜recollect ${ }^{2}$ + －ive．］Having the power of recollecting． Fo
Recollet（rek＇o－let），${ }^{n .}$［Sometimes spelled Recollect；〈OF．recollet， F ．récollet $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ． recolcto $=\mathrm{It}$ ．recolletto， m ．（ F ．récollette $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． Pg．vecoleta $=$ It．vecolletta， $\left.\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{s}}\right),\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．vecollectus， pp．of recolligcre，recollect：see recollcet ${ }^{1}$ ．］A member of a congregation of a monastic order which follows an especially strict rule．The most noted Recollets belong to the Franciscan order，sud form解
recolor，recolour（rē－kul＇or），v．［ $\left\langle r r^{-}+\right.$color； colour．］I．trans．To color or dye again．
The monuments which were restored ．．may alao in
part have been reeoloured．Athenæum，No． 3237, p． 643.
II．intrans．To reassume a color；flush again． ［Rare．］

The swarthy blush recoloura in his cheeka
Byron，Lara，i．13．
recomand $\dagger$ ，$v$ ．A Middle English form of rec－ ommend．
recombine（rē－kom－bīn＇），v．t．［＝F．vicombiner $=$ Sp．recombinar；as re－+ combine．］To com－ bine again．

Which when to－day the prtest shall recombine，
From the myaterlous holy touch such charms
Will flow．Carex，On the Marriage of P．K．and C．C．
recomfort（rē－kum＇fèrt），v．$t$ ．［ C ME．recom－ forten，rcconforten，recounforten，く OF．recon－ fortcr，recunforter，F．réconforter $=\mathrm{It}$ ．ricon－ fortare，strengthen anew；as re－+ comfort．］ $1+$ ．To give new strength to．
The kynge Pyngnores com with vijmil Saisnes，that hem recounforted and moche sustened，for thei smyten in among the kynge Ventres meyne．

In strawberties ．．．it is usus
muck，and likewlse to recomsins it help the ground with
mut to the roots．
put
Bacon，Nat．Hist．，\＆ 403.

## recomfort

2．To comfort again ；console ancw． And hym with al hire wit to reconforte， As sche best koude，she gan hym to disport．

Recomfort thyself，wench，in a better choice．
Middleton，Family of Lova，ii． 4. recomfortlesst（rḕ－kum＇fert－les），$a$ ．［く＂recom－ －less．］Without comfort．

There all that night remained Britomart，
heart deepe grleved．
Spenser，F．Q．，V．vi． 24
recomfortureł（rệ－kum＇fèr－tụur），n．［＜recom－ fort + －ure．］Renewal or restoration of com－ fort．

They shall breed
Selves of themselves，to your recomforture［orig．recom
fiture］． recommence（rē－ko－mens＇），v．［＜F．recom－ moncer $=\operatorname{Pr}$. rccomensar $=$ It．ricominciare ； as re－$\mp$ commence．］I．intrans．To begin again to be；begin again．

He seemed desirous enough of recommencing courtiet．
Johnson，Swift．
The transport of reconcillation was soon over ；and the old struggle recommenced．

## Macaulay，Sir William Temple．

II．trans．To cause again to begin to be ；be－ gin again．

I could be well content，allow＇d the nse
Of past experience，
To recommence life＇s trial．Cowper，Four Ages． recommencement（rē－ko－mens＇ment），$n$ ．［ $\langle$ OF．（and F．）recommencemcnt＝It．ricomincia－ mento；as recommence＋－ment．］A commence－ ment anew．
recommend（rek－o－mend＇），v．t．［Early mod． E．also recommauid；＜ME．rccommenden，reco－ manden，recomaunden，〈 OF．recommander，re－ cumander，F．recommander $=$ Pr．recommandar $=$ Cat．recomanar $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．recomendar $=\mathrm{Pg} . r e-$ commendar $=\mathrm{It}$ ．raccomandarc，$\langle\mathrm{ML}$. rccom－ mendare，recommend，＜L．re－，again，+ com－ mendare，commend：see commend．］1．To mondare，commend：see commend．］ 1 ．To able light before another ；commend or give favorable representations of；bring under one＇s notice as likely to be of service．

Custance，your child，hir recomandeth ofte Un－to your grace．

Chaucer，Man of Law＇s Tale，1． 180. And we praye the kynge of Fraunce that he wyll vs recommaunde to the myghty kyng of Englande． （ica，ed．Arber，p．xxxvi）．
Io my most hearty wise I recommend me to you．
Sir T．More（Arber＇a Eng．Garner，1．297）． He recommends a red atriped allk to the pale complex－ 2．To make acceptable；attract favor to．
Converaing with the meaneat of the people，and choos－ ing such for his Apoatlea，who brought nothing to recom－ mend them but innocency and stmplicity．

Stilingflet，Sermons，I．iii．
As shades more sweetly reconmend the light，
So modest plaiuness
Pope，Essay on Criticism，1． 301.
3．To commit or intrust，as in prayer．
Alle the bretherin and siatrin．．．han recomoundid in here mynde the atat of hott Chirche，and for pes and voite
in the Iond．
Engtish Gilds（E．E．T．S．）p． 37.
Paul chose Silas，and departed，being recommended by the brethren unto the grace of God．Acts $\mathbf{x v} .40$ ． 4．To advise，as to an action，practice，mea－ sure，remedy，or the like；advise（that some－ thing bo donc）．
If there be s particular inn ．．．Where you are well ac－ quainted，．．．recommend your master thither． $\begin{gathered}\text { Swift，Advice to Servants，To the Groom．}\end{gathered}$ He recommended that the whole disposition of the camp
Irving，Granada，p． 67 ．
ahoukd be changed． I was．．atrongly recommended to sell ont by his
Royal Highness the Commander－it．ehief． 5 + Thackeray，Fitz－Boodie

## commit in kindness．

Which I had recommended to his use，
Not hatf an hour before．Shak．，T．N．，Y．1． 94. To recommend itaelf，to be agreeable ；make itself ac－
ceptable． ceptable．

This caslle hath a pleasant seat；the air
Unto ourg gentee zenses．Shak．，Mscbeth，i．6． 2 recommendable（rek－o－men＇da－bl），a．［＜OF＇． （and F．）recommandable $=$ Sp．recomendable $=$ Pg. recommendavel；as reconmend + able．］ Capable of being or suitable to be recom－ mended；worthy or deserving of recommenda－ tion or praise．Glanvillc，Vanity of Dogmatiz－ ing，Pref．
recommendableness（rek－o－men＇da－bl－nes），$n$ ．
The quality of being recommendable． $\operatorname{Dr}$.
$H$ ． The qu
More．
recommendably（rek－0－men＇da－bli），adr．In a recommendable mamer；so as to deserve rec－ ommendation．
recommendation（rek＂o－men－dā＇shọn），$n$ ．［＜ dution $=\mathrm{Pr}$. rccomandatio $=\mathrm{Sp}$. recomendacion $=$ Pg．rccommendação＝It．raccommandazione， ＜PG．rcommendacá＝It．raccommandazione， ommend：see recommend．］1．The act of rec－ ommending or of commending；the act of rep－ resenting in a favorable manner for the pur－ pose of procuring the notice，confidence，or civilities of another．
My wife．．referred her to all the neighbors for s character；hat thtz our peeress declined 38 unnecessary， be sufficient．

Goddemith，Vicar， $\mathbf{x i}$ ． 2．That which procures a kiud or favorable reception；any thing，quality，or attribute， which produces or tends to produce a favor－ able acceptance，reception，or adoption．
Popllcola＇s doors were opened on the outside，to save where miafortune was a powerful recommendation． $3 \dagger$ ．Favor；repute．
Whome I fonnde a lorde of hyghe recomendacyon，no－ ble，lyberall，and curtesse． $\begin{gathered}\text { Berners，tr．of Froissart＇s Chron．，II．xxvii．}\end{gathered}$ It［the burying of the dead］hath always heen had in an extraordinary recommendation smongst the anclents．
North，tr．of Plutarch，il． 4．A letter of recommendation．［Colloq．］－ Lettor of recommendation，a letter given by one per－
son to another，and addressed to a thtrd or＂to whom it may concern＂in which the bearer is represented is may concern，in which nhe bearer is represented as ecommendativet（rek－o－men＇da
$\mathrm{OH}^{3}$ racommandiff $\mathrm{L}=$ rccomend＋－ative ］That which recomme；as rccommend＋－ative．］That which recommends； a recommendation．Imp．Dict．
recommendatory（rek－o－men＇dặ－tō－ri），a．［＝ Sp．recomendatorio $=$ It．raccomandatorio；＜ rccommend + －at－ory．Cf．commendatory．］Serv－ ing to recommend；recommending．
If you ．．．aend us withal \＆Copy of your Recommen－ datory Letters，we shall then take care that you msy with all apeed repair to us upon the Pubitic Faith．

Multon，Letters of State（Works，VIII．271）．
recommender（rek－0－men＇dér），n．［＜OF．（and F．）recommandeur $\stackrel{=}{=}$ Pg．rccommendador $=\mathrm{It}$ ． raccomandatore；from the verb．］One who or that which recommends．

This Ietter is in your behalf，fair matd；
There＇s no denying such a recommender．${ }_{\text {Digby，}}$ Eivira， 1.
recommit（rē－ko－mit＇），v．t．I＝It．ricommet－ tere；as re－+ commit．Cf．ML．recommittere， commend．］1．To commit again：as，to recom－ mit persons to prison．
When they had bailed the twelve bishops who were in the Tower，the Honse of Commona expoatulated with them， and caused them to be recommitted．
2．To refer again as to a committee．
I shall propose to you to suppress the Board of Trade
and Plantations，and to recommit all its business to the council．
If a report ia recommitted before it bas been agreed to by the assembly，what has heretofore passed to the com－ mittee is of no validity．

Cushing，Manual of Parliamentary Practice，$\S 291$.
recommitment（rē－ko－mit＇ment），$n$ ．［＜recom－ mit + －ment．］1．A second or renewed com－ mitment．－2．A renewed refercnce to a com－ mittee．
recommittal（rē－ko－mit＇al），n．［＜recommit + －al．］Same as recommitiment．
recompact（rē－kom－pakt＂），v．$t$ ．［＜re－＋com－ pactl，v．］To compact or join anew．

> Repalt And recompact my scatterd body.

Donne，A Valediction of my Name．
recompencet，$v$ ．and $n$ ．An old spelling of rec－ ompense．
recompensation（rề－kom－pen－sã＇shon），n．［＜ ME．recompensacion，recompensacioun，く OF．re－ compensation $=\mathrm{Sp}$. recompensacion $=\mathrm{Pg}$. re－ compensação $=$ It．ricompensazione $\langle$ ML．re－ compensatio（ $n-$ ），a rewarding，＜recompensare， reward：see recompense．］ $1 \dagger$ ．A recompense． They ne owhte nat rybt for the recompensacyon for to geten hem bounte sad prowesse．
And that done，he ahuid geue vnto the da，iv．prose 4. pensacion of his costys，so many wedgys of golde as shulde Fabyan，Chron．，II．，\＆n． 1391. 2．In Scots laue，a case in which the plaintiff pursues for a debt，and the defendant pleads

## recompletion

compensation，to which the pursuer replies by pleading compensation also．
recompense（rek＇om－pens），$\imath_{0}$ ；pret．and pp． recompenscd，ppr．̈̈cconipensing．［Formerly also recompence；＜ME．rccompensen，〈OF．recompen－ scr，F．récompenser $=$ Pr．Sp．Pg．rccompensar $=\mathrm{It}$ ．ricompensare，〈ML．recompensare，reward， remunerate，＜L．re－，again，＋compensare，com－ pensate：see compensate．］I．trans．1．To make a return to；give or render an equivalent to，as for services or loss；compensate：with a person as object．
For they cannot recompence the，butt thou ahalt be re－ compensed at the resurreccion of the inste men．

Tyndale，Luke xiv． 14.
Yet fortnne cannot recompense me better
Than to die well sad not my master＇s debtor
Shak．，As you Like it，ii．3． 75.
2．To return an equivalent for；pay for；re－ ward；requite．
I will recompense their iniquity．Jer．xvi． 18.
Ile means to reconpense the pains you take
By cutting off your heads．Shak．，K．John，v．4． 15. Ha shall recompense them their wickedness，and destroy them in their own malice．

3．To pay or give as an aquiva Recompense to no man evil for evil．Rom．xil． 17. 4．To make amends for by some equivalent； make compensation for；pay some forfcit for．
If the man have no kinsman to recomperse the trespass nto．

Num．v． 8.
So shall his father＇s wrongs be recompensed．
Shak．， 1 IIen．V1．，iit．1． 161. The sun，whose presence they are long dipinined of in the winter（which is recompensed in their nightesse sum－ mer），is worshipped amongat them．

Purchas，Pligrimage，p． 434.

## Where thou mightst hope to change

Torment with ease，and soonest recompense
Dole with delight．
$M$ iton， $\mathbf{P}$ ． $\mathbf{L}$ ．，iv． 893. He is a very licentious tranalator，and does not recom． pense his neglect of the author by besutles of his own．
$J$ ohnson，Stepney．
5．To serve as an equivalent or recompense for． The tenderness of an uncle recompensed the neglect of s father．Goldsmith，The Bee，No． 2
$=$ Syn． 1 and 2．Remunerate，Reimburse，etc．（see indem－ niy，repay．
II．$\dagger$ intrans．To make amends or return． Chaucer．
recompense（rek＇om－pens），$n$ ．［Formerly also recompence；＜OF．recompense， $\mathbf{F}$ ．récompense $=$ Sp．Pg．recompensa $=$ It．ricompensa，f．，ricom－ ponso，m．，〈ML．recompensa，recompense；from penso，m．］AnL．recompensa，recompense；from given，done，or suffered；compensation；re－ ward；amends；requital．
To me belongeth vengeance and recompence．
Deut．xxxii． 35.
Is this a child＇s love？or a recompense
Fit for s father＇s care？Beau，and F2．，Captain，i． 3.
Large was his bounty，and his soul sincere；
Heaven did s recompense as largely send．Gray，Elegy．
recompensement（rek＇om－pens－ment），$n$ ．［＜ OF．recompensement $=\mathrm{It}$ ．ricompensamento；as recompense + －ment．］Recompense；requital．
Edfryde had great summes of money in recompencement
Fabyan，Chron，I．cxxxv．
recompenser（rek＇om－pen－sėr），$u$ ．［＜OF．re－ compenseur，F．récompenseur $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．recompensa－ compenseur，F．recompenseur $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．recompensa－
dor，$\langle\mathrm{ML}$. rccompensator，$<$ reconqensare，rec－ ompense：sce recompense．］One who or that which recompenses．
recompensive（rek＇om－pen－siv），$a$ ．［＜recom－ pense＋－ive．］Having the character of a rec－ ompense ；compensative．
Rednce those seeming ioequalities and respective distri－ butions in this world to an equality and recompensive jus－
recompile（rē－kom－pīl＇），v．t．$\quad[\langle r e-+$ compile．$]$ To compile anew．Bacon．
recompilement（rē－kom－pīl＇ment），$n$ ．［＜re－ conpile + －ment．］A new compilation or digest．
Although I had s purpose to make a particular digest or
Bacon，A Compiling an Amendment of the Laws． recomplete（rē－kom－plēt＇），v．t．［＜rc－＋com－ plete．T To complete anew；mako complete again，as after an injury．
The ablity of an organism to recomplete itself when one of its parts has been cut off is of the same or
abuity of an tnjured crystal to recomplete itself．

H．Spencer，Prin．of Biol．，\＆ 64 ．
recompletion（rē－kom－plē＇shon），n．［＜re－＋ completion．］Completion again，as after an in－ jury which has caused incompleteness．

## recompletion

In tbls way，by successive destruction and recompletion． recompose（rē－kom－pōz＇），$\varepsilon$ ．t．［〈OF．（and F．） noner $=$ Pg，recompor $=$ It，riconporve recom pose． 7 1．To quiet anew；compose or tran－ quilize that which is ruffed or disturbed：as， to recompose the mind．
By music he was recomposed and tamed．
Jer．Taylor，lloly Living，iv． 3.
2．To compose anew；form or adjnst again． We were ahle to produce a lovely purple，which we can
deatroy or recompose at pleasure．Works，I． 738 ． recomposer（rē－kọm－pōzzèr），n．One who or that which recomposes．
No animal flgure can offer to move or wagge amisse but $1 t$ meets with a proper corrector sund re－composer of its
motions．
$D r$ ．$H$ ．More，Moral Cshbals，i． recomposition（rē－kom－pọ－zish＇on），n．［＜F． rcomposition $=$ Sp．recomposicion $=$ Pg．recom－ posição；as re－+ composition．］The act of re－ composing；composition renewed．
1 have taken great pains with the recomposition of this recomptt，v．t．An obsolete form of recount 1 ，
reconcilable（rek＇on－si－la－bl），a．［Also recon－ cileable；＜reconcile＋able．Cf．F．réconciliable $=$ Sp．reconciliable $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．reconciliavel $=\mathrm{It}$ ．ri－ conciliabile，〈L．as if＊reconciliabilis，〈reconcili－ are，reconcile：see reconcile．］Capable of be－ ing reconciled．Speciffcally－（a）Capable of being brought again to friendly feelings；capable of renewed sriendibip．（b）Capsble of being made to agree or be
Acts not reconcileable to the rules of discretion，decency，
and right reason． right reason．

Bp．Atterbury，Sermons，I．ii．
The different accounts of the Numbers of Ships reconcileable by supposing that some spoke of the men of war only and others added the Transports．

Arbuthnot，Anclent Colns，p． 259. So reconcilable are extremes，when the earliest extreme
De latd to the unatural．
De $=$ Syn．（a）Appeasable，placsble．（b）Consistent（with）． reconcilableness（rek＇on－sil－la－bl－nes），$n$ ．The quality of being reconcilablë．（a）Possibillty of being restored to friendship pund harmony．（b）Consisten－ cy；harmony．Also spelled reconcileableness．
Discerning how the several parts of Scripture are fitted
to several times，persons and occurrences，we shall dis． to several times，persois，sid occurrences，we shall dis－
cover not only a reconcilableness，but a friendshtp and per－ fect lismony，hetwixt texts that here seem most at vari－ snce．
reconcilably（rek＇on－si－la＿－bli），adv．In a recon－ cilable manner．Ailso reconcileably．Imp．Dict． reconcile（rek＇on－sill），v．；pret．and pp．recon－ ciled，ppr．reconciling．［＜ME．reconcilen，rccon－ sylcn，recounselen，〈OF，reconcilier，reconsciller， F．véconcilier $=$ Pr．Sp．Pg．rcconciliar $=$ It． riconciliare，＜L．reconciliare，bring together again，rennite，reconcile，＜re－，again，+ concili－ are，bring together，conciliate：see conciliate．］ I．trans．1．To conciliate anew；restore to union and friendship after estrangement or variance；bring again to friendly or favorable feelings．
First be reconciled to thy brother，and then come and
offer thy gfft． We pray you，in Christ＇s stead，be ye reconciled to God．

To be friends for her sake，to be reconciled．
Tennyson，Maud，xix．
2．To adjust；pacify；settle：as，to reconcile differences or quarrels．

You never shall，so help you truth and God ：
Embrace each other＇s love in banishment ；
Nor never write，regreet，nor reconcie This louring tempest of your home－bred hate．
Shak．，Rich．11．，i．3．186．
3．To bring to acquicsecnce，content，or quiet submission：with to．
The treasurer＇s talent in removing prejudice，and recon－
clarendon．
I found his voice distiuct till I carne near Front street． having preached to twenty－five thousand people in the fields．

B．Franklin，Autobiog．，p． 169.
Men reconcile themselves very fast to a bold and good measure when once it is taken，though they condemned
It in advance．
Emerson，Amer．Civilization． 4．To make consistent or congruons；bring to agreement or suitableness：often followed by with or $t 0$ ．

Such welcome and unw elcome things at oncs
Tis hard to reconcile． If It be possible to reconcile contradictions，he wiil praise him by displeasing him，and serve him by disserving him．
5．To rid of apparent discrepancies；harmo－ nize：as，to reconcile the accounts of a fact given by two historians：often with with or to．
Howeuer，it breeds much dificilty to reconcile the an－
ctent Historle of the Babylonisn and Assyrian grest and
long continue．l rmpire reith the kiugdomes and Kings in that Chapter ly Moses mentioned．

Purchas，Pilgrimage，p．71．
6．Eecles．，to restoro to sacred uses after dese－ cration，or to unity with the church，by a pre－ scribed ceremonial：as，to reconcile a church or a cemetery which has been profaned，as by mur－ der；to reconcile a penitent（that is，to restore to communion one who has lapsed，as into heresy or schism）．
Oure rtghte Hertage hefore seyd［Pslestine］scholde be
reconsyled and put in the Hondes of the righte Iferres of reconsyled and put in the Hondes of he righte Meires of
Jesu Crist．
The chircle is entredited til it be reconciled by the bysshop．

Chaucer，Parson＇s Tale．
Innocent III．ordered that the remains of the excom－ municsted person．．．．should．．．be exhumed；if not， holy water solemnly hlessed．Rom．Cath．Dict．，p． 134.

## 7t．To recover；regain

Othir kynges of the kith，that comyn fro Troy，
That were put fro there prouyns，Repalret aggyne
Recon wheted to there cuntre，comyns \＆other．
And wers welcom，I－wis，to wyuis \＆\＆ll．
Destruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），1． 12931.
8．In ship－building，to join（a piece of work）
fair with another．The term refers particularly to the roversion of curves．＝Syn．1．Reconcile，Con－ citiate，pacify，appease．Reconcile may apply to one or both parties to s quarrel，conciliate to only ons．With either word，if only one side is meant，the person or per－ sons seem to be rather in a positlon of superiority．－2．To
II．+ intrans．To become reconciled．
Your thoughts，though minch startled st ifrst，reconeile）
to 1 It．
Abp．Sancroft，Sermons，p．104．（Latham．） reconcilement（rek＇on－sil－ment），n．［＜OF，re－ conciliement，F．réconciliement $=$ Pr．reconcilia－ $m c n t=1$ I．riconciliamento；as reconcile + －ment．$]$ 1．The act of reconciling，in any sense；recon－ ciliation；renewal of interrupted friendship．
Reconcilement is better managed by an amnesty，and passing over that which is past，than by apologies and ex－
cusations．
Bacon，Advancement of Learning， 11.316 ． 2．Adjustment．

By reconcilement exquisite and rare，
Were such as might have quick ened snd inspired
A Tltian＇s hand．
reconciler（rek＇on－si－lér）， 21 ．One who recon－ ciles；especially，one who brings parties at va－ riance into renewed friendship．
reconciliation（rek－on－sil－i－ā＇shọn），$n$ ．［＜OF． reconciliation， F ．réconciliation $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．reconcili－ atio $=$ Sp．reconciliacion $=\mathbf{P g}$ ．reconciliação $=$ It．riconciliazione，〈 L．reconciliatio（n－），a resto－ ration，renewal，reconciliation，＜reconciliare， reconcile：see reconcile．］1．The act of recon－ ciling parties at variance；renewal of friend－ ship after disagreement or enmity．

A man that langulsh9s in your displeasure，
if i have any grace or power to move jou，
lis present reconciliation take．
Shal．，Othello，1ii．3． 47.
I have found out a Pique she has taken at him，and have fram＇d a letter that makes her sue for Reconciliation
first．
Congreve，old Batchelor，ili．11．
2．The act of harmonizing or making consis－ tent；an agreement of things seemingly oppo－ site，different，or inconsistent．
These distinctions of the fear of God give us a clear and easy reconciliation of those seeming inconssistencies of
Scripture with respect to thls affection．
$D$. Rogers． 3．Eccles．：（a）Removal of the separation made between God and man by sin；expiation；pro－ pitiation；atonoment． 2 Chron．xxix．24．（b） Restoration to sacred uses after desecration，or to commnnion with the church．See reconcile， 6 ． The focal Interdict is quite peculiar to the Church of
Rome．It is removed by what is termed reconciliation．

Encyc．Brit．，XIII． 188.
＝Syn．1．Atonement，Expiation，etc．（see pronitiation）； econciliatory（rek－on－sil＇ $\mathrm{i}-\mathrm{a}$－tō－rí），$a$ ．$\quad=\mathrm{OF}$ ． reconciliatoire， F ．réconciliatoire $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．reconcili－ atorio，く L．reconciliare，pp．reconciliatus，recon－ cile ：see reconcile．］Able or tending to recon－ cilc．
Those reconciliatory papers fell under the eyes of some srave divines on hoth parts．

Bp．Hall，Specialties of the Life of Bp．Bull．
recondensation（rē－kon－den－sā＇shon），$n$ ．［＜ ing．
recondense（rē－kon－dens＇），v．t．$[=$ OF．recon－ recondense（rē－kon－dens＇），v．$t$ ．［ OF OF recon－
denser $=\mathrm{It}$ ．ricondensare；as re－+ condense．］ To condense again．
recondite（ree－kou＇dit or rek＇on－dīt），a．［＜ME． recondit，recondet，〈OF．recondit＝Sp．recóndito $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．It．recondito，hidden，secret，etc．，く＇L，re－

## reconnoiter

eomditus，put away，hidden，secret，pp．of recon－ ilere，put back again，put away，hide，＜re－，back， ＋condere，put together：see condiment，con－ dite ${ }^{1}$ ．］1．Hidden from mental view；secret； abstruse：as，recondite causes of things．
When the most inward and recondite spirits of all things shall be dislodged from their old close residences．

Glanrille，Pre－existence of Souls，xiv．（Latham．） Occasionally，When s question of theological or po－ htstory wa lo an more recondite stores or history，we have an industrious examination of ancient，
sources．
Stubbs，Medieval and Modern Hist．，p． 55 ．
2．Profound；dealing with things abstruse．
Men of more recondite studies and deep learning．
Felton，on Resdlng the Classices．（Latham．）
It is this mine of recondite quotstions in their origingl languages，most accurately translated，which has im－ parted such an enduring value to this treas

The most trivial passages he regards as oracics of the highest authority，and of the most recondite meaning． Hacaulay，Dryden．
3．In bot．，concealed；not easily seeu，－4．In entom．，said of organs which are concealed in repose ：opposed to cxserted．Spectically applied o the aculeus or sting of a hymenopterous insect whe it is habltually withdrawn into the body．$=$ Syn．1．Oc
nes），$n$ ．The character（rē－kor dit－nes or rek＇on－dīt－ nes），$n$ ．The character or state of being recon－ dite；profound or hidden meaning．
reconditory（reè－kon＇di－tọ－ri），u．；pl．recondi－ tories（－riz）．［＝Pg．It．reconditorio，a hiding－ place，＜ML．reconditorium，a repository for archives，＜L．recondere，pp．reconditus，put or hide away：see recondite．］A repository；a storehouse or magazine．［Rare．］Imp．Dict． reconduct（rē－kon－dukt＇），v．$t$ ．［＜L．recon ductus，pp．of reconducere，bring back，hire anew （ ）It．ricondure，prorogue，continue，$=$ Sp．re－ conducir，renew a lease，$=$ Pg．reconduzir $=$ F．reconduire，reconduct），$=$ re－，back，+ condu－ cere，lead：sce conduct．］To conduct back or again．

Amidst this new creation want＇st a guide
To reconduct thy steps？
reconduction（rē－kon－duk＇shon），
econduction（rē－kon－ank shon），$n$ ．［＝F．ré－ conduction $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．reconcluccion，renewal of a lease，$=$ Pg．reconduç̧ão，prorogation，con－ tinuance，く NL，＂reconductio（ $n$－），く L．recon－ ducere，pp．reconductus，hire anew：see recon－ duct．］In law，a renewal of a lease．
reconfirm（rē－kon－fèrm＇），v，t．［＜OF．（and F．） reconfirmer，く MIL．reconfirmare，confirm anew， くL．ve－，again，＋confirmare，confirm：see con firm．］To confirm anew．Clarendon，Life，III． 835.
reconjoin（rē－kọn－join＇），v．t．［＝It．ricon－ giugnere，＜ML．reconjungere，join again，く L． re－，again，+ conjungere，conjoin：see conjoin．］ To conjoin or join anew．Boyle，Works，I． 739 ． reconnaissance（rḕ－kon＇ā－sans），$n$ ．［Also re－ connoissance；＜F．reconviaissance，formerly re－ connoissance，recognition，reconnaissance：see recognizance．］The act or operation of recon－ noitering；preliminary examination or survey． Specifically－（a）An examination of a territory or of an enemy＇s position，for the purpose of directing military operatlons．（b）An examination or survey of a region in reference to its general geological character．（c）An ex－ amination of a region as to its genersal natural features， preparatory io a more particular survey for the purposes of triangulation，or of determining the locstion of a public in force（milit．），a demonatration or attaconnaissance in force（milut．），a demonstration or attack by a consid position or strength of sn enemy reconnoissance（rek－o－noi＇s
），n．Same as reconnoiter，reconnoitre（rek－o－noi＇ter），$v_{0}$ ； pret．and pp．reconnoitered，rcconnoitred，ppr． reconnoitering，reconnoitring．［＜OF．recognois－ tre，reconoistrc，F．reconnaitre，recognize，take a precise view of：see recognize ${ }^{1}$ ．］I．trans． $1+$ ． To know again；recognize．
So incompetent has the generslity of historians been for the province they have undertaken，that it 18 almost a question whether，if the desd of past ages conld revive， they would be abla to reconnoitre the events of their own times as
tatton．

Walpole，Historic Doubts，Pref．
He would hardly have reconnoitred Wildgoose，however， In his short hair and his present uncouth appearance．
Graves，Spiritnal Quixote，iv． 1 ．（Daries．）
2．To examine with the eye；make a prelimi－ nary survey of；specifically，to examine or survey，as a tract or region，for military，engi－ neering，or geological purposes．See recon－ naissance．
reconnoiter
These gardens also zeem to be those where Titus was in great danger when he came to reconnoitre the city.
Pococke, Deacription of the East, II. 1. 10. An aged, soun-visaged domestic reconnoitered then Scott, Kenilworth, iii
II. intrans. To make a survey or inspection preliminary to taking some action; examine a position, person, opinion, etc., as a precaution.
He . . . thrust out his head, and, alter reconnovitering for couple of minutea, drew it in again.
Barham, in Mom. prefixed to Ingoidsby Legends, I. 51.
She aaw a tardigrade slowly walking round a bladder of Utricularia clandestinal, as if teconnoitring.

Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 408.
reconnoiter, reconnoitre (rek-o-noi'tér), $n$. [< reconnoiter, reconnoitre, v.] A preliminary survey; a reconnaissance.
Satiafled with his reconnoitre, Losely quitted the akele ton pile.
reconquer (rē-kong'ker), v.t. [<OF. reconquepir, reconquerre, F. reconquérir (cf. Sp. Pg.reconquistar $=\mathrm{It}$. ricomquistare); as re- + conquer.] 1. To conquer again ; recover by conquest.
Belisariua has reconquered Afrca from the Vandals.

Belisariua has reconquered Africa from the Vanduls.

## 2. To recover; regain.

Nor has Protestantism in the course of two hundred yeara been able to reconquer any portion of what she then
lost. reconquest (ı'ē-kong'kwest), $n$. [< OF. rcconqueste, F. rcconquéte $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. reconquista $=$ It. 1viconquista; as roc- + conquest.] A second or repeated conquest. Hall.
reconsecrate (rē-kon'sẹ̄-krāt), r. t. [< re $=+$ consecrate.] To conscerate anew.
If a church shonld be consumed by fire, it shali, in such a caae, be reconsecrated. Ayliff, Parergon. reconsecration ('ë-kon-sē-krà'shon), u. [< re + consecration.] A renewed consecration. reconsider (rō-kon-sid'er), r. $t$. [< OF reconsiderer, F . reconsidérer $=\mathrm{It}$. riconsiderare; as re- + consider.] 1. To consider again; turn over in the mind again; revicw.

Reconsider from time to time, and retain the friendly advice which I send you.

Chesterfield
He had set himaelf . . to reconsider his worn suita of clothes, to leave oft meat for lreaktast, to do without periodicala.
tary language, to take into con-
2. In parliamcntary language, to take into conview of rescinding or of amending: as, to reconsider a motion in a legislative body; to reconsider a vote.
It is believed the motion to reconsider, as in use in this country [the United Statea], is of American origin.

Cushing, Manual of Parliamentary Practice, \& 257
reconsideration (1ē-kou-sid-e-rā'shon), $n . \quad[<$ reconsider + -ation.] The act of reconsidering (a) A renewed consideration or review in the mind.

Unless on reconsideration it ahould appear that some of the atronger luductiona have been expressed with greater universaiity than their evidence warrants, the
weaker one muat give way. J. S. Mill, Logic, III. iv. \$3. (b) A aecond consideration; specifleally, in deliberative assemblies, the taking up for renewed consideration that tion, rote, etc. Uanaliy a motion to reconsider can be made only by a peraon who voted with the majority.
The inconvenience of this rule [that a deciaion by vote cannot be again brought into queation]. . has led to country [the United Statea] of the motion for reconsideration. Cushing, Manual of Parllamentary Practice, of 254. reconsolatet (rē-kon'sō-lāt), v. t. [ $\quad$ re- + consolate. Cf. OF. (and ${ }^{\circ}$.) reconsoler $=$ It. $v i-$ consolare.] To console or comfort again.

That only Ood who can reconsolate us both.
Sir H. ij'otton, Reliquie, p. 439.
reconsolidate (rē-kon-sol'i-dāt), $v, t$. [<re- + consolidate. Cf. F. ̈rcconsolider, reconsolidate.] To consolidate anew.
reconsolidation (rë-kon-sol-i-dā'shon), u. [ reconsolidate + -ion.] The act of reconsolidating, or the state of being reconsolidated; a second or renewed consolidation.
reconstituent (rē-kon-stit'ū-ent), $a$. Reconstituting; forming anew; giving a new character or constitution to. Nature, XL. 636. [Rare.] reconstitute (rē-kon'sti-tūt), $r . t$. [< re= + constitute.] To constitute anew; furnish again with a constitution, whether the original or a different one.
reconstitution (rē-kon-sti-tn̄'shon), n. $[=F$ reconstitution; as reconstitutc + -ion.] The act or process of forming anew, or of bringing together again the parts or constituents of any thing that has been broken up or destroyed. No thorongh reconstitution of the council waa, however,
made during the relgn.
Stubbs, Const. Hiatn, \& $86 \%$.

5008
reconstruct (rē-kon-strukt'),..$t$. $\quad[\langle r c-+$ construct. Cf. OF. (and F.) reconstruire $=$ Pg. re construir, reconstruct.] To construct again; rebuild.
The alm of the hour was to reconstruct the South; but E'merson, Addreas, Soldicrs' Monument, Concord. Ont of an euormons amount of material, Carlyle reconstructs for as rrederick moving, tantalising reality.

1 (rē-l rconstruction (re-kon-struk'shon), $n . \quad[=\mathrm{F}$. strucção; is reconstruct + -ion.] 1. The act of constructing again.
Goethe . . has left an intereating memorial of Euripidean study in hia attempted reconstruction of the loat
2. Specifically, in U. S. hist., the process by which, after the civil war, the States which had seceded were restored to the rights and privileges inlierent in the Union. The period of reconstruction extended from 1865 to about 1870. -3. That which is reconstructed. [Rare.]
A fleet of above thirty vessels, all carrying cannon, was in sbout three months little less than created, though a few of the largest were reconstructions, having been first Belsham, Hist, Great
Belsham, Hist, Great Britain, an. 1777
Reconstruction Acts, two acts of Congress, of which the frst, entilied an act to provide for the more efficient government oident's veto on March 2d, 1887; and the second, s the plementary act, was pasaed later In the aame monthThese acts embodied the congresaional plan of reconatruction, providing that every State ahould remain uoder mill. tary government until certain acts should be performed. The principal conditions were that each State ahould hold a convention and frame a constitution; that thia conatitu. tion must be ratified by popnlar vote snd spproved by Congress; that the new State legislature mnst ratify the Fourthat when the requlaite number of States had ratifled this that when the requiaite number of States had ratifled this should be readmitted to the Union, and entitled to congreasionsl representation. By 1870all the seceding States were readmttted, but they were not all repreaented in Congress untll 1871.
reconstructionary (rē-kon-struk' shon-ā-ri), $a$. [< rcconstruction + ary.] Of or pertaining to reconstruction, especially to reconstruction in the southern United States: as, "reconstructionary influence," Congregationalist, June 17, 1886. [Rare.]
reconstructionist (rē-kon-struk'shon-ist), $n$. [<reconstruction $+-i s t$.$] An adherent of re-$ construction; specifically, in U. S. politics, an adherent of the policy of reconstruction in the South.
The Republican reconstructionists ' ' M barred the way.
J. C. IIarris, Harper's Mag., LXXI. 703. reconstructive (rē-kon-struk'tiv), $a$. and $n$. $[<$
reconstruct + -ive. $]$ reconstruct + -ice.] I. a. Tending to reco struct; having the power of reconstructing. iceable for reconstructing.
Oyaters, on the other hand, are extremely useful as nerva econtinuance (rē-kon-tin' $\overline{1}-a n s), ~ n . \quad[<r e c o n-~$ tiuue + ance.] Thëstate of recontinuing; renewed continuance. [Rare.]

Of which course some have wished a recontinuance.
Selden, Ilustratious of Drayton'a Polyolbion, iv. 177. recontinue (rē-kon-tin'立), v. $t$. and i. [< $\mathrm{OF}^{\text {. }}$ (aud F.) rccontinuer; as re- + continue.] To continue again or anew. [Rare.]

All at an inatant shall together go,
Stirling, Doomeaday, The Fourth Hour.
reconvalescence (re-kon-va-les'ens), $n$. [<re+ convalescence.] Complete restoration of health.
reconvene (rē-kon-vēn'), $v . \quad$ [<ML. reconvenirc, make an additional demand in a suit at law, lit. 'come together again,'< L. re-, again, + convenire, come togetber: see convcnc.] I. intrans. To come together again.
II. trans. To call together again.
reconventt (rē-kon-vent'), v. $t$. [< ML. rcconvcutus, pp. of reconvenire, in lit. sense 'come together again': see reconvene, comrent.] To bring together, assemble, or collect again. He reconuenting armes therefore.
arner, Albion's England, v. 27.
reconvention ( $1 \cdot \overline{\mathrm{e}}-\mathrm{kon}-\mathrm{ven}$ 'shon), $n . \quad[<\mathrm{OF}$. (and F.) reconvention $=$ Sp. reconvencion $=$ Pg. reconvenção $=$ It. riconvenzione, 〈 ML. rc* conventio $(n-)$, a contrary action brought by a defendant, < recomenire: see recomiene.] In law, an action by a defendant against a plaintifi in a previous or pending action; a cross-bill or counter-claim. Thua, one who could not be made de-
record
fendant in an original action, by reason of not being aubpect to the jurisdiction, be compelled to in zonie cases, it he suea a counter-claim, by way of reconvention in reduction or extinction of hia dermand
reconversion (rē-kon-vèr'shon), n. [< rc- + contersion.] A second or renewed conversion; also, a conversion back to a previous belief. reconvert (rē-kon-vèrt'), $v$, t. [ $\langle\mathrm{OF}$. (and F.) recomertir $=\mathrm{It}$. riconvertire; as rc- + convert u.] To convert a second time; also, to convert back to a previously abandoned belief.
About this time the East Saxons, who . . . had expelld their Biahop Mellitus, and renounc'd the Faith, were by
the meana of Oawi ... reconverted. Milton, Hist. Eng., $1 v$. reconvey (rē-kon-vā'), v. t. [< OF. (and F.) reconvier, also recontoycr, reconvey, reconvoy; as re- + convey.] 1. To convey back or to its former place: as, to rcconvey goods.

As rivers, loal in seas, some aecret vein
Thence reconveys, there to De loat agsin.
2. To transfer back to a former owner: as, to reconvey an estate.
reconveyance (rē-kon-vā'ans), $n$. [< reconvcy + -ance.] The act of reconveying; especially, the act of transferring a title back to a former proprietor.
record (rệ-kôrd'), $v$. [< ME. recorden, < OF. recorder, repeat, recite, report, F. recorder $=P$ Pr Sp. Pg. recordar $=$ It. ricordare, $\langle\mathrm{L}$. recordari LL. also rccordarc, call to mind, remember, recolleet, think over, meditate upon, ML. also recite, record, revise, < re-, again, $+\operatorname{cor}(d-)$, heart, $=$ E. heart: see cordial. Cf. accord, concord, discord.] I. trans. It. To call to mind; recall; remember; bear in mind.

Preyeth to God, lord of misericorde,
Our olde giltea that he nat recorde.
Chaucer, Mother of God, 1. I19
In aolitary silence, far from wight,
He gan record the lamentable atowre
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xil. 12
2t. To recall (to another's mind); remind.
Ye woote youre forward, and It you recorde.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., i. 829
3t. To bring to mind; suggest.
For evcry other wey ya kan recorde,
Myn herte ywia may therwith noght scorde
haucer, Trollus, iv. 1518
44. To see or know by personal presence; bear witness to; attest.
For thei that misseden here mete wold make gret noyae, record it redeli in Rome al a-houte.

B'illiam of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1828.
And alle ryghtful recordeden that Reson treuthe aeyde. rers Plorman (C), 151
I call heaven and earth to record this day against yon,
that I have set before you life and death. Deut. xxx. I 0 .
How proud $I$ am of thee and of thy gifta
Itome ahall record. Shak., I'it. And., i. 1. 255.
5. To recite; repeat; sing; play.

Lay al this mene while Troylus
"Ma fey!", thoght he, "thus wol I aeyeand thus."
Chaucer, Troilua, Iil. 51.
And to the nightingale's complaining notes record my woes.
Shak., T. G. of
Fior you are fellows only know by rote, Fletcher
6. To preseve the memory of other charater the memory of by written or ; onronicle; note; write or inscribe in a book or on parchment, paper, or other material, for the purpose of preserving authentic or correct evidence of: as, to recorl the procced ings of a court; to record a deed or lease; to record historical events.
The Levitea were recorded . . . chief of the fathers.
reh. xil. 22.
Here In the court, of all he diea possega'd,
Unto hia son Lorenzo and his daughter.

$$
\text { hak., M. of V., iv. 1. } 388 \text {. }
$$

And I recorded what I heard
A lesson for mankiad. Conoper, The Doves.
7. To mark distinetly. [Rare.]

So even and morn recorded the third day.
Milton, I. L., vik. 338.
8. Figuratively, to imprint deeply on the mind or memory: as, to record the sayings of another in the heart.- Recording bell, secretary, telegraph, etc. See the noucz.- Recording gage, a gage dications. =Syn, 6. Record, Register, Chronicle, Enroll, Envoters, thinga; to enroll volunteers, scholars; to chronicle
record
events; to enlist soldiera, marines. To record a mortgage II. intrans. 1t. To reflect; meditate; ponder. Praylog all the way, and recording upon the worda which he beiore inad read.
2. To sing or repeat a tune: now only of birds. She had no sooner ended with the joining her aweet lip together but that he recorded to hermusic like rural poesy and with the conclusion of his song he embraced her.

Sweet robin, iinnet, thush,
Record from every bush.
B. Jonson, The Penates

The young males [birds] continue practising, or, as the bird-cstchers say, recording, for ten or eleven montha
aruin, Descent of Man, I. 53

## record (rek'ord, formerly also rệ-kôrd'), $n$. [<

 ME. rccord, "recorde, く OF. record, rccort, witness, record, mention, $=$ Pr. recort $=$ Cat. record $=\mathrm{Sp}$. recuerdo, remembrance, $=$ It. ricordo, remembrance, warning, instruction, < ML. recordum, witness, record, judgment; from the verb: see record, v.] 1. Attestation of a fact or event; testimony; witness.Purely hir aympie record
Was founde as trewe as any bond
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, 1. 934
Though I bear record of myself, yet my record is true.
Heaven be the record to my speach !
Shak., Rich. I1., i. 1. 80
The record of a nameless woe
In the dim eye's imploring atare.
Whittier, The Human Sacriflce. 2†. Memory; remembrance.

Fio. My father . . . died that day when Viola from her Had number
Seb. O, that record is lively in my aou
hak., T. N., v. 1. 253
3. That which preserves remembrance or memory; a memorial.
Nor Mars his aword nor war's quick fire ahall burn
The living record of your memory. Shak., Sonnets, iv.
4. Something set down in writing or delineated for the purpose of preserving memory; specif ically, a register; an authentic or official copy of any writing, or an account of any facts and proceedings, whether public or private, usually entered in a book for preservation; also, the book containing such copy or account: as, the records of a court of justice; the records of a town or parish; the records of a family. In isw the term is often used, even without qualification, to designate the records of a family, a corporation, a priest or church, etc., but these, except when rendered pubitc by iaw or ie gal aanction, are really private records.
He commanded to bring the book of records of the chroncles; and they were read before the king. Eather vi. L Burn all the records of the realm.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 16
Probably the very earliest record which we possess of any actual event is the scene depicted on a fragmeat of an antler, which was found in the rock shelter at Laugerie
Basae, in Anvergne. Isaac Taylor, The Aiphabet, I. 16. 5. The aggregate of known facts in a, person's life, especially in that of a public man; person al history: as, a good record; a candidate with record.
Because in America party loyalty and party organization hsve been hitherto so perfect that sny one put forward by the party will get the fuil party vote if his char hiarer , aa they csil it, unstalned.
6. In racing, sports, etc., the best or highest recorded achievement of speed, distance, endurance, or the like: as, to beat the record in leaping.-7t. Same as recorder, 4. [Rare.]
Melodious instruments, as Lutes, Harpes, Regals, Recorde ad such iike. Puttenham, Arte of Enc Poesis, p. 53 Assurances or conveyances by record, those made or evidenced by the authority of a court of record, as a con veyance by private sct of Parliament or rayal grant, or she judicial declaration that the pleadinge in a csuse are at issue for trial. - Contract of record. See contract. Court of record. See court, 7.-Debt of record, a debt which is shown by public record to exist.- Estoppel by record. See estoppel.- In record, on record, upon rec ord, aet down; registered; recorded.

Mine were the very cipher of a function,
And let go by the actor. Shak., M. for $\mathbf{~ 1 1}$., ii. 2.40 Convicted fools they sre, madmen upon record

Burton, Anat, of Mel., To the Reader, p. 75 .
Judgment record. See judgment. - Matter of record. See matter.-Nisi prius record. See nisi prius - Public recorda, official entries of facts, transactions, or docmments, made by public officers pursuant to law, for the purpose of affording public notice or preserving a public cally - ( a ) In old Eng. lav, anthentic documents in officiai and preserved in a court of record. (b) In modern nas, the original process and pleadingain an action or suit, with the judgment and such other proceedings as are involved therein and required to be included by the law of the

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forum, which are filed and regiatered as containing a percation. - To beat, break, or cut the record, in contesta of speed, skill, endurance, etc., to surpasa any recorded exploit in the line in queation: as, to break the record for the runntag jump. [Colioq.] - To discharge of record. See record, a common-law mode of triai, had when a matter of record is pleaded and the opposite party pleads that there is no such record. The trial is by inapection of the record itself; no other evidence is admtssibie. $=$ Syn. 4 Note, chronicie, account, minute, memorandum.
recordable (rē-kôr'da-bl), a. 1. Capable of recordation or being known as past.-2. Worthy of being recorded; descrving of record.
Of very important, very recordable events, it was not more productive than auch meetings usually are
recordancet (rē-kô'dans), n. [< OF. recorrecord ] record.]
recordari facias loquelam (rek-ôr-dā'r̄̄ fä'shias lō-kwé'lam). [So called from these words in the writ, in the L. (ML.) form, lit. 'cause the complaint to be recorded': L. recordari, pass. of recordarc, usually deponent recordari, remember, ML. also recite, record; facias, $2 d$ pers. sing. pres. subj. (in impv. use) of facere, make, cause; loquelam, acc. of loquelu, complaint.] In law, an old writ directed to the sheriff to make a record of the proceedings of a cause depending in an inferior court, and remove the same to the King's (Queen's) Bench or Common Pleas.
recordation (rek-or-dā'shon), $n$. [Early mod. E. recordacion; <OF. recordation, recordacion, F . recordation $=\mathrm{Pr}$. recordacio $=\mathrm{Sp}$. recordacion $=\mathrm{Pg} . v e c o r d a c ̧ a ̃ o ~=~ I t . ~ r i c o r d a z i o n e, ~<L . ~$ rccordatio( $n-$ ), recalling to mind, recollection, remembrance, < recordari, remember: see record.] 1t. Recollection; remembrance.
For suche as be in sorowe, care, or peyne can not sleape soundely, for the often recordacion of theyr euila.

Udall, Flowers, foi. 138.
To ratn upon remembrance with mine eyes,
For recordation to my noble husband.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 61.
Sinfuli man, whose very beart should bleed
With recordation of soe straunge a deed.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.
2. The act of recording; also, a record; a register.
I think that the wittes of many readers haue diuerted from the weyght of grest affaires, to the recordation of such pleasaunt thynges

Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's Firat Books on America, ed.
(Arber, p. 200).
Ulyss. Why atay we, then ? of every syliabie that here was spoke

Shak., '1.' and C., v. 2. 116. Papera pertaining to the probate and recordation of recorder (rē-kôr $r^{\prime}$ dèr), n. [< ME. recorder, a pipe, *recordour, recordoucre, a witness, $\langle\mathrm{OF}$. recordeor, recordeour, recordeur, one who records or narrates, a witness, a judge, a minstrel, $=$ Sp. recordador, recorder, $=$ It. ricordatore, remerabrancer, < ML. recordator, a recorder, < L. recordari, remember: see record.] 14. One who bears witness; a witness. Prompt. Parv., p. 426.-2. Oue who records; specifically, a person whose official duty is to register writings or transactions, as the keeper of the rolls of a city, or the like.
Eiihoreph and Ahiah, ... scribes; Jehoshaphat the con of Ahilud, the recorder. . scribes; Jehoansphat the 1 Ki iv. 3. I. . . asked the mayor what meant this wilful aflence; To be apoke to but by the recorder.

Shak., Rich. III., ili. 7. 30. 3. A judge having local criminal jurisdiction in a city or borough. [The designation is little used in the United States except in the State of New York.]-4t. A musieal instrument of the flageolet family, having a long tube with seven holes and a mouthpiece. In some cases an etghth hole, covered with gold-beaters' skin, appears near the mouthplece, apparently to influence the quality of the tone. The compass of the instrument was about two octaves, Aiso record.
O, the recorders! let me see one. . . Will you play npon
this pipe?
Shak., Hamlet, 1ii. 2. 360 . Anon they move
In perfect phalanx to the Dorian moo
Int ant reorders. Milon, P. L., i. s51. . A registoring apparatus; specifically, in tecg., a recerving instrument in which a permanent record of the signals is made. In the earlier form, as invented by Morse, the record was made by emone end of a lever, which carried at the other end the armature of an electromagnet. Several devices for using

## recountal

ink were afterward substituted for the styile. In Bain's chemicai recorder the dots and dashes wero vegiatered by
 $a$, base; $b$, electromagnet; $c$, screws for terminals of the wires; $d$

the chemical decompasition of some aubatance with which the paper was impregnated, the decomposition being produced on the passage of a curreot of electricity. Iu Thomson's siphon recorder, used principaliy on long cabie-liness a fine glass tube bent tnto the ahape of a siphon is attached


Siphon Recorder. $a$, siphon; $b$, reel.
of which dips into s vessel of ink, and the other moves bsck and forth at right angles to a strip of paper which is egulariy moved by clock work. The electrification of the ank causes it to be projectcd from the end of the tube in minutedrops, so that the movementa of the coil are record other. The principal advantage of this inatrument is that oniy a very feeble current is required to give a permanent record of the signals.
recordership (rę̈-kôr'dèr-ship), $n$. [<recorder $+-s h i p$.$] The office of recorder; also, the pe-$ riod during which a person holds this office. record-office (rek'ord-of"is), n. A place where public records are kept and may be consulted. recorporification (rē-kôr"pō-ri-fi-kā'shon), n. [<re- + covporification.] The act of embodying again, or the state of being reëmbodied; the state of being invested anew with a body. Boyle, Works, III. 53. [Rare.]
recouch (rē-kouch'), v.i. [< OF. (and F.) recoucher $=$ It. ricollocare, replace; as re- + couch, v.] To lie down again; retire again to a couch. Sir H. Wotton, Reliquim, p.386. [Rare.] recounselt, v. t. A Middle English form of reconcile.
recountl (rē-kount'), v.t. [Early mod. E. also rccompt; < ME. recompten, <OF. reconter (cf. F raconter $)=$ Sp. Pg. recontar $=$ It. ricontare, ML. recomputare, recall to mind, narrate, count, relate, <L. re-, again, + computarc, count, compute: see count 1.] 1. To relate in detail; recite; tell or narrate the particulars of; rehearse.
The greateat enimyes to discipline, as Plato recompteth, are labours and sleepe.

Lyly, Euphues, Anst. of Wit, p. 143.
I must
Once in a month recount what thou hast been. ${ }^{\text {Sha }}$. 262
The iawyer
Necoungling down the ssco, and, returning
Recounted his adventures and mishaps.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

## $2 \dagger$. To account; consider.

Thy wordes as japes ought wel to ba recompted.
Lydgate, The Bayte.
$=$ Sya. 1. To narrate, repeat, detall.
ecount ${ }^{2}$ (rē-kount'), v. $t$. [<re- count1.] To count again.
recount ${ }^{2}$ (rē-kount'), n. [く recount ${ }^{2}$, v.] A counting anew; a second or repeated count.
recountal (rē̄-koun'tal), n. [<recount + -al.]
The act of recounting; a detailed narration.
[Rare.]

## recountal

A mere recountal of facts．
A．V．J．Allen，Jonsthan Edwards，p．v． recountment（rẹ－kount＇ment），$n$ ．$\left[\left\langle\right.\right.$ recount ${ }^{1}+$ －ment．］Kelation in detail ；recital．［Rare．］ When from the first to last betwixt us two Tears our recountments had most kindly hathed． Shak，As you Like it iv．3． 141 recoup（rō－köp＇），v．t．［＜OF．rceouper，recoup－ per，recolper，rccoper，cut again，cut back，cut off，strike， $\mathbf{E}$. recouper，cut again，＜$r$ c－，again， + couper，cut：seo coupon，coupé．］1．In law， to keep back as a set－off or discount；diminish by keeping back a part：as，to recoup from a servant＇s wages the damages caused by his negligence；to rccoup from the price of goods sold a claim for breach of warranty as to qual－ ity．－2．To reimburse or indemnify for a loss or damage by a corresponding advantage ：com－ monly used reflexively．
Elizabeth hsd lost her venture ；but， 11 she was hold，she might recoup herself st Phillp＇s cost．

Frounde． It was necesssry for parliament to intervene to compel the lsndlord to recoun the tensnt for his outley on the
laod．W．S．Gregg，Irish Hist．for Eng．Readers，p．16I． 3．To return or bring in an amount equal to． Why should the manager be grudged his ten per cent． hold When it would be the means of securing to the share－ thcir whole cspital？

Saturday Rev．，Aug．I，1868，p．151．（Latham．） recoup（rẹ̄－köp＇），n．［くOF．rccoupe，rccouppe， something cut off，a shred，＜recouper，cut off： see recoup，v．］In lav，the keeping back of something which is due；a deduction；recoup－ ment；discount．Wharton．
recoupé（ré－kö－pā＇），a．［ $\langle\dot{F}$, recoupé，pp．of rc－ couper，cut again：see recoup，e．］In her．，eut or divided a sccond time：especially noting an escutcheon which，being divided per fesse，is divided again barwise，usually in the base．
recouped（rẹ－köpt＇），a．$\left[<\right.$ recouvp $+-c d^{2}$ ，after F．rccoupé：sce recoup，v．］In her．：（a）Same as coupcd．（b）Same as rccoupé．
recouper（rêe－kö＇pèr），$n$ ．In law，one who re－ coups or keeps back．Story．
recoupment（reē－köp＇ment），$\because$ ．［＜OF．（and F．） recoupcment，〈＇rcouper̈，recoup：see recoup，v．］ In law，the act of recouping or retaining a part of a sum due by reason of a legal or equitable right to abate it because of a cross－claim aris－ ing out of the same transaction or relation．
recourt，recouret，$v, t$ ．Obsolete forms of re－ cover ${ }^{2}$ ．
recourse（rọ̆－kōrs＇），n．［＜ME．recours，く OF． （and F．）recours $=$ Pr．recors $=$ Sp．Pg．recurso $=\mathrm{It}$ ．ricorso，recourse，retreat，$<$ L．recursus， a running back，return，retreat，く rccurrerc， pp．recursus，rum back，retreat：see recur．Cf． course ${ }^{1}$ ．］1．Resort for help or protection，as when in difficulty or perplexity．

As 1 yow saie， 8 schall it bee，
Ye nedis non othir recours to eranu
－York Playe，p． 237.
Ilipponsenes，therefore，had recourse to stratagem．
Bacon，P＇hysical Fahles，iv．
Though they［the 1 talians］might have recourse to bar－ barity as an expedient，they did not require it as a stimu－ 2．Resort ；customary visitation or communi－ cation．
Vpon their conntrye bordered the Nerutans，of whose nature snd condicious Cesar founde thus muche hy en－ quirye，that there was no recourse of merchants vnto them．
Golding，tr．of Cesar，fol． 53.
3t．Access；admittance．
I＇ll give you a pottle of burnt sack to give me recourse to hlm，snd tell him my name is Brook．of W．，ii．1． 223.
4 $\dagger$ ．Return；new attack；recurrence．
Preventive physick ．．preventeth sickness in the healthy，or the recourse thereof in the valetndinary．
$5+$ ．Repeated course：frequent flowing．
Priamus and Hecnba on knees，
Their eyes o＇ergalled with recourse of tears．
Shak．，T．and C．，v．3． 55.
6．In Scots law，the right of an assignee or dis－ ponee under the warrandice of the transaction to recur on the vendor or cedent for relief in case of cviction or of defects inferring war－ randice．－Indorsement without recourse．＂See in－ dorsement．
recourset（rē－kōrs＇），v．i．［＜L．recursare，run back，freq．of recurrere，run back：see recur， and cf．recourse，v．］1．To return；recur．
The liame departing and recoursing thrise ere the wood took strength to be the sharper to consimme him．

Foxe，Martyrs，p． 924.
Recoursing to the thinges forepaste，and divining of

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2．To have recourse．
The Conrt re－courst to lakes，to Springs，and Brooks： Brooks，Springs，and Lakes had the like taste and looks，
recourseful $\dagger$（rē－kōrs＇fül），a．$[<$ recourse + －ful．］Keturning；moving alternately．

With those rough Gods of sea contluusl reveis kee
Drayton，Polyolbion，1． 279
recover ${ }^{1}$（rē－kuv＇êr），$\tau$ ．$t$ ．［＜OF．（and F．）re courrir，cover again，cover up，＝Pr．recobrir＝ OCat．ricobrir $=1$ It．ricoprirc，cover again，＜L re－，again，＋eoopcrire，cover，hide：see corcr－I $v$ ．］To cover again or anew．Sometimes writ－ ten distinctively re－cover．
When they［old shoes］are io grest danger，I recover recover ${ }^{2}$（rộ－kuv＇ér），$v$ ．［＜ME．recoveren，ve coevrcn，recoeuren，rccouren，rcouren，rekeveren， rekeurcn，＜OF．recorrer，recoutrer，rccuvrer，re coevrer，recoverer，recouccrer，regain，recover get，obtain，etc．，F．rccourrer，recover，$=$ Pr．Sp recobrar $=\mathrm{Pg}$. recuperar $=\mathrm{It}$ ．recuperare，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ． recuperare，reciperare，get again，regain，recov－ er，revive，restore；in ML．also intr．，revive，con－ valesce，recover；＜re ++ －cuperarc，－ciperare of uncertain origin；perhaps orig．＇make good of uncertain origin；perhaps orig．make good ＇desire，＇＜L．cupere，desire：see Cupid．Cf．rc cupcrate，and recure ${ }^{1}$ ，a contracted form，and cover ${ }^{2}$ ，a reduced fom，of recover ${ }^{2}$ ．］I．trans． 1．To regain ；get or obtain again（after it has been lost）．
And some to ryde and to recoucure that variztinlly was
wonne． wonne．
iers Plownan（B），xix． 239.
Than com alie the Bretouns oute of the wode，and baue recouered the felde．Merlin（E．E．T．S．），fii． 654.
And David recovered all that the Amalekites had carried
I Sam．xxx． 18.
1 Sam．xyx． 18
I spier＇d for my cousln fu＇couthy and swcet Gln ste had recover＇d her hearin＂ Burns，Last Msy a Braw Wooer．
2．To restore from sickness，faintuess，or the like；cure；heal．
Am I God，inst this msn doth send unto me to recover a man of hils leprosy？

He s most desperste ill，sir；
I do not think these ten months will recover him．
Fletcher，Rule \＆Wife，v． 3.
3．To repair the loss or injury of；retrieve； make up for：as，to recover lost time．
＂For los of catel may recovered be，
But los of tyme shendeth us，＂quod he，
Chaucer，Prol，to Msn of Law＇s T＇sle，1． 27. Yet this loss，
Thus far at least recover＇d，hath much more
Establish＇d in a sate uoenvied throne．
Jfitom，P．L．，H． 22
Diligence ．．．gives great advantages to men：it loses no tlme，it conquers difficulties，recovers dissppointmenta， gives dispatch，supplies wsnt of parts． Jamalca society has never recovered the mixture of Bue－ Jamaica society has never recovered the mixture of Buc－
caneer blood．
Dr．Amold，Life and Correspondence，p． 505. He had given a shake to her confidence which it never 4．To rescue；save from danger．

That they msy recover themselves out of the snare of the devil．

2 Tim ．ii． 26.
If yon will not ondo what you have done－that is，kill him whom you have recovered［saved from drowning］－
He fell into the water，near the shore，where it was not six feet deep，and conld not be recovered．

Winthrop，Hist．New England，I． 291.
5 ．To reach by some effort；get；gain；find； come to ；return to．

With cormerantes make thy nek long，
In pondys depe thy pray to recouere．
Political Poems，etc．（ed．Furnivall），p． 25.
If she be lost，we shs］recovere another．
Chaucer，Troilus，iv． 406.
Sir And．If I csnnot recover your niece，I sm a foul wsy
out．
The forest is not three lesgues off；
If we recover that，we are sure enough．
Shak．，T．G．of V．，v．I． 12
Your son－in－law came to me so near the time of his go－ ing away as it had been impossible to have recorered Donne，Letters，lix．
$6 \dagger$ ．To reconcile；reëstablish friendly relations with．

What，man！there are ways to recover the general sgain ： you are but now csst in bis mood；Shak．，sue to hilm sgain，
and he s yours． 7．In law，to obtain by judgment in a court of law or by legal proceedings：as，to recorcr lands in ejectment；to recover damages for a wrong，or for a breach of contract．It does not

## recoverable

necessarily imply the sctual gsin of satisfaction or pos－ necessarily imply the sctual gsin of satigfaction or pos－
session，but ordinarily only the obtalning of judgment
therefor．

## There is no Inge y．sette of suche trespace By which of right one may recoucred be．

Political Poems，etc．（efi．X＇urnivall），p． 74.
8．In hunting，to start（a hare）from her cover or form．Halliucll．－9t．To fetch；deal．
He［1＇ounce］．．．smote the kynge vpon the helme，
and whan Pounce wolde have recovered s－nother stroke， the kynge spored his horse in to the stour．
erlin（E．E．T．S．），iii． 391.

## 10t．To restore to a previous state．

To hiden hls desire sl in mewe
From every wyght yborne，alle outrely，
Chaucer，Troilus，1．383．
Recover arms（milit．），a word of command，in firing，re－ quiring the piece to be brought hsck or recovered from self．（a）To regain ane＇s strength，consciousness，com－ posure，or the like．

But Robin he soon recorered dow himself and brevely fell to it agaln
Robin Hood and the Ranger（Child＇s Ballads，V．200）． （b†）To recoup one＇s self．
I shall pay the Wager in the Place appointed，and try whether I can recover myself at Gioco d＇smore，which the Italisn saith is a Plsy to cozen the Devil

Hovell，Letters，1．v． 25. To recover the wind of，to csuse（an snimsl pnrsued） to run with the wind，thst it msy not perceive the snare． Why do you go abont to recover the wind of mes，as if $=$ Syn． 1 ，betk，repsir，recruit，recuperate， $=\operatorname{Syn} .1$ and
reeestabligh．

II．intrans．1．To regain health after sick－ ness；grow well again：often followed by of or from．
Go，enquire of Basl－zebub，the god of Ekron，whether With the help of a surgeon he might yet recover．

Shakt，M．N．D．，v．1． 317.
2．To regain a former state or condition，as after misfortune or disturbance of mind：as， to recover from a state of poverty or depres－ sion．In this sense formerly and still some－ times used elliptically without from．
Twelue of the men in the fiybost were throwne from the Capstern by the breaking of a harre，and most of them so hurt that some never reconered h．

Two of the fell in sgain．$\quad . \quad$ the men fell into the ice，yet recovered
11 inthrop，Hist．Now England， I ． 302 As soon as Jones had a little recovered his first surprise．

Fielding，Tom Jones，v． 6 ．
Just as we were recovering the effects of breakfast，the sound of fring from Outram＇s position summoned all iditers
to the front．$H$ ．Ruzsell，Diary in Indla，I． 284. to the front．W．I．Rusell，Diary in Indle，I．284．
3†．To come；arrive；make one＇s way．
With mach ado the Christians recovered to Antioch．
4．To obtain a judgment at law；succeed in a lawsuit：as，the plaintiff has recovered in his suit．
recover ${ }^{2}$（rē－kuv＇èr），$u$ ．［＜ME．recorer，recure； from the verb．］It．Recovery．
He was in peril to deye，
And but if he hadde recourere the rather that rise shulde he neure．Piers Plownan（
The prince＇s head being split agsinst a rocke
Past all recover．Tragedy of Hofman（IB31）．
2．In boating，the movement of the body by which a rower reaches forward from one stroke in preparation for the next：as，the bow oar is slow in the rccover．
recoverability（rễ－kuv＂er－a－bil＇i－ji），n．［＜re－ corcrable + ．ity（see－bility）．］＂The state or property of being recoverable．
recoverable（rệ－kuv＇ér－a．－bl），a．［＜OF．（and F．）recouvrable；as recover ${ }^{2}+$－able．Cf．recu－ perable．］I．Capable of being regained or re－ covered．
 even thst is recoverable，ss his long paltry speech is to be
printed．
Walpole，Letters，II． 43. 2．Restorable from sickness，faintness，dan－ ger，or the like．
It is a long time ．to spend in［mentsl］darkness；
If I am recoverabie，why am 1 thus？
3．Capable of being brought back to a former condition．

Is like the sun＇s；but not，like his，recoverable
Shak．，T．of A．，iii．4， 13.
4．Obtainable from a debtor or possessor：as，
the debt is recovcrable．

## recoverable

Belng the only case tn which damages were recoverable in any poaseasory actions at the common faw． Blachronne，Com．，III．x．
5．That may be recovered from．［Kare．］
Whether the al cknease or diasaae be curable and recover－ recoverableness（rẹ－kuv＇èr－a－bl－nes），$n$ ．The state of being recoverable；capability of being recovered．
recoverance $\dagger$（rẹ－kuv＇èr－ans），$n$ ．［＜OF．re－ coverance，recavrance，rccuivrance，rccouvrance， F．recouvrant，pp．of recouvrer，recover：see re－ caver ${ }^{2}$ ．］Recovery．York Plays，p． 223.
recoveree（rē－kuv－èr－ē＇），$u$ ．［＜recover ${ }^{2}+-c e^{1}$ ．］ In law，the tenant or person against whom a judgment is obtained in common recovery．See cammon．
recoverer ${ }^{\mathrm{I}}$（reê－kuv＇èr－ér），n．［＜ME．recoverer， ＜OF．recourear，recourrcur，＜recovrer，recover： see rccover ${ }^{2}$ ．］One who recovers；a recoveror． recoverer ${ }^{2 t}$ ，$n$ ．［ME．，$\langle$ OF．rccovrier，aid，help， recovery，＜recovrer，recover：see recover2．］ Aid；help；recovery．
And by that Castell where－of I apeke hadde the aadsnes her recouerer and all her socour of the contrey． Merlin（E．E．T．S．）， $11.185 .^{1}$
recoveror（rê－kuv＇èr－or），$n$ ．［＜OF．recourcor， etc．：see recovercri${ }^{1}$ ．］In law，the demandant or person who obtains a judgment in his favor in commen recovery．See common．
recovery（reê－kuv＇er－i），n．；pl．recoveries（－iz）． ［Early mod．E．recovery，recoverie；$\langle\mathrm{AF}$ ．re－ covery（Littleton），OF．recovree，recurree，re－ comrce，recaveree，recovery，$\langle$ recovrer，recover： see recover ${ }^{2}$ ，v．Cf．recover ${ }^{2}$ ，$n$ ．，and discovery．］ 1．The act or power of recovering，regaining， retaking，conquering again，or obtaining re－ newed possession：as，to offer a reward for the recovery of stolen goods．
What the devll ahould move me to undertake the re－ covery of this drum？Shak．，Al＇＇a Weil，Iv．1． 38. a Manio fuif of zeal for the recovery of the Holy Land． a Man fuif of zeal for the recovery of the Holy Land．
2．Restoration from a bad to a good condition； especially，restoration from sickness，faintness， or the like；also，restoration from low condition or misfortune．

Let ua cone In，that we may bind him fast，
And bear him home for hia recovery．
recovery．
Shak．，C．E．，v．1． 41. Thin year much of the wheat ia deatroyed，．．lunt the Lord hath sent much raln for the recovery of the remainder．
N．Morton，New Eagland＇a Memorial，p．32i． Pray tell me how you are，and if you are making a good $3 \dagger$ ．Attainment；reaching．
To thintent that hita adversaryes ahowld not have ready recovery of the ahore，and coome a land．
Polydore Vergil Hith

Polydore Vergil，Higt．Eng．，xxv．（Camden Soc．），p． 213. 4．In law，the obtaining of right to something by a verdict or judgment of court from an op－ posing party in a suit：as，the recovery of debt， damages，and costs by a plaintiff；the recovery of costs by a defendant；the recovery of land in ejectment．Compare fine ${ }^{1}, n ., 3 .-5$ ．In fen－ cing，the return of the fencer to his original position＂on guard＂after extending himself in the lunge（which see）．It is done by raiaing the left hand eharply，withdrawing the right foot from its place in extenafon，and flexing the right elbow more or less till
the foil or aword is in the proper poaltion to await the the foii or aword is in the proper poaltion to await the
opponent＇a ripoate（which aee）．Abolition of Fines opponent＇a ripoate（which aee）．Abolition of Fines
and Recoverles Act．See finel．Common or feigned
recrayedt，a．［ME．，＜OF．recreï（＝It．ricre－ duto），pp．of recraire，be recreant（see recreant）， + E．－ed ${ }^{2}$ ．］Recreant．

Ac reddeatown nenere Regum，thow recrayed Mede， Piers Plowman（B），ill．257．
recreance（rek＇rẹ－ans），$n$ ．［＜ME．recreance， OF．recreance，weariness，faintness，faint－heart－ edness，＜recreant，weary，faint－hearted，cow－ ardly：see rccreant．］Recreancy．Chaucer．
recreancy（rek＇rè－an－si），$n$ ．［As recreance （see－cy）．］The quality of being recreant；a cowardly yielding；mean－spiritedness．
Amidst the poiguancy of her regrets，her ghame for her Hovells，Annie Kllburn，xxyli．
recreandiset，$n$ ．［ME．recreaundisc，〈 OF．re－ creandisc，recreantisc，weakness，cowardice，rec－ reaucy，＜recreant，recreant：see recreant．］ Recreancy；apostasy；desertion of principle． I seye nought for recreaundize，
For I nought doute of youre ser
For I nought donte of youre servige．
Rom．of the Rose，1． 2107.
recreant（rek＇rē－ant），$a$ ．and n． ［＜ME．recre－ ant，rccreaunt，récrayhand，く OF．recreant，v－－

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creaunt，giving up the contest，acknowledging defeat，weary；as a noun，one who acknow－ edges defeat，a craven，recreant；＜Ml．recre－ den（t－）s，ppr．（cf．equiv．recreditus，a recreant， prop．pp．）of recsederc（ $>\mathrm{OF}$ ．recroirc），give in， recant；sc recredcre，own oneself beaten in a duel or judicial combat；lit．＇believe again，＇＜L． re－，again，＋credere，belicve：see credent．Cf． miscreant．］I．a．1．Ready to yield in fight；ac－ knowledging dofeat；hence，craven；cowardly Compare craven．
He that despelreth hym ia lyke the coward champioun ccreant，that geith＂recreaunt＂withonte nede．$C$ Chaucer，Parson＇s Tate．

Thou wear a lion＇s hide id doff it for shame，
And hang a calf＂s－akin on those recreant limb
．Unfaithful to duty；betraying And If I eny man it graunte， Rom．of the Rose，1． 4090.
Who，for so many benefits received
Turn＇d recreant to God，ingrate and fase．
Milton，P．R．，ill． 138.
Then and there I．．．offered up a vow．．．that I would in no manner prove recreant to her dear memory，or to the memory of the devout affectlon with which she had bleased me．

Poe，Talea，I． 449.
II．$n$ ．One who yields in combat and cries craven；one who begs for mercy；hence，a mean－ spirited，cowardly，or unfaithful wretch．

With his craftez ganne he calle，
And caifede thame recrayhandes alle，
Kynge，knyghtea in－with waile．
Perceval，610．（Halliwell．）
You are all recreants and dastards
Shak．， 2 IIen．VI．，iv．8． 28
We find St．Paul
No recreant to thia faith dellvered once
recreantly（rek＇rẹ－ant－li），adv．［＜ME．recre－ antly；＜recreant＋－ly2．］In a recreant or cowardly manner；basely；falsely．

That he wold be dede ful recreantly，
Rom．of Partenay（E．E．T．S．），1． 4436. recreate ${ }^{\mathrm{I}}$（rek＇rệ－āt），v．［＜L．recrcatus，pp．of recreare（ $\rangle \mathrm{It}$. ricreare $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. Pr．recrear $=$ OF．recrcer， F ．récrécr），create or make again， revive，refresh，recruit，$\langle r e-$ ，again，＋creare， create：see create．］I．trans．Te revive or re－ fresh after toil or exertion；reanimate，as lan－ guid spirits or exhausted strength；amuse；di－ vert；gratify．
Sweete saners［avora］greatly recreatynge and comfort－ ynge nature．

Peter Martyr（tr．In Eden＇a First Bookz on America， ［ed．Arber，p．151）．

## Go，recreate yourselves abroad；go，gport． B．Jonson，，volpo

Painters，when they work on white grounds，place be ore them cotours mixed with biue and green to recreate their eyea．
Aa every day brought her atimulating emotion，so every night yielded her recreating rest．

Charlotte Bronte，Shiriey，xx．
＝Syn．To reanimate，enilven，cheer，entertain． intrans．To take recreation．
They anppose the aouls in purgatory have liberty to recreate ${ }^{2}$（rē－krē̄－āt＇），v．t．［＜L．recreatus， pp．of rccreare，create again：sce recreate ${ }^{1}$ ．］ To create anew：often written distinctively re－creatc．
On opening the campaign of 1776，inatead of reinforcling， it was necesaary to recreate the army

Marshall．（Webster．）
The mass of men，whoae very souls even now Seem to need re－creating．
recreation（rek－rē－ā＇shon）， ecreation F．recréation F．récréation $=$ Pr．recreacio $=$ Sp．recreacian
$=$ Pg．recreacão $=$ It．ricreazione，recreation， diversion，くL．recreatio（ $n-$ ），recovery from ill－ ness，restoration，＜recreare，pp．recreatus，re－ fresh，revive：see recreate ${ }^{1}$ ．］1．The act of recreating，or the state of being recreated；re－ freshment of the strength and spirits after toil； amusement；diversion；also，some occupation which serves to recreate or amuse．
Vnkyndely thel kidde them ther kyng for to kenne，
WIth carefuli comforth and colde［poor］recreacioun．
God never did make a more calm ation than angiing．I．Watton，Complete Angler，i．5．

Soft Recreations fit the Fenale－kiod ；
Nature for 3len has rougher Sporta deaign＇d．
A short picce of music introduced amon echuical exercises for variety and practice in style．－3t．Dinner；refreshment；refection．

## recrimination

We will to our recreation．Shak．，L．L．L．，Iv．2． 173. $=$ Syn．1．Amusement，Entertainment，etc．（acc pastime）， sport，piay．
ecreation ${ }^{2}$（rē－krē̄－ā＇shon），$u$ ．［＜L．recrea－ tia（ $n$－），in lit．sense：see recreation ${ }^{1}$ and recrc－ ate ${ }^{2}$ ．］The act of creating or forming anew；a new creation；specifically，in theal．，regenera－ tion．Also written re－ercation．
recreational（rek－rê－ā＇shọn－al），a．［＜recrca－ $\left.t i o n^{1}+-a l.\right]$ Of，pertaining to，or conducing to recreation．The Ceutury，XI， 176.
recreation－ground（rek－reẹ－à＇shon－ground），n． A place set apart for sports and other recrea－ tions．
recreative（rek＇rē－ā－tiv），$a$ ．［＜OF．recreatif， F．récréatif，diverting，amusing，$=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．Pg．re－ crcativo $=$ It．ricreativo，〈 L．tecreare，pp．recre－ atus，recreate，revive，restore，etc．：see recre－ atel．］Tending to recreate；refreshing；giv－ ing new vigor or animation；giving relief after labor or pain；amusing；diverting．
Another Vialon happned to the same Authoure，as com－ fortable recreatyve as the former was doiorous．

Puttenham，Partheniadea．
Let not your recreationa be laviah apenders of your time； but choose auch which are heaithful，ahort，tranaient， recreative．Jer．Taylor，Holy Living，i． 1.
In thia＂Manuai of Sios＂．．．our recreative monk has Introduced ahort talea，some grave and some he deemed facetious，which convey an idea of domeatic life and do－ meatic ianguage．I．D＇Irraeli，Amen．of Lit．，I．I38． recreatively（rek＇rề－ạ－tiv－li），$a d v$ ．In a rec－ reative manner；with recreation or diversion． Imp．Dict．
recreativeness（rek＇rệ－ā－tiv－nes），$n$ ．The qual－ ity of being recreative，refreshing，or diverting．
 F．récrément $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．P̈g．recremento，refuse，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ． recrementum，dross，slag，＜＊recernere，＜re－， back，＋cerncre，pp．cretus，separate：see con－ cern，concrete，and cf．excrement1．］1．Super－ fluous matter separated from that which is useful；dross；scoria；spume．
Of ali the viathie creaturea that God hath made none it so pure and simple as light；it discovera ali the fouineas of the most earthiy recrements，it mixeth with none of them．Bp．Hall，Remaina，p． 41. 2．In med．，a fiuid which，after having been separated from the blood，is returned to it，as the saliva，the secretion of serous membranes， etc．
recremental（rek－rẹ̀－men＇tal），$\alpha$ ．［［ recrement + al．］Consisting of or pertaining to recre－ ment ；recrementitious．Armstrong，Art of Pre－ serving Health，iii． 254.
recrementitial（rek＂reẹ－men－tish＇al），$a . \quad[\langle\mathrm{F}$ ． récrémentiticl；as recrement + －it－ial．］Same as recrementitions．
recrementitious（rek＂rẹ－men－tish＇us），a．［＝ $\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．recrementicio；as recremeut + －it－ious．］ Drossy ；consisting of superfluous matter sepa－ rated from that which is valuable．Boyle， Works，I． 645.
recrewt（rệ－krö＇），v．t．［＜${ }^{*}{ }^{*}$ ccrew，く OF．recreuє， recrue，a supply，spare stores，recruit，F．．e－ crue，supply，addition，recruit，levy：see re－ cruit．］To recruit．
One intire troop with some other odd troopers，and some atrayling foot，that were to recrew other companiea．
Prince Rupert＇s beating up of the Rebel Quarters at Post－
［coinb and Chinner（1643），p．xvi．（Davies．）
recriminate（rề－krim＇i－nāt），$v_{0} \quad[\langle M L$ ．recri－ minatus，pp．of rccriminare（ $\rangle$ It．recriminare $=$ Sp．Pg．recreminar＝OF．recriminer，F．récrimi－ ner），accuse in return，く L．re－，back，＋crimi－ nari，accuse：see criminate．］I．intrans．To return one accusation with another；retort a charge；charge an accuser with a like crime．
Such are some of the personalities with which Decker
II．trans．To accuse in return．［Rare．］
Did not Jogcph lie onder black Infamy？he acorned ao much as to clear himself，or to recriminate the strumpet．
recrimination（rē－krim－i－nā＇shọn），n．［＜OF． recrimination，F．récrimination $=$ Sp．recrinui－ nacion $=$ Pg．rccriminação $=$ It．vecriminazione， ＜ML．recriminatio（ $n-$ ），＜rccriminare，recrimi－ nate：see rccriminate．］1．The act of recrim－ inating；the meeting of an accusation by a counter－accusation：as，to indulge in mutual recriminations．
Let us endeavour to remove thia objection，not by re－ crimination（which ia too easle in such casea），but by living aultably to our hoiy Religion．

Stillingfleet，Sermons，II．vl．
Short－aighted and injudicions，however，as the coniuct of Engiand may be in this system of asperaion，recrimina－ tion on our part would be equally jli－jndged．

Irving，sketch－Fook，p． 76.

## recrimination

2．In low，an accusation，brought by an accused person against the accuser，of being in a simi－ lar guilt as charged，or derelict in a correspond ing duty；a counter－accusation．
recriminative（rề－krim＇i－nạ̄－tiv），a．［く recrimi－ nate + －ive．］Of the uature of or pertaining to recrimination；indulging in recrimination；re－ criminatory．Imp．Dict．
recriminator（rề－krim＇i－nā－tor），$n$ ．［C\＆．F．ré eriminateur $=$ Sp．recriminador，one who recrim－ inates，recriminating；as rccriminate + arl．］ One who recriminates；one who accuses the accuser of a like crime．
recriminatory（rḕ－krim＇i－nạ－tộ－ri），a．［＝F． récriminataire $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．recriminataria；as recrimi nate + －ory．］Retorting accusation；recrimi－ nating．
They scem to have heen so entirely occupied with the defence of the French directory，so very eager in findin recriminatory precedents to justify every act of its intol．
erable insolence．
recrossed（rē－krôst＇），a．In her．：（a）Having the ends crossed．（b）Same as crassed when noting a crosslet：thus，a cross crosslet re－ crossed is the same as a cross crosslet crossed． recrucify（rê－krö＇si－fī），v．t．［＜rc－＋crucify．］ To erucify again．
By it［wilfui sin］we do，as the Apostie teaches，recrucify the Son of God，and again expose Him to open shame．
recrudency（rê－krö＇den－si），$n$ ．［As rccrud（esce） + －ency．］Same as recrudcscence．
recrudesce（rē－krö－des＇），v．i．；pret and pp． recrudesced，ppr．recrudescing．$[=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．recru descer，＜L．recrudescere，become raw again ＜re－，back，again，＋crudescere，grow harsh， crudus，raw：see crude．］I．To bccome raw or exacerbated again．－2．To revive；become alive again；be renewed．
Ideas which have made no part of the waking life are apt to recrudesce In the sleep－wskling state．

Mind IX． 118.
recrudescence（rē－krọ－des＇ens），n．［＜F．recru－ descence $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．Pg．recrudescencia；as recrudes－ cen $(t)+-c c$. ］．The state of being recrudes－ cent，or becoming raw or exacerbated again． Hence－2．A reopening；renewal；a coming into existence anew；a fresh outbreak．
The king required some regulstions should be made for ohvisting the recrudescence of those ignoramus sbuses for the future that hisd beer sorthndalous verore．

Roger North，Examen，p．632（Davies．）
That recrudescence of milltary orgsnization with fol lowed the Conquest．H．Spencer，Priu．of Sociol．， 8525. 3．In med．，increased activity of a disease or morbid process after partial recovery．
A kind of recrudescence［of scariet feverb but without the reappearance of the rash，would seem possibie up to
the eighth week．
Quain，Med．Dict．，p． 1392 ． 4．In bot．，the production of a fresh shoot from the top of a ripened spike．
recrudescency（ree－krợ－des＇enn－si），$n$ ．［As rc－ crudescence（see－cy）．］Same as recrudescence． Browning，Ring and Book，I． 578.
recrudescent（r＇ē－krọo－des＇ent），a．［＝Pg．re－ crudesccnte，〈 L．recrudescen（ $t$－）$\varepsilon$ ，ppr．of recru－ descere，break out afresh，become raw again， ＜re－，again，＋crudescere，become raw．］ 1. Growing raw，sore，or painful again．－2．Com ing into existence or renewed vigor again． recruit（rê－kröt＇），$v$ ．［Formerly also recrute： $=$ D．recruteren $=$ G．recruticren $=$ Dan．rckru－ tere $=$ Sw．rekrytera，$\langle$ OF．recruter，levy，prop． recluter，mend，$=$ Pg．recrutar，reclutar，levy，$=$ Sp．reclutar，complete，supply，also recruit，$=$ It．reeluture，complete，levy，＜ML．rechutare（af－ ter Rom．），recruit，orig．mend，patch，〈 L．re－ + Teut．（AS．）clüt（＞OF．clut），clout，lit．＇rag，＇ ＇piece＇：see clout1．The orig．sense was forgot－ ten，and confusion ensued with OF．rccreue，re－ crue，a supply，spare stores，etc．，recrue，a levy of troops，prop．an addition，supply，fem．of recreu，F．recru，pp．of recraitre，recroistre， grow again，＜L．re－，again，＋crescere，grow increase：see crense ${ }^{2}$ ，increase，etc．Cf．acerew， recrew，crew ${ }^{1}$ ．］I．trans．1．To repair by fresh supplies；supply lack or deficiency in．
Her cheeks glow the hrighter，recruiting their colour．
，Phyllis Drinking
2．To restore the wasted vigor of；renew the health，spirits，or strength of；refresh：as，to recruit one＇s health．
And so I began the world snew ；and by the blessing of God，was again pretty well recruited before I left this town．$R$ Knox（Arher＇s Eng．Garner，1．385）．
1 sat down and talked with the famlly whife onr guide recruited himself with a large dlsh of thick sour milk． B．Taylor，Northern Travel，p． 41 ．

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3．To supply with new men；specifically，to sup－ ply with new men for any deficiency of troops； make up by enlistment：as，to recruit an army． His［Amurath＇s］forces，．．．though dally recruited by the new aupplies which came to them，yet monldred sway．

North，tr．of Thenet＇s Lives．
The Frank population of Cyprus
ng or Tecruited by arrivsls from the West．保，Medieva and Modern Hist．，p． 168.
4．To provision；take supplies on board of，as a vessel：as in the phrase ta recruit ship．$=$ Syn． Relnforce，replenish．
II．intrans．I．To gain new supplies of any－ thing lost or wasted；gain flesh，health，spirits， etc．
My master，said I，honest Thomas ．．．is come to Bath to recruit．Yes，sir，I ssidi to recruit－sind whether for men，money，or constitution，you know，sir，is nothing to
him ，nor any one else． 2．To gain new supplics of men for any object； specifically，to raise new soldiers．
When a student in Hoilsand he there met Carstairs，on to fill the chairs in the several universities of Scotland． Sir Wamiltom
3．To enter port for supplies，as a vessel．
recruit（rē̄－krö̀＇），$n .[=\mathrm{D}$. recruut $=\mathrm{G}$. recrut $=$ Dan．rekrut $=\mathrm{Sw}$ ．rekryt，$\langle\mathrm{OF}$ ．recreute $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． recluta $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．recruta $=$ It．recluta，recruit； from the rerb，confused in OF．with recreue， a supply，reciuc，a levy of troops．］1．A fresh supply of anything wasted or used，as of pro－ visions and supplies on shipboard，etc．

Carrying also plentifui recruits of provisions．
Cruy，Mrgnla，L．TI 0
The state is to have recruits to its strength，and reme－ dies to its distempers．
2．A soldier or sailor newly enlisted to supply the deficiency of an army or a navy；one who has newly filled a vacancy in any body or class of persons．

With fresh recruits their youthfui chief sustain．
3．A substitute for something wanting．［Rare．］ Whstever Nsture has in worth deny＇d， She gives in iarge recruits of needful pride．
Port of recruit（naut）a ee， recruital（rệ－krö＇tal）），$n$ ．［＜rccruit＋al．］A renewed supply of anything lost or exhausted， especially of strength or vigor，bodily or men－ tal．［Rare．］
Shortly sifter this communion Mr．Chalmers sought re－ Hef and recruital in 8 n excursion to Fifeshire． W．Hanna，Chalmers，II．65．
recruiter（rẹ̄－krö＇tèr），$n$ ．One who recruits．
recruithood＇（rẹ̄－kröt＇hủd），n．［＜rceruit＋ －haad．］The condition of a recruit；the state or the period of being a recruit．［Rare．］
Odd soldlers who read this will remember their green
The Century，XXIX． 108 ．
recruiting－ground（rẹ̄－krö＇ting－ground），$u$ ．A place or region where recruits are or may be obtained．
The marderers of Cessar had turned the provincea which they governed into one vast recruiting．ground for a last decisive struggi． recruiting－party（rē－krö＇ting－pär＂ti），$n$ ．A number of soldiers，in charge of an omcer from their regiment or post for the purpose of enlisting recruits．
Acruiting－sergeant（rẹ̈－krö＇ting－sär＂jent），n．
A sergeant deputed to enlist recruits．
recruitment（rề－kröt＇ment），n．［＜F．recrute－ ment $=$ Sp．reclutamiento $=$ Pg．recrutamenta， the act of recruiting；as recruit＋－ment．］The act or business of recruiting；the act of rais－ ing new supplies of men for an army or a navy．
The theoretical recruitment is partjy voluntary and psrt－
Rec．Sec．An abbreviation of Recarding Scc－ retary．
rectt，$a$ ．［ME．，＜L．rectus，straight，direct， right：see right．］Direct；immediate．
Thus ys mede snd mercede as two manere relacions，
Piers Ploxman（C），iv． 336.
rect．An abbreviation of（a）in pharmacy， （rectificatus）rectified；（b）rector．
recta，$n$ ．Plural of rectum．
rectal（rek＇tal），a．［＜rectum＋－al．］Pertain－ ing to or connected with the rectum or straight gut：as，rectal parts or organs；rectal disease， operation，instrument；rectal action，evacua－
tion．－Rectal alimentation，the administration of enemeta containing food specially prepared for sbsorp－ tion by the mncous membrane of the farge futcsilne．－

## rectification

Rectal anæstheaia，the administration of ether or other anesthetics hy the rectum．－Rectal chemise．See che－ often with tenesmes，paroxysuns of paio in the rechor met with in cases of locomotor ataxia．－Rectal dia－ phragm，the sheet of muscles closing the rectal outlet of the peivig，consisting of the sphincter ani externus superficially，and s deeper layer composed of the ievstor fikeopening in the inucous membrane of the lower part of the rectum．－Rectal glands．See gland．
rectalgia（rok－tal＇ji－ä），n．［NL．，〈rectum，rec－ tum，$+\mathrm{Gr}, \dot{a} \lambda$ yos，pain．］Neuralgia of the rec－ tum：samo as practalgir．
rectangle（ $r \cdot \mathrm{ek}^{\prime}$ tang－gl），a．and n．［ $\langle$ OF．（and F．）rectangle $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．rectángulo $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．rectangulo $=\mathrm{It}$ rettangolo，rectangular，a rectangle，＜ LL．rectiangulum，having a right angle，$\langle$ rec－ tus，right，+ angulus，an angle：see right and angle ${ }^{3}$ ．］I．+ a．Rectangular；right－angled．
If all Athena shouid decree that in rectungle tri－ angles the square which is made of the aide that sub－ tendeth the rlght angle is equai to the squares which sre made of the sides contsining the right sngle，．．．geo－ metricians ${ }^{\text {den }}$ would not recelve ssitisisction without
II．n．1．A quadrilateral plane figure having all its angles right angles and its opposite sides conse－ quently equal．When the adjs－ cent sides sre equal，it is a square． the product of two adjacent sides； thus，If its sides measure 6 feet and 4 feet，its ares is 24 square feet．
2．The product of two lengths．Thus，especisilly In old books，＂the rectangle under two tines＂is apoken of， meaning aubstantially the prodnct of their iengths． $3 \dagger$ ．A right angle．

Th＇acute，snd the rect－Angles too，
sestride，tr．of Du Bartas＇s Weeks，ii．，The Columnes．
rectangled（rek＇tang－glत），a．［＜rectangle + $-e d^{2}$ ．］I．Having a right angle or right an－ gles；right－angled．－2．In her．，forming a right angle， or broken twice，forming two right angles：said of a he－ raldic line and also of a di vision of the field so bounded by it：as，a chief rectangled．－ Fesse rectangled．See fesse．
rectangular（rek－tang＇gū－
lậr），a．［＝F．rcctangulaire

ar），$[=\mathrm{F}$ ．rectangulaire Araent，a Chief Rec ＝Sp．Pg．rectangulur，＜L．rectangulus，rectan－ gled：see rectangle．］Right－angled；having an angle or angles of ninety degrees．－Rectangular coordinatea，in analyical geom．see coorrdinate．－Rec－ tangular hyperbola，a hyperbors whose asymptotes ren See projection．－Rectangular solid in geom．，a solid whose axis is perpen－ dicuiar to its base．
rectangularity（rek－tang－gū－ lar＇i．ti），n．［＜F．rectangularité， as rcctangular + －ity．］The qual－ ity or state of being rectangu－ lar or right－angled；rectangu－ larness．
rectangularly（rek－tang＇gū－lär－li），adv．In a rectangular manner；with or at right angles． －Rectangularly polarized，in optics，oppositely po－ farized．
rectangularness（rek－tang＇gül－lär－nes），$n$ ．Rec－ tangularity．Imp．Dict．
rectascension（rek－ta－sen＇shon），$n$ ．［＜L．rectus， right，+ ascersio（ $n-\dot{\text { o }}$ ，ascension．］In astran．， right ascension．
recti，n．Plural of rectus．
recticruræus（rek＂ti－krö̈－rē＇us），n．；pl．recticru－ ræi（－ī）．［NL．，〈L，rectus，straight，+ crus（crur－）， leg：see crurrus．］The straight muscle of the front of the thigh；the rectus femoris．Coues． rectifiable（rek＇ti－fi－a－bl），a．［＜F．rectifiable $=\mathrm{Sp}$. rectificable $=$＂Pg．rectificavel；as rectify + －ablc．］I．Capable of being rectified，cor－ rected，or set right：as，a rectifiable mistake．－ 2．In gcom．，said of a curve admitting the con－ struction of a straight line equal in length to any definite part of the curve．
rectification（rek＂ti－fi－kā＇shon），$n$ ．［＜OF．（and F．）rectification $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．rectificatio $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．rectifi－ cacian $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．rectificação $=\mathrm{It}$ ．rettificazione，く ML．rectificatio（ $n$－），＜rectificare，rectify：see rectify．］The act or operation of rectifying． （a）The act of correcting，smending，or setting right that which is wrong or erroneous：as，the reclification of crrors， mistakes，or albuses．
The proper rectificotion of the expression would be to
Insert the adverb as．
H．Blair，Rhetorlc，xxil．
（b）The process of refinlug a substance hy repeated or fractional distillsilon：it is in this way freed from other substances whlch are either more or less volatile than
rectification
itself，or from non－volatile mattera：a a，the rectification
of apirits．The concentration of aulphuric actu in platinum or glaas vesaela is aometimea（improperly）callod rectifica－ tion．
The procesa of rectification is generally done by redis－ tilling，and filtering through alternate layera of woolen
blankota，anid，and granulated bone or maple chareoal． Pop．Sci．Mo．，XXIX． 80 ．
（c）In geom．，the determination of a straight hine whose leugth is equal to a given portion of a curve；the firding a formula for the length of the arc of a given curve．－－
Rectification of a globe，in astron．and geog．，the ad－ justment of it preparatory to the solution of a proposed
rectified（rek＇ti－fid），p．$a$ ．［Pp．of rectify．］ 1 Made right；cerrected．
Be just therefore to thyself all the way，pay thysell，and
take acquittancea of thyacif，all the take acquittancea of thyacil，all the way，which is oniy
done under the aeal and in the teatimony of a rectifed conacience．

Donne，Sermona ix．
2．In kort．，developed in a desired direction，as when plain tulips are propagated till they sport into variegated forms．
Some of the progeny＂break，＂that is，produce flowers with the variegation which ia so much prizel．The fiower rectifier（rek＇ti－fì－ér），$n$ ．［＜rectify + －erl．］ One whe or that which rectifies．（a）One who cor－ rects or amends．

Fast friend he was to reformation，
Next rectifier of wry law．
S．Butler，Hudibraa，I．1i． 432.
（b）One who refinea a anbatance by repeated diatillations or by flltering or any other method；specifically，one who rectifies liquors．（c）In the distillation of alcoholic liquora： （1）A vessel or receptacle in which a aecood diatillation is arried on，to condense the liquor and increase its alcoholic atrength，or to inavor it by expoaing the flavoring gubstance ona with a primary atill in which repeated distill oceur till the alcohol reaches the dexired atrentth．Also called rectifying column，and simpiy column．（dt）An in． atrument formerly used for Indicating the errora of the compass．Falconer．
rectify（rek＇ti－fi），v．$t$. ；pret．and pp．rectified， ppr．rectifying．［Early mod．E．rectific，rectyfye； ＜OF．（and F．）rectifier $=$ Pr．Sp．Pg．rectificar $=\mathrm{It}$ ．rettificare，$\langle\mathrm{ML}$ ．rectificare，make right， rectify，＜L．rcetus，straight（ $=$ E．right），＋ －ficare，＜facerc，make．］1．Te make right or straight；cerrect when wrong，erroneeus，or false；ameud：as，to rectify elrers，mistakes， or abuses：semetimes applied to persens．

I meant to rectify my conacience．
Shak．，Hen．VIIL．，ii．4． 203.
To rectiffe abuaea which deprive
The Gospell of hia propagation
And plentifull encrease．
Times＇ 1 Yistle（E．E．T．S．）p． 16. To rectifie a common－wealth with debaushed people is
impoasible．
Capt．John Smith，Worka，II． 106 ． When an authentic watch 18 ahow
Each man winds up and rectifies his own．
uckling，Aglaura，Epll
Thia morning I received from him the following letter． Which，after having rectifed aome little orthographical Addison Husbands and
Specifically－2．In distilling：（a）To remeve impurities from（an alcoholic distillate）and raise te a required proof or strength by repeat－ ed distillation．Aa flavoring materials are often added during rectification 1 t the manufacture of gin，cordials， actitioua hrandy，etc．，the term rectify has been exterded To bring（a spirit）by repeated distillation to the strength required，and at the same time to impart to it the desired flavor．See rectifier． －3．In chemical manuf．and in phar．：（a）To separate impurities from（a crystalline body） by dissolving and recrystallizing it，sometimes repeatedly，and sometimes also with intermedi－ ate washing of the crystals．（b）Te raise（a li－ quid）to a prescribed strength by extraction of seme part of its liquid components．Distllation ander ordinary atmoapheric presaure or In a vacuum，and for water，as canatic lime，calcium chlorid strong aflinity anhatances do not affect the chemlcal constitution of the auluatances under treatment，are common processes the ployed in rectitication．（c）To remove impurities from（solutions）by filtering them through sub－ stances abserbent of disselved impurities，but non－absorbent of，and chemically inactive up－ on，the substance to be purified．Of such ma－ terials bone－black is a typical example，espe－ cially in sugar－refining．（d）To purify by one or more resublimations．－4．In math．，to deter－ mine the length of（a curve，or a part of a curve） the globes，to place（a globe）in such a pesition that the solution of a given problem may be ef－ fected with it．－Rectifying developable，or recti－
fying developable surface of a non－plane curve，
developable aurface auch that，when it ia unrolled into a

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plane with the curve to which it belonga，the latter is un－ and theto a right hine：it is perpendic and the oacnlating planea．－Rectifying edge，the cuapi－
dai edge of the rcctifying developable．－Rectifying line，
the line common to two consecutive rectify Rectifying plane，a plane tangent to the rectifying aur lace．－To rectify alcoholic liquors．See del．2－Te ectify a sun－dial．see the quotation．
To rectify the dial（using the old expression，which means to prepare the dial for an observation）．

Encyc．Brit．，VII． 161.

## To rectify the course of a vessel，in nav．，to determine

ita true courae from indicationa of the ahlp＇s compaas，by correcting the errora of the compass due to magnetic va－
riationa and local attractions．－To rectify the globe，in riationa and local attractions．－To rectify the globe，in a globe to the brass meridian or otherwin the ecliptic on rder to prepare it for the selation ony proasua lem．＝Syn．I．Improve，Better，etc．（aee amend），redress， adjust，reguate
Rectigradæ（rek－tig＇râ̄－dē），u．pl．［NL．：see rectigrade．］A group of spiders；the rectigrade spiders．Alse Rectigrada，Rectigrades．
rectigrade（rek＇ti－grād），a．［＜L．rectus， straight，＋gradi，step：see gradel．］Walking straight forward，as a spider；pertaining te the Rectigradx：correlated with laterigrade， saltigrade，etc．
rectilineal（rek－ti－lin＇ē－al），a．［Cf．It．rettilineo $=$ OF．（and F．）rectiligne；＜ML．＊rectilineus， having a straight line，＜L．rectus，straight right，+ linea，a line：see right and line ${ }^{2}$ ，n．］ Same as rectilinear．
rectilineally（rek－ti－lin＇ê－al－i），adv．Same as rectilinearly．
rectilinear（rek－ti－lin＇ē－är），a．［＜L．rectilineus， rectilineal（see rectilineäl），＋－ar3．］Straight－ lined；bounded by straight lines；censisting of a straight line or of straight lines；straight： as，a rectilinear figure or course．Alse recti－ lineal．
Whenever a ray of light is by any obatacle turned out of lts rectilinear way，it will never return to the amme rec－ tilinear way，unleas perhapa by very great accident． Vewton，Opticka．
Rectilinear lens，motion，etc．See the nouna，－Recti－ rectilinearity（rek－ti－lin－ê－ar＇i－ti），$n$ ．［＜recti－ linear $+-i t y$.$] The state of being rectilinear．$ Coleridge．
rectilinearly（rek－ti－lin＇ë－är－li），adw．In a rectilinear manner or direction；in a right line． rectilinearness（rek－ti－lin＇$\overline{\text {－－arr－nes }}$ ），$n$ ．The quality or condition of being rectilinear．IF． R．Greg，Misc．Essays，2d ser．，p． 230.
rectilineoust（rek－ti－lin＇ê－us），$a$ ．［＝OF．（and F．）rectiligne $=$ Sp．rectilíneo $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．rectilineo $=$ Rectilinear，remL．＊rectilineus：see rectilineal．］ Rectilinear．Ray，Works of Creation，i．
rectinerved（rek＇ti－nérvd），a．［く L．rectus， straight，＋nervus，nerve，＋－ed²．］In bot．，hav－ ing nerves running straight from their origin to the apex or to the margin：said mostly of parallel－nerved leaves． rection（rek＇shen），$n$ ．［＜L．rectio（ $n$－），a lead－
ing，guiding，geverument，direction，$<$ regere， ing，guiding，geverument，direction，＜regere，
pp．rectus，rule，gevern：see regent．］In gran．， the influence or power of a word in censequence of which another word in the sentence must have a certain form，in regard to number，case， persen，mede，or the like；government．
rectipetality（rek ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ti－pe－tal ${ }^{\prime}$ i－ti），$n$ ．［＜L．rec－ tus，straight，+ petcre，seek（see petition），+ －al $+-i t y$.$] In bot．，the inherent tendency of stems$ to grow in a right line，as indicated by Voeeh－ ting＇s experiments with the clinestat．Even parts grown crooked incline to atralghten when freed from de－ flecting influencea．This general tendency ia modifled，
however，by an lrregularity called heterauxesis（whicl aee）． rectirostral（rek－ti－ros＇tral），a．［Cf．F．recti－ rostre ；＜L．rectus，straight，+ rostrum，beak，+ －al． 1 Having a straight bill or beak，as a bird． rectischiac（rek－tis＇ki－ak），a．［＜NL．rectum + ischium + －ac．$]$ Same as ischiorectal．
rectiserial（rek－ti－sē＇ri－al），a．［＜L．rcctus， straight，＋serics，a row：seo serial．］1．Dis－ pesed in a right line；rectilinear or straight，as a row or series of parts．－2．In bot．，disposed in one or more straight ranks：specifically used by Bravais，in contrast with curviserial（which see），to describe these ferms of phyllotaxy in which a second leaf soon stands exactly over any given leaf，and thus all fall into right lines． rectitic（rek－tit＇ik），$a$ ．［＜rectitis＋－ic．］Per－ taining to or affected with rectitis．
rectitis（rek－ti＇tis），$n$ ．［NL．，（rectum + －itis．］ Inflammation of the rectum．
rectitude（rek＇ti－tūd），$n$ ．［＜OF．rectitude，ret－ titude，F．rectitude $=$ Pr．rcctetut $=$ Cat．rectitut $=$ Sp．rectitud $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．rectitude $=\mathrm{It}$ ．rettitudine， （ L．rcctitudo（ - in－），straightness，uprightness，

## rector

Straightuess：as，the rectitudc of a line．Johm－ son．
Young pinea，bent by ．．anowfalla or other accident， lus seeking to recover their rectitude，deacribe every grace－
ful form of curve or apiral．
$\begin{aligned} & \text { A．B．Alcott，Tableta，p．} 12\end{aligned}$ 2．Rightness of principle or practice ；upright－ ness of mind；exact cenformity to truth，or to the rules preseribed fer moral conduct by ei－ ther divine or human laws ；integrity；honesty； justice．
Of the rectitudc and aincerity of their life and doctrine to judge rightly，wee must judge by that which was to be
their rule． their rule．Milton，Reformation In Eng．，i． Frovided they＂keep o＇the windy side of the law，＂the great majority are but little reatrained by regard for atrict 3．Correctness；freedom from errer as of con－ duct．
Perfectiy conacioua of the rectitude of her own appear－ ance，［she］attributed all this mirth to the oddity of mine． Goldsmith，The Bee，No． 2.
＝Syn．2．Integrity，Uprightness，etc．（aee honesty），prin－ ecto equity，
right： $\sec$ te $), n$ ．［1．＜L．recto，abl．of rectum， right：see right，$n_{0}$ 2．For recto folio，＇the right page，＇opposed to verso folio，＇the oppo－ site page＇：L．recto，abl．of rectus，right；folio， abl．of folium，a leaf，sheet：see folio．］1．In law，a writ of right，new abolished．－2．In print－ ing，the right－hand page of an open beok：op－ posed to the left－hand，reverso or verso．In booka as commonly printed，the odd folios，pagee $1,3,5,7$ ，etc．，
are the rectoa；the even folioa，pagea $2,4,8$, etc．，the are the re
Juniua had aeen booka of thla klnd printed by Coater the beginninga of his labours）on the rectos of the leavea recto－．In compesition，rectal；of the rectum． rectocele（rek＇tō－sêl），$n_{0}$［＜NL．rectum，rec－ tum，＋Gr．к $\mathfrak{h} \lambda \dot{\eta}$ ，tumer．］Prelapse of the rec－ tevaginal wall through the vagina．Compare proctocele．
rectogenital（rek－tō－jen＇i－tal），a．［＜NL．rec－ tum，rectum，＋L．genitalis，genital．］Of or per－ taining at once to the rectum and to the geni－ talia：as，the rectogenital chamber．
rector（rek＇tor），$n . \quad[=\mathrm{OF}$ ．retteur，rectour， F ． rectetr $=$ Pr．Sp．rcetor $=$ Pg．rector，reitor $=\mathrm{It}$. rettore，〈L．rector，a ruler，director，rector，〈re－ gere，pp．vectus，rule：see regent．］1．A ruler or geverner．［Rare．］
The rector of the vniuersitie called to counsell all the doctora regentes that were that tyme at Tholose． Hall，Hen．ViII．，an． 22.
The apecial reetor of all harmony）ahould be
B．Jonson，Poetaster，v． 1.
Who aluall be the rectorg of our daily rioting？
Milton，Areopagitica（ed．Halea），p． 24.
2．In the Ch．of Eng．，a clergyman who has the charge of a parish and full possession of all the rights and privileges attached thereto． He differs from the vicar In that the latter ia entitled only cially aet apart to the vicarage．The latter income ape－ rom the curate（in the narrower or popular again，differ word），who ia aubject to the incumbent，whe ther rector vicar，and the amount of whose alary la determined no by the law，but lyy the patron of the benefice，or hy the incumbent employing him．Abbreviated Rect．
The bishopa that are apoken of in the time of the primi－ tive Church，all auch as paraons or rectors of parialies are
With us．
Hooker，Eccles．Polity，vli．13．
3．In the United States，a clergyman in charge of a parish in the Protestant Episcopal Church． －4．．In the Rom．Cath．Ch．，an ecclesiastic in charge of a congregation，a college，or a reli－ gious heuse；specifically，the superior of a Jesuit seminary or cellege．
Hia wlfe ．．．fled ．．to Saint Jaquea le Grand； her death ．．．was faithfully confirmed by the rector of
Shak．，All＇a Well， 5．The chief elective officer of some universi－ ties，as in France and Scotland．In Scotland rector ia also the title of the head maater of an academy or impor Lincoln colleges，oxford．In the United Stateg it sa and aaaumed by the princtatata In the United Statea it la a title rectors of St．John＇a and St．Panl＇s．In Germany rector ia the title of the bead of a higher achool；the chief officer of a univeratty is atyled rector magnificus or，when the pridce of the country is the titular head，rector magnificentissimus．
The rector．．．in the first inatance waa head of the 14aculty of arta．．It was not until the middde of the 14th century that the rector became the head of the col－
lective univeraity［of Paris］．
Encyc．Brit．，XX1II．835．
6．The presiding efficer or chairman of certain gilds aud asseciations．
Many artista．．as rectora repreaented the greater and the clty government［of Siena］．
Lay rector，In the Ch．of Eng．，a layman who recelvea and －Missionary rector，in the Rom．Caih．Ch，a prieat

## rector

appolnted by the bishop to certain parishes In Englsnd, tor of a Board of Trustees, the preaiding officer.
rectorage (rek tor-aj), n. [OF. rectorage, , rector

+ agc.] A rector's benefice. Compare vicarage. Sic pastoris wyll be weill conteat
Nor hes sum the fer les rent,
Or Rector for his
Lauder, Dewtle of Kyngia (E. E. T. S.) i. 326 rectoral (rek'to1-al), a. [<F.rcctaral =Sp. rec toral, < ML. *rectöralis, < L. r.cctar, a rector': see rector.] Same as rectarial. Blachstone.
rectorate (rek'tol'-āt), n. and $a$. [< F. rectorat $=$ Sp. rectarada $=\mathrm{Pg}$. reitarada $=\mathrm{It}$. rettorata, $<\mathrm{ML}$. rectaratus, the office of a rector, $<\mathrm{L}$. rector, a rectol: see rector.] I. $n$. The office or rank of rector; the period of incumbency of a rector.
Hia two rectorates in our clty, from 1829 to 1845, saw the beginuing of a succeasful revolt against the leaderahip of
II. a. Same as rectorial.

Hia very instructive rectorate sddress on The Backwardness of the Ancienta in Natural Science.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 263.
rectoress, rectress (rek'tor-es, -tres), $n$. [<rector + ess.] 1. A female rector or ruler; a governess. [Rare.]

Be thou alona the rect'ress of thla iala,
With all the titles I can the enstile.
With all the titles I can thee enstile.
Drayton, Legend of Mistilda, st. 39. Great mother Fortune, queen of human state, B. Jons
2. A rector's wife. [Humorous.]

In this way the worthy Rectoress consoled beraelt
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xiviii. Alse rectrix.
rectorial (rek-tō'ri-al), a. [<rector + - ial. $]$ of or pertaining to a rector or a rectory,-Rectoof corn, hay, and wood. Also great tithes.
The tlthes of many thinga, sa wood in partlcular, are in some parishea rectoriol, and iusone vicarial tithes.
Blackstone, Com., I. xi.
rectorship (rek'tor-ship), u. [<rcctar + -ship.] 1. The office or lauk of a rector.-2†. Rule; direction; guidauce.

> Why, had your hodiea No heart anong you? or had you tonguea to cry Against the rectorship of Judgement? Shak., Cor., il. 3.213.
rectory (rek'tor-i), $n . ;$ pl. rcetorics $(-i z) .[<\mathrm{OF}$. rectorie $=$ Sp. rectoria $=\mathrm{Pg}$. reitaria $=\mathrm{It}$. ret-
toria, $\langle\mathrm{ML}$. rectaria, the office or rank of a rector, 〈L. rector, a rector': see rector.] 1. A parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living, with all its rights, tithes, and glebes.-2. A rector's mansion or parsonage-house.
The Rectory waa on the other alde of the river, close to the church, of whlch it was the fitting companion.
George Eliot, Felix Iloit, xxiil. rectoscope (rek'tō-skōp), $n$. [<NL. rectum, lectum, + Gr. бколєiv, view.] A speculum used for rectal examination.
rectostenosis (rek"tō-stē-nō'sis), n. [NL., < rectum (see rectum) +Gr . бтévшoıs, stricture: see stenasis.] Stricture of the rectum.
rectotomy (rek-tot'ō-mi), n. [<NL. rectum, rectum, + Gr. -тоиіа, < тと́ $\mu \nu \varepsilon \iota v$, таиєiv, cut.] The operation for dividing a rectal stricture. recto-urethral (rek"tō-ū-r'éthral), a. Pertaining to the rectum and to the uretlira: as, the recto-urethral space (a vertical triangular interval between the membranous urethra above and the rectum below, with the apex at the prostate gland).-Recto-urethral istula, a fistula recto-uterine (rek-tō-ū'terin), $a$.
recto-uterine (rek-to-u te-rin), $a$. Of or belonging to the rectum and the uterus.-Rectoneum passing one on each aide from the rectum to the posterior upper aurface of the uterns, forming the lateral walls of the rectovaglnal pouch.- Recto-uterine fossa, the space letween the uterus ind the rectum above the borders of the recto-uterlne folds. Recto-uterine pouch. See pouch.
rectovaginal (rek-tō-vaj'i-nal), $a$. Of or belonging to the rectum and the vagina.-RectoVaginal fistula, s fistulous opening between the rectum
snd the vagina.- Rectovaginal hernia. Same as ree-locele.-Rectovaginal pouch. See pouch.-Rectovaginal septum, the tisaues aeparating the rectum and the vagins.
rectovesical (rek-tō-ves'i-kal), ct. [<NL. rcetum + E. evsical.] Of or belonging to the rectum and the bladder.-Rectovesical fascia. Seefascia. -Rectovesical folds, the posterlor falae ligamenta of der and the rectum in the male. Also called semilunar peritoneum lying betwecn the bladder and the rectum.Rectovesical pouch. see pouch.
rectress, $n$. See rectoress. rectrices, $n$. Plural of rectrix.
rectricial (rek-trish'al), a. [<NL. rectrix (rce-tric-), a tail-feather" (see rectrix), + -ial.] Of or pertaining to rectrices.
rectrix (rek'triks), $n . ;$ pl, rectrices (rek-tri'sēz) [< L. rectrix, directress, governess, mistress, fem. of rector, ruler, gevernor : sce rector.] 1. Same as rectoress.

## A late queen rectrix prudently commanded.

2. In ornith, a tail-feather; one of the or large quill-feathers of a bird's tail: so called from its use in directing or steering the course of a bird in flight, like a rudder. The rectrices are comparable to the slmillar large filght-feathers of the whig, called remiges. In the Saururex, or Jurasalc birds with long llzard-jike bony tail, the rectrices are bl. aerlally or distichously arranged in a row on each alde of
the caudsl vertebree In all modern blrds they are set the caudsl vertebres. In all modern blrds they sre set together in a fan-like manner upon the pygostyle. (See
Eurhividura.) In a few. Uirds they are rudimentary as In greles. The most frequent number by far is twelve which prevaila (with few snomalouz exceptlons) throughwhich prevails (with few snomalous exceptlons) throughourds of different ordera. In many plcarlan blrds the number is ten ; in a very few eight. In various waterblrds the rectrices rua up to higher numbers, twenty-four being prabably the maximum. Thers is normslly always an even number, these feathers being paired. In size, shape, and texture they are endlessly varied, givlog rise
 rectum $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg. recta $=\mathrm{It}$. retto, $\langle$ NL. rectum, abbr. of L. rectum intestinum, the straight intestine: rectum, neut. of rcetus, straight: see right.] In anat. and zoäl., a terminal section of the intestine, ending in the anus: so called from its comparatively straight course in man; the lower bowel: more fully called intcstinum rectum. In man the rectum is the continustion of the
sigmoid flexure of the colon, beglinnlug about opposite thie
promontory of the sacrum, a little to the left slde, snd ruopromontory of the sacrum, a little to the left slde, snd ruaning through the pelvis to the anua. It is aupported by a proper duplicatlon of perltooeum, the mesorectum, and other fascla. Its structure includes well-developed longl-
tudinal and clrcular muscular fibers the latter being aggregated into a atout internal aphlncter muscle near the lower end. In snlmals whoae colon has no specisl sigmold flexure there is no diatlnction of a rectum from the rest of the large inteatine; snd the term spplies only to any given or taken terminal section of the bowel, of whatever charscter. In mammala above monotremes the rectum ia entirely ghut off from the urogenitsl organa, ending in a distinct anua; but in moat animala it ends in a cloaca com-
mon to the digeative and urogenital systema. The rectum montives the refuse of digestion, and retaina the fecea until volded. See cuta under intestine, peritoneum, I $u$ ulmonata, Pycrogonida, Appendicularia, and Blattida.-Columns ectus (rek'tus), n.; pl. recti (-ti). [NL., abbr. of L. rectus musculus, straight muscle: rectus, straight: see right.] In anat., one of several muscles so called from the straightness of their course, either in their own axis or in the axis of the body or part where they lie.- Recti capitis, five paira of amall musclea, the antleus major and mlnor, posticus major and minor, and the lateralis, ali arialng from the lower part of the occipital bona and iuserted into the transverse processes of tha upper cervical vertebree---Rectus abdominis internus, the atralght muacle of the abdomen, in the middle line in front, mostly inclosed in an aponeurotic aheath formed by the tendona of other abdominal muscles, asually intersected by seversl transverse tendona, and extending from the publa to the sternum, in some animals to the top of the sternum. - Rectus femoris, the snterior part of the quadriceps extensor. It is a fusiorm, blpennate muscle, ariaing by two heads from the ilium, snd finserted into the baae of the patella. See
cut undermusclet.-Rectus lateralis, the lateral straigbt cut under musclel-Rectus lateralis, the lateral straigbt muscee of the head, arising irom the tranaverse procesa of ital.--Rectus medialis oculi Same ss rectus oculi inter. mus.- Rectus oculi externus, inferior, internus, sumuacle of the eyeball, turning the ward, inward, or upwsrd. See cut pander eyebatt. - Rectus sternalif, in man, sn occasional glip lying length wiae upon the aternum, representing the prolongation upWard of the rectus abdominis externua, as ia normal in sllp, simiiar to the last, but lying, deep-seated, accupposed to represent the contloastlon upward of the rectus sbdominia internas.
recubant (rek' ppr. of rccubare, lie back: see rccubation.] Lying down; reclining; recumbent.
recubation (rek-ū-bā'shon), n. [<L. recubare, pp. recubatus, lie upon the back, lie back, recline: see recumbent.] The act of lying down or reclining. [Rare.]

The French and Italian tranalations, expreasing neither position of aession or recubation, do only say thas he placed
hlmaell at the table. Sir $T$. Broune, Vulg. Err., v, 6 . recueil (ré-kèy'), $n$. [F., a collection: see rccute ${ }^{2}$. A collection of writings.
recuilet, $v$. and $n$. An obsolete form of recoit ${ }^{1}$. recuilementf, $n$. An obsolete form of recoilment.

## recuperative

recule ${ }^{2} t, v$. and $n$. An obsolete form of recaill. recule ${ }^{2}$, $n$. [ME., also recuyell, < OF. recueil, F. recueil, a collection, < recucillir, collect: see recallect.] A collection of writings; a book or pamphlet. Caxton; Hallixell.
recultivate (rê-kul'ti-vāt), $v, t . \quad[\langle r c-+c u l t i-$ vate. Cf. OF recultiver, recultivate.] To cultivate anew.
recultivation (rē-kul-ti-vā'shon), $n$. [< recultirate + -ion.] The act of cultivating anew, or the state of being cultivated anew.
recumb $\dagger$ (reè-kum ${ }^{\prime}$ ), v.i. [< L. recumbere, lie back, recline: see recumbent.] To recline; lean; repose.
Tha king makes an overture of pardon and favour unto you, upon conditlon that any one of you will recumbe, rest, lean upon, or roll himself upon the person of his son. $\begin{gathered}\text { barrow, Works, II. iv. }\end{gathered}$
recumbence (rē-kum'bens), $n$. [< recumben $\langle t$ ) $+-c e$.$] Same as recumbency.$

## and salvation.

Lord North, Light to Parsdise pation
recumbency bence (see-cy).] 1. The state of being recumbent ; the posture of reclining, leaning, or lying. But relaxstion of the languld frame
By soft recumbency ol outatretched
By soft recumbency of outatretched
Was bliss reserved for happier days.
2. Rest; repose; idleness.

When the mind has been once habituated to thia lazy recumbency snd satisisction, . . . it is in danger to reat
Locke.
satisfied there
3. The act of reposing or resting in confidence. Thera sre yet others [Christians] who hope to be asved y bare act of recumbency on the merita of Christ.
p. Atterbury, Sermoos, II. xiv.
recumbent (rē̄-kum'bent), a. [< L. rcoumben $(t) s$, ppr. of recumbëre, lie back, recline, $<$ ing; reclining.
The Roman recunbent . . . posture in eating was latro-
duced after the first Punic war. $\begin{gathered}\text { Arbuthnot, Anclent Coins, p. } 184 .\end{gathered}$
2. Reposing; inactive; idle; listless.

What amooth emollients in theology
Recumbent virtue's downy doctorg preach !
Youny, Nlght Thoughts, iv. 644.
3. In zoöl. and bot., noting a part that leans or reposes upon anything.-Recumbent hairs, in entom., lairs that lie partly sgainst the surface, but are not preased close to it.
recumbently (rẹ̃-kum'bent-li), $a d v$. In a recumbent manner or posfure.
recuperability (reē-kū"pe-ra-bil'i-ti), n. [< recupcrable + -ity (see -öility).] Ability to recuperate; power of recuperation. [Rare.]
A state of almost phyaiological recuperaraity.
Alien. and Neurol., VII. 463.
recuperable (rē̄-kū'pe-ra-bl), a. [< ME. recuperable, $\langle$ OF.' rccuperable $=\mathrm{Sp}$. recuperable $=$ Pg. recuperavel, < ML. *recuperabilis, < L. reсuperare, recover, recuperate: see recuperate, recarcr ${ }^{2}$. Cf. recaverable.] Recoverable; that may be regained.

And hard it ia to ravysahe s treasour
Which of nature is not recuperable. $\begin{gathered}\text { Lydgate, The Tragedie }\end{gathered}$
Therfore, if thou yet by counsaile srte recuperable
Flee thou from idleneaze and alway he stable.
Sir T. Etyot, The Governour, 1. 13.
recuperate (rē-kū'pe-rāt), $v$; pret. and pp. rccuperated, ppr. rccuperating. [< L. recuperatus, pp . of recuperare, reciperare ( $\rangle \mathrm{It}$. recuperare $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg. recuperar $=\mathrm{F}$. récupèrer), get again, regain, recover, revive, restore, ML. also intr., revive, convalesce, recover: see recover ${ }^{2}$, the older form in E.] I. trans. 1. To recover; regain: as, to recuperate one's health or spirits. -2. To recoup. [Rare.]
More commonly he [the sgent] paid a fixed sum to the clergyman, and recuperated himaelf by a grindlng tyranny
of the tenants.
Lecky, Eug. in 18th Cent., xvi.
II. intrans. To recover; regain strength or bealth. [U. S.]
recuperation (rẹ̄-kū-pe-rā'shọn), n. [< OF.recuperation, F . récupération $\rightleftharpoons \mathrm{S}$. recuperacion $=$ Pg. recuperaçãa $=\mathrm{It}$. recuperazione, $\langle\mathrm{L}$. rccuperatio( $n-$ ), a getting back, regaining, recovery, < recuperare, pp. recuperatus, regain, recover: see recupercte and recover${ }^{2}$.] 1. Recovery, as of something lost.
The reproduction or recuperation of the same thing that 2. Specifically, recovery of strength or health. recuperative (rēe-kū'pe-rậ-tiv), a. $[=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. rccupcrativa, < L. recupcratirns, recoverable, < cover ${ }^{2}$ and recuperatc.] Tending to recovery;

## recuperative

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pertaining to recovery，especially of strength recurelesst（rê̄－kūr＇les），a．［＜ME．rekourles； or health．
The acasons being in turn recuperative，io even the
rosts of winter impart virtues that pass into sumner， preserving the mind＇s vigor and fertility during tine reign of the dog－star．A．B．Alcott，Tabie－Talk，p．68．
recuperator（ree．kū＇pę－rā－tọr），u．［＝Sp．Pg．r．c－ cuperador，\＆L．rcuperator，a recoverer，＜re cuperare，pp．rccupcratus，recover：see rccuper ate．］1．One who or that which recuperates or recovers．－2．That part of the Ponsard fur－ nace which answers the same purpose as the regenerator of the Siemens regeneration fur－ nace．See regencrator．
recuperatory（rṑ－kūpẹ－rạa－tộ－ri），a．［＝Sp．Pg． rcuperatorio，＜L．recuperatorius，＜recuperator； a recoverer，＜recupcrare，pp．recuperatus，re－ cover：see rccuperate．］Same as recuperative． Bailey．
recur（rē－kér＇），v．i．；pret．and pp．rccurred，ppr． ecurring． OF ．recourer，recorir，recourre recourir，F．recourir $=$ Pr．recorre $=$ Cat．recorrer ＝Sp．recurrir $=$ Pg．recorrer $=$ It．ricorrere， + currere，run ：see current ${ }^{1}$ ．］1．To go or come back；return：literally or figuratively．
When the fear of Popery was over，the Torles recurred
And Fsncy csme and at her pillow sst，
And chacd away the stiil－recurring gnat
Tennyson，Three Sonnets to a Coquette，i．
2．To return in thought or recollection．
He ．．．had recelved a liberal education at \＆charity school，snd was spt to recur to the days of his muftin－cap
aod leathera．
Barham，Ingoideby Legends，I．25．
3．To return to the thought or mind．
When any word has been uaed to sigolly an idea，that old idea will recur in tha mind when the word is heard． Watts，Logic，1．vi．§ 3 ．

## Acted crime， veniai fauit

Or aeeming－genial veniai fauit，
Recurring snd suggesting atill．
Tennyson，will
4．To resort；have recourse ；turn for aid．
For it his grace were minded，or would intend to do a thing inlquas or unjust，there were no
the pope＇s holiness for doing thereof．

Bp．Burnet，Records，I．li．，No． 22. 5．To occur again or be repeated at stated in－ tervals，or according to some rule．
Food，aleep，amusement recur in unform succession． In voicanic archipeiagoa ．．the greater eruptions usualiy recur only after long intervals．
Darwin，Geol．Observatloas，i． 144. recure ${ }^{1} \dagger$（rë－kūr＇），v．［＜ME．recuren，$\angle \mathrm{OF}$. re－ curer，＜L．recurare，restore by taking care of， make whole again，cure，also take care of，pre－ pare carefully，＜re－，again，＋curare，care，cure： see cure，$v$ ．The verb was partly confused with recure ${ }^{2}$ ，ME．recouron，a form of recoveren，re－ cover：see recure ${ }^{2}$ ，recover ${ }^{2}$ ．］I．trans．To cure again ；cure；heal．

Which［ills］to recure，wa hesrtily solicit
Your gracious self to take on you the charge
And kingly government of thla your iand
Shak．，RJch．III．，Iii．7． 130.
Jarmmannus，a Faithfull Bishop，who with other his fei－ low Labourera，by sound Boctrin and gentle dealing，soon recur＇d them［the Eaat．Saxons］of thir second relapa．

II．intrans．To recover；get well．
Rabert Lauerawns is wele ameadyd，and I hope xall re－ recure ${ }^{\mathrm{I}}$（rē－kūr $\mathrm{r}^{\prime}$ ），n．［＜ME．recure；くrссure ${ }^{2}$ ， partly＜recure1，v．］Recovery．

Recure to fynde of myn adversite．
Lydgate，Complsint of s Lover＇s Life，1． 681. Hsd she been my danghter，
My care could not be greater than it shali be
recure ${ }^{2} \dagger($ rē－kūr $), v, t$ ．［Early mod．E．also re－ coure；〈ME．recuren，recouren，var．of recoveren， recover：see rccover ${ }^{2}$ ．］To recover；get again．

Fredom of kynda so lost hath he
That never may recured be．
Rom．of the Rose，1， 4920.
But iiector fyrat，of atrength most assured，
Iydgate，Troye（1555），sig．P，v．（Halliwell．）
For aometimes Paridell sud Blandamour
Tha hetter ilad，and bet se othera back
Spenser，F．Q．，IV．ix． 25.
recurefult（reē－kūr＇fül），$\quad$ ．$[\langle$ rccure $I+-f u l]$. Curative；healing．

Let min forever hicie this ataine of beauty
With this recureful naske． Chapman，Gentleman Usher，v． 1.

## rccu•cl＋－lcss．］Incapable of recovery or

 remedy；incurable．Ye sra to biame to actte yowre hert so 80re，
Sethyn that ye wote that hyt［ys］rekeurles．
MIS．Cantab．Fi．i．6，f．14．（Ialliwell．） My recureless sore

G．Ferrars．
＇Iis foolish to bewsil recureless things．
Greene，James the Fourth，il．
recurelesslyt（rẹ－kūr＇les－li），adv．So as not to be cured．
Recurelesly wounded with his own weapons．
（Works，ed．Dyce，Int．，p．xxvi．）． recurrence（rọ－kur＇ens），n．［＝F．récurrence； as rccurren $(t)+-c c$.$] 1．The act of recurring，$ or the state of being recurrent；return．
Atavism，whlch is the name given to the recurrence of ancestral trafts，is proved by many and varied facta． H．Spencer，Pria．of Bioi．，§ 83.
2．Resort；the having recourse．
In the use of this，as of every kind of alleviation，I shall Insensibly go on from s rare to a frequent recurrence to the dangeroua preparations．
recurrency（rē－kur＇en－si），$n$ ．［As recurrence （see－cy）．］Same as recurrence．Bailey．
recurrent（rē－kur＇ent），a．and $n$ ．［＜OF＇．recur－ rent， F ．récurrent $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．recurrente $=\mathrm{It}$ ．ricorrente， ＜L．recurren $(t-) s$ ，ppr．of recurrere，run back， return，recur：see recur．］I．a．1．Recurring； returning from time to time；reappearing；re－ peated：as，recurrent pains of a disease．Prof． Blackie．
The music would aweil out agaln，like chlmes borne on－ ward by s recurrent breeze．

George Eliot，Mill on the Floss，v．I． Nature，wlith all her chsnges，is secure in certain nobie
recurrent typea． 2．In crystal．，noting a crystal which exhibits an oscillatory combination of $t$ wo sets of planes． See oscillatory．－3．In anat．，turned back in its course，and running in a direction the opposite of its former one：specifically noting the infe－ rior laryngeal branch of the pneumogastric． See the following phrases．－4．In entom．，turn－ ing back toward the base：as，a recurrent pro－ cess．－Posterior interosseous recurrent artery，a branch of the posterior in theaseous artery which gives off branches in the region of the oiecranon which anaatomose
with the superior profunds，posterior ulnar recurrent and rsdial recurrent srteries．－Radial recurrent artery See radial．－Recurrent arteries of the deep palmar arch，branches which pass from the upper aide of the pai－ mar srch and anastomose with branches of the anterior carpal arch．－Recurrent branch of the ophthalmic nerve，s smsili brsnch arising near the Gssserisn gan gifon，and runining backward scross the fourth nerve to be
distributed in the tentorium．－Recurrent fever．See distributed in the tentorium．－Recurrent fever．See dle－cell sarcoma．See sarcoma．－Recurrent laryngeal． See laryngeal．－Recurrent mania．Sama as periodical mania．－Recurrent nerve．Same as meningeal nerve （which aee，under nerve）．Recurrent nerve of the in－ ferior maxillary，a branch from the inferior maxiliary ss it passes through the foramen ovale，whlch passea bsck into the skuli through the foramen spinosum，giv－ ing rise to two branchea，one golng to the great wing of tha sphenold，the other to the mastold cells．－Recur－ rent nerve of the superior maxillary，a branch giv－
en off from tha auperior maxillary near its origin，which en off irom the auperior maxillary near its origin，which passea to the durs inater snd midac meningesi artery． which is mora or leas turned toward the base of the wing in a direction contrary to the nervure from which it arises．Many of theso recurrent nervures sra distin－ guished．（b）A vein of the wing which，siter running to－ ward the spex，is bent or curved bsck toward the base，as in many Coleoptera．－Recurrent pulse．See pulse1．－ Recurrent radial artery，an artery which arises irom snterior terminail branch of the superior profunda．－Re－ current sensibility，the sensibility manifested by the sinterior root of a spinal nerve．This is duo to fibcra de－ rived from the poaterlor root．－Recurrent tibial ar－ teries．（a）The posterior，arising near tha perforation of the interosseous membrane，snd anastomosing with the lower articulsr popliteal srteries．（b）The anterior，s lsrger brauch，arising just behind tha perioration of the Inter－ osseoua membrane，and snastomosing with the iower ar－ Hies．（ $\alpha$ ）The anterior，arising from the upper part of the uinar，and joining the ansstomntic branch of the brachial． （b）The posterior，arising s litile lower than the anterior （though they often have s common origin），and communi－ cating with the inferior profunda，the anastomotic，and posterior interosacous recurrent．
II．n．Any recurrent nerve or artery．
recurrently（rẹ．kur＇ent－li），adt．In a recurrent mannel；with recurrence．
For a long time I ind under obaervation a middie－aged mented by this parasite

B．W．Richardson，Preventive Jedicine，p． 568.
recurring（rē－ke̊＇ing），p．a．Returning again． －Recurring continued fraction，See continued frac

Recurring series，in olg．，a series in which the coemcientain number of the preceding coefficients aceord－ ing to some fuvariable lsw．Thus，$\alpha+b x+(\alpha+b) x^{2}+$

## recusance

$(\alpha+2 b) x^{3}+(2 \alpha+3 b) x^{4}+(3 a+5 b) x^{4}+\ldots$ is a recuring
series．- Recurring utterances，s form of aphssa i： which the patient can repeat oniy the word iast uttered when taken 111.
recursant（rë－kėr＇sant），a．［＜L．recursan（ $t$－）$s_{\text {，}}$ ppr．of recursure，run or hasten back，come back，return，recur，freq．af recurrcre，run back， recur：see rccur．］In her．，turned in a way coll－ trary to the usual position，or with the buck displayed instead of the front．Thus，an eagle recursant shows the back of the bird witl the wings crossed．－Displayed recursant．San dis played．
recursion（rẹ－kėr＇shon），$n$ ．［＜L．recursio（n－）， a running back，return，〈rccurrere，pp．recursus， run back，return：see rccur．］Return．［Rare．］
When the receiver wss fuli of alr，the inciuded pendu um continued itarecursions about fifteen minutes

Boyle，Works，I． 61
recurvant（reē－kèr＇vant），$a$ ．［＜L．recurvan（ $t$－）$s$ ， ppr．of recuriare，bend or curve backward，tuln back：see recurve．］In her．，of a serpent，coiled up，witl the head projecting from the folds； bowed－embowed．
recurvate（rō－kėr＇vāt），v．$t$ ．［＜L．recurvatus， pp．of recurvare，bend backward，curve back see recurve．］Same as recurve．Imp．Dict． recurvate（rë̀－kèr＇vāt），$a$ ．［＜L．recurvatus，pp．： see recurvate，$v$ ．］In bot．and zoöl．，recurved． recurvation（rē－kèr－vā＇shon），$n$ ．［＜recurvate + －ion．］The act or precess of recurving；the state of being curved up or back：opposed to decurvation：as，the recurvation of a bird＇s bill． Also recurvature，recurvity．
By serpentins and trumpet recurvation，it［the wind－ plpe\} asceudeth sgain into tha neck.
Sir T．Browne，Vulg．Err．，1ii． 27. recurvature（rẹ̈－kèr＇vă．－tūr），$n$ ．［＜recurvate + －ure．］Same as recurvation．
ecurve（rē－kèrv＇），v．［＝OF．vecorbcr，vecurber， recourber，${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{F}$. recourber $=\mathrm{Pr} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．vecurvar，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ． recurvare，bend or curve backward，turn up or back，＜re－，back，＋curvare，curve：see curve， v．］I．trans．To curve back；turn backward． Also recurvate．

II．intrans．To be recurved．
ecurved（rẹ̃－kèrvd＇），p．a．1．In bot．，curved back or downward：as，a rccurved leaf，petal， etc．－2．In zoöl．，bent upward：the opposite of decurved：as，the recurved beak of the avoset． recurviroster（r＇ē－kèr－vi－ros＇tèr），n．［＜NL．re－ curvirostrus，＜L．recurvus，bent or curved back， crooked（see recurvous），＋rostrum，beak，bill： see rostrum．］A bird of the genus Recurviros－ tra；an avoset．
Recurvirostra（rē̄－ker－vi－ros＇trạ̈），n．［NL．， fem．of recurvirostrus：see recüviroster．］A genus of precocial limicoline grallatorial birds， type of the family Recurvirostridx，having a long and very slender depressed and recurved bill，extremely long slemder legs，and four toes， the three front ones of which are webbed；the avosets．The body is depressed，and the under parts are ciothed with thick plumage iike a duck＇s，so that the birds awin with ease by means of their webbed feet．See avosel．Aiso calied Avocette．
recurvirostral（rēe－kèr－vi－ros＇tral），a．［As recur－ viroster + －al．］Having a recurved bill，as an avoset；belonging to the genus Recurvirostra； pertaining to a recurviroster．
Recurvirostridæ（rẹ－kér－vi－ros＇tri－dē），n．$p l$ ． ［NL．，＜Recurvirostra＋－idx．］A family of wading birds with long and slender bill and legs，typified by the genus Recurvirostra，and divided into the Recurvirostrin：and Himanto－ podinæ；the avosets and stilts．
Recurvirostrinæ（rèe－kėr／vi－ros－tri＇nē），n．pl． ［NL．，＜Rccurvirostra＋－inæ．］A subfamily of Recurvirostridx，having the characters of the genus Recurvirostra，as distinguished from those of Himantopus，and including only the avosets．
recurvity（rẹ－kėr＇vị－ti），n．［＜L．recurvus，bent back（see recurvous），＋－ity．］Same as recurva－ tion．Bailey．
recurvo－patent（rē－kẻr＇vō－pat＂ent），$a$［＜L．re－ curvus，bent back，＋paten $(t-) s$ ，open，spread－ ing：see patent 1 ．］In bot．，bent back and spread－ ing．
ecurvous（rēekèr＇vus），a．$[=$ Pg．rocurro $=$ It．ricurvo，＜L．recurvus，bent or curved back，＜ re－，back，＋curvus，curve：see curic．］Bent backward．
recusance（rek＇$\overline{\mathrm{j}}-\mathrm{zan} \mathrm{n}), n . \quad[\langle$ rccusan $(t)+-c e]$. Same as rccusancy．
The parlisment now passed lawa prohlhiting Catholic sunday，and imposing a ilne of oue shining，payabie each Sunday，for recusance．IF．S．Gregg，Irisỉ Hist．Ior Eng．Readera，p． 54.
recusancy
recusancy（rek＇ū－zan－si），n．［As recusance（see －cy）．］1．Obstinate refusal or opposition．
It is not a recusancy，for I would come；but it is an ex－ Donne，Devotiona，III．，Expostulstion． If any one，or two，or ten，or twenty members of con－ greas ahould msnifest symptema of recusancy，．o．the
welrd sistera of ambitions hearta ahall play belore their eyes images of foreign missions，and departmenta，and
benches of juatice．
R．Choate，Addressea，p． 339 ． 2．The state of being a recusant．
The pspists made no acruple of coming to our churches； bryo．

Jer ao Tuych as a chriaom，not an em－
There ia aloo an inferlor spectes of recusancy（refuaing to make the declaration against popery enjoined by stat－ ute $30 \mathrm{Csr} . \mathrm{M}$. st．2，when tendered by the proper magis－
trate）．
Blacketone，Com．， 1 V ．iv，
We ahall aee that mere yecusancy was first msde punish－ able，later on In the reign，by the Second Act for Unifor－ mity of Edward

R．T．Dixon，Hist．Church of Eng．，xv．，note．
3．The tenets of the recusants，or adherence to those tenets．
The penalties of recusancy were particularly hard upoun women，who ．．．adhered longer to the old religion than
the other aex．
Hallam，Const．Hiat．，vii．，note． recusant（rek＇ $\mathrm{u}-z a n t$ or reè－kū＇zant），$a$ ．and $n$ ． ［＜OF．recusanti，Fi．récusant $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．Pg．rccusante $=\mathrm{It}$ ．ricusante，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．recusan（ $(t-) s$ ，ppr．of recu－ sare，reject，object：see recuse．］1．a．Obsti－ nate in refusal；specifically，in Eng．hist，re－ fusing to attend divine service in Anglican churches，or to acknowledge the ecclesiastical supremacy of the crown．

No recusant lord might have a vote in passing that act．
II．n．1．One obstinate in refusing；one who will not conform to general opinion or practice． The last rebelliona recusants among the family of ns－
De Quincey． He that would not take the oath should be executed，
though nnarmed and the recusants were shot on the though nnarmed；and the recusants were shot on the rosds，．．．or aa they stood in prayer． Bancrofl，Hist．U．S．，II． $411 .^{\text {I }}$ 2．Specifically，in Eng．hist．，one who refused to attend divine worship in Anglican churches， or to acknowledge the ecclesiastical supremacy of the crown．Heavy penalties were inflicted on such persons，but they pressed far more lightly on the simple recnaant，the chief object being to aecure nstional nnity and loysity to the crown，in oppopition to papal excom－ munications．Which declared british aubjects absolved governnient．The name recusan！，though legally applied to both Protestantz and Ronlan Catholica，was in general given eapecially to the latter．
Aa well those restrained．as generally all the pa－
pists in this kingdom，not any of them did refuse to come pists in this kingdom，not aoy of them did refuse to come laws establiahed．And thus they all continued，not sny one refusing to come to our churchea，during the first ten years of her Majesty＇s［Oueen Elizabeth＇sl government． Cornwallis，Bedingfteld，and Silyarde were the first recct－ gants，they absolntely गefosing to come to our churches．
And untll they in that sort begsn，the name of recueant And untll they in that sort beg
wss never heard of amongst us．
Sir Edward Coke［in 1607］，in
wss never heard of amongst us．
Sir Edward Coke［in 1607］，in Blunt，Annotated Book of
［Common Prayer，p． 24.
recusation（rek－ū－zā＇shon），$n$ ．［＜OF．recusation， F．récusation $=$ Pr．recusation $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．recusacion $=$ Pg．recusac̃ão $=\mathrm{It}$ ．ricusazionc，$<\mathrm{L}$ ．recusa－ tio（ $n-$ ），a declining，refusal，objection，protest， also nausea，rejection，くrecusarc，pp．recusatus，
object，decline，reject：see recuse．］In law， object，dechine，reject：see recuse．］In law， for cause to a judge or arbitrator，or to an ex－ pert appointed by a court；also，the objection or challenge so preseuted．
He［Bonner］，to deface his Authority（as he thought）， did also then exhibit in writing a Recusation of the Sec－
retaries Judgment agaioat him． recusative（rē̄－kū＇zạ̄－tiv），a．［＜recuse＋－ative．］ Tending or prone to recuse or refuse；refusing； denying；negative．［Rare．］
The sct of the will produces material and permanent eventr；is acquiaitive and effiective，or recusative and
deatructive，otherwise than it is in any other faculties． Jer．Taylor，Rule of Conscience，IV．i． 1.
 ${ }_{\mathrm{Sp}}^{\mathrm{pp}}$ ．Pecusing． Pg ．recusar $=\mathrm{It}$ ．ricusare，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．recusare， Sp．Pg．recusar $=$ It．ricusare，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．recusare， plead in defense，く re－，back，+ causa，a cause： see cause．Cf．accuse．］To refuse；reject； specifically，in law，to reject or challenge（a judge or juror）as disqualified to act．
Yet she［the queen］nevertheless peraisting in her for－ mer wilfulness and in her Appeat，which also by the aaid the Court．Bp，Burnet，Records，1．1i．，No 28

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A judge may procced notwithstanding my sppeal，un－
esa I reeure him as a suspected judge．Aylife，Harergon． recussion（rêe－kush＇on），$n$ ．［＜L．recutere，pp．re－ eussus，strike back，beat back，etc．，く re－，back， + quaterc，strike，shake：see quash1．Cf．con－ cussion，discussion，percussion．］The act of beat ing back．Bailey．
red（red），$a$ ．and $n$ ．［＜ME．red，recd，redc，ear－ ād read，reod，＜AS．reád＝OS．rôd＝OFries． $a j=\mathrm{D}$. rool $=\mathrm{MLG}$. rōt，LG． rod $=\mathrm{OHG}$ MHG．rot，G．rot，roth＝Icel．rauthr＝Sw．Dan． rod $=$ Goth．rauths（raud－），red；cf．AS．reód （＝Icel．rjódlir），red，rud，rudu，redness（see mufl）；＜AS．rcólan，make red，kill，＝Icel．rjō－ dha（pret．raur $h$ ），redden（see redl，v．）；akin to L．ruber（ rubr－，for ruthr－，＝Gr．epubpós），red， rufus，red，rubidus，dark－red，rubere，turn red， blush，rubicundus，red，reddish，russus，reddish， rutilus，reddish，robigo，rust，etc．；Gr．épetpós， red，épevoos，redness，epevtriv，redden；Ir．Gael． ruadh $=$ W．rhudd，red；OBulg．rŭdrü，red，rü－ dicti，blush，etc．，ruda，metal，etc．，$=$ Bohem． Pol．ruda，ore，rust，mildew，etc．，＝Russ．ruda， ore，mineral，a mine，blood，etc．；Lith．rudas， rusvas，red－brown，raúdas，raudónas，red，raudd̀， red color；Skt．rudhira，red，blood，rohita（for ＊rodhita），red．From the E．root，besides red－ den，reddish，etc．，are derived rud，ruddle，rud－ doch，ruddy，rust，etc．；from the L．are derived E．ruby，rubcscent，rubric，rubicund，rufous，rus－ sct，rutilate，ratilant；from the Gr．are Erythrea， erythric，etc．Red，like lead ${ }^{2}$（led），with which it is phonetically parallel，had in ME．a long vowel，which has become shortened．The long vowel remains，however，in the surnames Read， Reade，Recd，Reid，which represent old forms of the adj．，and the existence of which as sur－ names explains the almost total absence of the expected surname Red，parallel to Black，Brown， White，etc．As a noun，cf．ME．rede，redness，$=$ OHG．rōtī，G．röthe，redness，red；from the adj．］ I．a．1．Of a bright，warm color resembling that of blood or of the highest part of the pri－ mary rainbow．See II．

Dropea rede as ripe cherrees，
That fro hia feaalie gan lave
$\operatorname{Holy} \operatorname{Rood}(\mathbf{E}$. ．E．T．S．），p． 217.
The ladye bluahed scarlette redde，

Your colour，I warrant you，ta ss red es an．181）．
2．Ultra－radical；revolutionary；violent：from the use of a red flag as a revolutionary em－ blem：as，a red republican．

Ev＇n tho thrice again
The red fool－fury of the Seine
Tennyson，In Memoriam，cxxvit．
The Social Democratic Federation haa degenerated into red Anarchist organization．The Nation，XLVII．450， Black－hreasted red game．See gamel．－Neitherflesh， fowl，nor good red herring，nondescript；lacking dis： neither hay nor grass．－Order of the Red Eagle．See Red admiral See admiral 5－ plish aeaweeds constituting the class Flonidex．Also known as the Rhodosporese snd Rhodospermes．See Rho－ dospermese and Alga．－Red ant，a amall ant of a red color， as Pharaoh＇s snt sind some simils species．See cut under Mononorium．－Red antimony．Same as kermesite． bart bay．See the nouna－Red hat the conand－fish， York bst，Lasiurus or Atazaph Red bat，the common New dish bst of wide distribution in North America snd ane of the most sbundsnt in eastern parta of the United States． It ia rather larger than the brown bat，Vespertilio subula－ tus，snd easily recognized by its coloration and the dense－ ly iurry interfemoral memhrane．－Red bead－vine．See
Rhynchosia．－Red bear－cat，the panda or wsh．See cut Tinynchosia．－Red bear－cat，the panda or wsh．See cut
under panda．－Red beds，a conapicuoua formation in the Rocky Mountains；；seriea of deep－red，aandy，gypsiferous strata lyling upon the Carboniferous，and geaerally conaid－ tastic snd picturesque forma－Red beech，beefwood，
birch，bird＇seeye．See the nolns－R an aggregation of capillaries forming a gland－like body．
These tufts of radiating capillaries are much localized gated as to form gland－like red bodies，the capillaries re－ uniting into larger veasels，which agaln ramify freely round the border of the red body．
$G u ̈ n t h e r$, Study of Fishes，p． 147.
Red book（a）A book containing the namea of all the
persona in the service of the state．（b）The Peerage．See perage，3．［Colloq．］the state．（b）The Peerage．See
1 ha
mate with every duckess againgt a woman who was inti－ n the Red Book．

Red Book of the Exchequer an ancient record in which are registered the namen of all the holders of lands per
shrub or low tree，Esculus Pava，of the southern United States，Its flowers are red，and ahowy in cultivation．－Red
button．Same aa red rosette，－Red cabbage，a strongly

## red

marked variety of the common cabbage，with purple or
reddish－brownheads，used chietly for picking．－Red ce－ dar．See cedar，2－Red cent，a copper cent．The cop－ per cont ia no lodger current，but the phrase red cent re－ morth in used cent．mere emphatic form of cent ：as，it is not
Every thing in New Orleans sells by dimea，bits，and picaynnes；sid as fnr copper money，I have not aeen the
first red cent．${ }^{\text {B．Taylor，in N．Y．Tribune．（Bartlett．）}}$ Red chalk，chickweed，copper，coral．See the nouna Red cock，an fncendiary fire．［Scottish Gipsies＇alang．］ Well aee if the red cock craw not in his hounie barn yard Red crab．See crab1，1．－Red Crag，the local name of a stained of the Pliacene in England．It is a dull－red iron－ taining a large number of fossila－molluscan，coralline， and manmalian remaina－aniong which list are the ele－ phant，mastodon，rhinoceroa，tapir，hog，horse，hyena，and atag．－Red cross．See cros81，and union jack（under union）． cusk．See red－cuek．－Red cypress．See Taxodium．－ Red dace．See red－dace．－Red deer，ear，elder．See
the nonns．－Red ensign，in England，the unal British flag－thst is，s plain red flag with the conton flled by the union jack．It ia naed at sea for all Britiah veasela not be． longing to the navy，but previous to 1864 was also the ape－ ctai flag of the so－called Red Squadron of the navy．－Red fever，dengue．－Red fir，a nsme of the Oregon pine，and Stanes nouits and A．magnifica of the western United of moderate economic worth．－Red flag．See $\neq 1 a 2$ ．- Red flamingo，fog，fox，game，gilthead，goose，grouper． gum See red－onum．－Red surnard，as red game．－Red suee the noung．－Red hay，mowburnt hay，in diaticc－ tion Irom green hay，or hay which has taken a moderate heat，snd from vinny or moldy hsy．Halliuell．［Prov．Eng．］ dian．heat hematite hepatization，herring，In－ ment．See ointment－Red iron ore．See iron，－Red mine，land．See the nouna－－Red lane，the throat．See nouns．－Red lead ore．Same aa crocoite．－Red see the lump－ish，magnetism，mahogany．See the nouna， Red man．Same as Red Indian．－Red manganese， mangrove，maple，marlin，meat．See the nouna， Red Marl Series．See marl1，－Red Men＇s Act，an act of dangerous weapons，and providing tor the punishment of unlawful combinstiona and conapiraciea to injure per－ ＂Re and property，designated in the act sa＂Red Men，＂ minnow，mulberry，mullet．See the nouns．－Red murrain on same as plaque on

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        A red murrain o' thy jade's tricka
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        jade's tricka ! C. fi. 1. 20
    Red nucleus，ocher，oll，orier．See the nouns－Red orpiment．Sameaa realgar．－Red owl，the reddish phase of the common gray screech－owl of the United Statea， cies，now known to be an erythriom－Red oxdd of man ganese．See manganese．－Red oxid of mercury oint－ Red perch．See perch 1 ．－Red pepper．See Capsicum．－ ptague．

Now the red pestilence atrike all trades in Rome
Red phalarope．See phalarove－Ped
Red phalarope．See phalarope．－Red pheasant，s trs－ phorus．See phosphorus，2．－Red pimpernel．See pim－ pernel，4．－Red pine．See pinel．－Red plague a forro of the plague characterized，according to the physicians of the niddle ages，by a re
back death，nnder death．

You taught me langusge，and nyy proft ou＇t
he red plague rid you ！
Shak．，Tempeat，i． 2 364．
Red pole，poppy，precipitate．See the nouna．－Red porphyry see pebbleware．－Red puccoon，See puc－ der rail4）．－Red republican，Ribbon，rosette．See the nouna－－Red rock－cod．See cod2．－Red roncador． See roncador．－Red ruffed grouse．See ruffed grouse， red sanderswood Sust．See ruat1．－Red sandalwood， red sanderswood．See the nouna．－Red sandstone wood of Pterocarmus santalinus It imparts a red color to skcohol，ether，and alkallne solutiona．It is used for coloring alcoholic liquo －Red seaweeds．same aa rea alge．－Red siver．Se －Rrod snow．See Protococcus．－Red softening，a form Red snow．See Protococcus，－Red softening，a form hy a red punctiform sppearance dne to the presence of lood．See saftening－Red sword－grass moth，Calo ee tape－Red ticer． ame as greal elixir（which gee，under－elixir tincture twin－spot carpet－moth，s British geometrid moth，Co emia ferrugata．－Red venison．See venison．－Red vi－ cothar．－Red wind．See wind 2 ．－The red chop．See the grand chop，under chop4，－To fly the red flag．See

II．$n$ ．A colorm
fin．A colormore or less resembling that of blood or the lower end of the spectrum．Red is one of the most general color－names，and embracea col－ ors ranging in hue from rose aniline to acarlet fodide of called scarlet ；one much more purple is called crimen A very dark red，if pure or crimson，is calted marom－if brownish，chestnut or ehocolate．A pale red－that is，one of low chrona and high luminosity－is called \＆pink，rang． ing from roae－pink，or pale crimson，to salmon－pink，or
pale acarlet．

## red

2．A red pigment．The moat uaeful reds for palnt． Ing arr carmine，obtained from the cochineal－inseet；the red，Indian red，and burnt sienna
3．An object of a red color，as wine，gold，etc． Now kepe yow fro the whyte sud fro the rede，
And pamely fro the whyte wyn of Lepe，
That is to selle in Fish strete or in Chepe

No pint of white or red
Had ever hall the
Hat vere half the power to turn
This wheel withln my head．
Tennyson，will Waterprooi．
4．Specifically，a red cent．See under I． ［Slang，U．S．］－5．A red republican（which see，under republicant）．－6．pl．The catamenial discharges；menses．－Adrianople red．Sese a
Turkey red．－Alizarin red，in leather－manuf．，a pale Turkey red．－Alizarin red，in leather－manuf，a pale
Hleshh－color produced by rubbing the cleansed and trodden Hesh－color produced by rubbing the cleansed and trodden
skins with a aolution of alizarin or extract of madder $1 n$ weak aoda－lye，and rinaing in water．C．T．Dovis，Leather， p．735．－Anline red．Sanue as fuchsin．－Anisol red，s silk and wool，hut not now a commercial product．－Anti－ mony red，s aulphid of antimony suggested as a pigment， but not permanent ：used for coloring rubber and the that of the spinel ruby．－Aurwora red，s light red，like －Bengal red，s coal－tar color used lin dyeing．It pro－ in tone．It Is the alkali salt of tetraiododichloro－fluores－ cein．Also called rose bengale．－Bristol red，a dye for atuffs，in favor in the sixteenth century．
Her kyrtel Brystow red．

## Skelton，Elynour Rummyng，1．70．

Brown red．Same as red ocher（which see，under ocher）． cadminm sulphid．It is more orange composed of the milion，but is very uriliant and permanent．－Chica or chico red．See chico，1．－Cobalt red，s phoaphate of cobalt sometimes used ss an artists color．It is dursble， but poor in hue．－Congo red，a coal－tar color used in
dyeing．It may be applied to cotton and wool，produ－ dyejug．It msy be applied to cotton and wool，produ－ It is a sodinm salt of a tetrazo dye from to benzidine or Corallin red，s cosl－tar color used in dyeing，produced by tresting surin with smmonia at a high tempersture． It is uaed by calico－and woolen－printers，but is quite fugi． tive．See coralline，3．－English red．Ssme as Venetian red．－Fast red，s coal－tar color used in dyeing a garnet－ red on woolen．It is of complex composition，snd beiongs to the azo－group．Also known in commerce as rocellin， orseillin，rubidin，and rauracienne．－French red，s coal－ uaphthol orange．Indian red，an Important pigment nstural earth rich in oxid of iron，brought irom India．It Is now prepared artificially by heating iron sulphate in a reverberstory furnace．The sulphuric scid is driven off，and the fron is immediately oxidized to the red oxid． The color varies from a purple to a light－yellowiah red， according to the temperature st which the process is con： ducted．It Is a color of much body，and is very perma－ nent．Also called Indian ocher．－Jewelers＇red．See jeweler．－Light red，a light yellowish－red oxid of iron prepared zimilarly to Indian red．It ia slso sometimes pigment．－Madder－red．See madderl．－Magdala red posl－tar color used to produce hright pinks on silk． It is the hydrochlorid of the base rosa－nsphthylamine． －Mars red，a pigment used by artlsts．It Is some－ what slmilar in composition and color to Indian red．－
Mock Turkey red．See barwood．－Naphthalene red． See naphthalene．－New red．See juchsin．－Paris red． －Persian red．Same as the normal form of Indian red．－Phenetol red．Same as coccinin．－Piccolpasso red，s nsme given to the deep red of the Italian masjoli－ ca，obtained by the use of silicate of alumina，In which there is much oxid of iron，and applled upon the yellow ebamel already fired： 80 called from Piccolpasso，s six． teenth－century writer on Italian potteries．－Pompadour red．See rose pompadour，under roae2．－Pompeian red． Saturnine red．Same as red lead（which see unde Sead2），Spaturnine red．Same as red lead（which see，under red，an intense scarlet red produced on fahrics by dye ing with the color－giving principles of the madder－root． this has been slmost entirely superaeded by exactly the ssme color produced on fabrics by means of srificisil ali－ zarin．See alizarin．Also called Adrianople red．－Tur－ key－red oil，an oil with which cloth is treated in dyeing the color called Turkey red．It is prepared by mixing castor－oil with dilute sulphnric acid；the scid Is then watty scida aqponified with ammonia．The oil consists chiefly of ammonium sulpho－ricinoleste．The oil consists lipoli oil，under oil．－Venetian red，sn important pig－ ment used by artiats and housepainters．Formerly it was a natural earth aimulating Indian red．It is now made by calcioing a mixture of lime and iron sulphste， the reaulting product being a mixture of calcium aulphate and oxid of iron in nearly equal proportions．It ls some－ what darker than brick－red in color，and Is very perma
nent．（See slso chrome－red，claret－red．）
red ${ }^{1}$（red），$v$, ．；pret．and pp．rediled，ppr．red－
ding．［＜ME．reden，readen，redden， cling．［＜ME．reden，readen，redden，＜AS．roó－ dan，a strong verb（pret．reád，pl．rudon），red－ den，stain with blood，also wound，kill，＝Icel． rjótha（pret．raudh，rautt，pp．rodhimu），redden with blood（see red ${ }^{1}, a_{0}$ ）；also（and in other lan－ guages only）weak，AS．reádian，also reódian， $=$ G．röten，röthen，become red；from the adj． Cf．redden．］To make red；redden．
For he did red and die them with their own blood．
red ${ }^{2}$（red），$v . t$ ．A dialectal form of rid ${ }^{1}$ reds（red），$v . t$ ；pret．and pp．red，ppr．redding． in part same as reden，redien，make ready，but prob．from the related Sw．redu，prepare，put in order（reda ut sit har，comb out one＇s hair） ＝Dan．rede，prepare：see ready，$v$ ．This verb has become confused with red ${ }^{2}$ ，var．of rid ${ }^{1}$ see ridl．］1．To put in order；tidy：often with up：as，to red up a house or one＇s self．

When the derke was done，and the day aprange，
Alithe renkes to row redyn hor ahip
Halit out of hauyn to the hegh see，
There plsiniy thaire purpos put to an end．
Destruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），1． 5648
When you rid up the parlour－hearth
throw the last nights ashes Into a aieve．
Ight 8 ashes Into a aieve．
Surift，Advice to Servants（House－$>$ laid）． Jesuie，my woman，gang
hat winns be redd up yet． Scott，Heart of M1d－Lothisn，xxvi The fire ．．．was redd up for the siternoon－covered with a black mass of coal，over which the equelly black kette hung on the crook．

## Mrs．Gaskell，Sylvia＇a Lovers，xvi．

2．To disentangle；clear；put a stop to，as a quarrel，by interference ；adjust．

Up rose ths lsIrd to red the cumber．
Raid of the Reidswire（Child＇s Ballads，VL 135）． He maun tske part wl＇hand and heart；snd weel hls part it is，for redding his quarrel might have cost you
deott，Guy Mannering，1iil． 3．To separate，as two combatants．－To red one＇s feet，to free one＇s aelf from entanglement：used chiefiy ln reference to moral complicationa．－To red the hair，specificslly，to comb the hair．
［Now chiefly colloquial in all uses．］
red4（red），$n$ ．［Perhaps＜red3．］In coal－mining， rubbish；attle；waste．［Prov．Eng．］ red ${ }^{5}$（red），$n$ ．［Also redd；perhaps＜red ${ }^{2}, v$. ］ The nest of a fish；a trench dug by a fish in which to spawn．［Prov．Eng．］
A trout＇s redd or nest is a mound of gravel which would 11 one or even two wheelbarrows，

Day，F＇iahes of Great Britsin and Irelend，II． 105. red ${ }^{6}, v$ ．and n．An obsolete or dialectal form of
red－．A form of re－used before vowels．
 condition，rule，reckoning，estimation，ocenr ring as second part of about 25 compounds， being a form，with suffix－en，of rēp$d$ ，counsel advice，etc．$(=\mathrm{OHG} . \mathrm{MHG} . r a \bar{t}$ ，advice，counsel， etc．，frequent in comp．，as haus－rat，household things，hei－rath，marriage，$=$ AS．hivo－r $\overline{\not D} d e n$ ， household，$=$ ME．hired）：see readl ，n．］A suffix of Anglo－Saxon origin，meaning＇condition， ＇state，＇occurring in hatred，kindred（for＊kin－ red），gossipred，etc．It is analogons to－hood， which has taken its place in a few instances， as in brotherhood，ncighborhood．
redact（ree－dakt＇），vot．$[<\mathrm{OF}$ ．reducter $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． redactar，redact，edit，＜L．redactus，pp．of re－ digere（ $>\mathrm{F}^{3}$ ．rédiger $=\mathrm{D}$ ．redigeren $=\mathrm{G}$ ．redi－ giren $=\mathrm{Sw}$ ．redigera $=$ Dan．redigere ，drive， lead，or bring back，call in，collect，raise，re－ ceive，reduce to a certain state，＜reed－，back，＋ agere，drive，do：see act．］1t．To bring to a specified form or condition force or compel to assume a certain form；reduce．
Then was the teate or potsherd［the brasse，golde，and They were now beo dact to extreme calamity． Bacon，Works，p．46．（Halliwell．） Bacon，Works，p．40．（Halliwell．） Plants they had，but metas whereby they might mske struments of work，were yet（till Tubal Caln）to seek． Bp．Hall，Character of Man． 2．To bring into a presentable literary form； edit．
I saw the reporters＇room，in which they redact their hasty stenographs．Enerson，Eng．Traita，p． 265. redacteur（re－dak－tér＇），$n$ ．Same as redactor． redaction（rē－dak＇shon），$n .[=\mathrm{D}$. redaktic $=G$ ． Sw．Dan．redaktion $=\mathrm{F}$ ．rédaction，a compiling， also a working over，editing，the editorial staff， $=$ Sp．redaccion $=\mathrm{Pg}$. redacção $=$ It．redazione， くNL．redactio（u－），redaction，＜L．redigerc，pp． redactus，lead back，collect，prepare，reduce to a certain state：see rodact．］1．Tlie act of re－ ducing to order；the act of preparing for pub－ lication：said of literary or historical matter．
To work up literary matter and give it s presentable form is nelther compiling，nor editing，nor resetting； sid the operstion performed on it is exactly expreased by
2．A work thus prepared；a special form，edi－ tion，or version of a work as digested，revised， or rewritten．

## redback

In an early redaction of the well－known baliad of Lord Ronald ．．．the name of the unfortunate victim to＂eels Laira Rowlana．
．and Q．，6tb ser．，XII． 134.
Thits fresh diacovery does not furnish us with the date of the story，hut it givea us the date of one of itaredactions， and ahowat must have exiated hn the midur of the four－ Ionic redaction of Cynaithoa of Chios about the middle of the sixth century． thoa of Chios alont the middle
Amer．Jour．Philol．，VII．233．
3．The staff of writers on a newspaper or other periodical；an editorial staff or department． Imp．Dict．$-4 \dagger$ ．The act of drawing back；a withdrawal．
It ．．takes away sll reluctation and redaction，infus－ eth \＆pliable willingneas；of wol
the will lamb－like snd dove－like．

Rev．S．Ward，Sermons，p． 31.
redactor（rē－dak＇tor），n．［Also，as F．，redacteur； ＜F．rédactcur $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. redactor $=\mathrm{It}$. redattore， ＜NL．redactor，an editor＇，＜L．redigere，pp．redac－ tus，lead back，collect，reduce to a certain state ： see redact．］One who redacts；one who pre－ pares matter for publication ；an editor．
Fach successive singer snd redactor furnishes it［the primeval mythns］with new personagea，new scenery，to
please a new audlence．
Corlyle，Nibelungen Lied．
Diatrust of Dorothes＇s competence to arrange what he had prepared was subdued only by diatruat of any other
redactor．
George Eliot，Mlddlemarch， 1 ．
redactorial（rē－dak－tō＇ri－al），$a . \quad[<$ redactor + －ial．］Of or pertaining to a redactor or redac－ tion；having the character of a redaction．
Three chief documents，viz．the Yahwistlc，the Elohistic， snd the Editorial or Redactorial．

The Academy，Feb．11，1888，p． 92.
redan（rệ－dan＇），$n$ ．［More prop．redent；〈OF．
redan，redent, F. redan $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．redente，a double notching or jagging，as in a saw，＜L．re－，back， $+\operatorname{den}(t-) s=E$ ．tooth．］1．In field fort．，the simplest kind of work employed， consisting two parapets of earth raised so as to form a salient angle， with the apex
 toward the enemy and unprotected on the rear． Two redana connected form a queue daronde，and three connected form a bonnet a（or de）pretre．Several redana
connected by curtains form linea of intrenchment． 2．A downward projection in a wall on uneven ground to render it level．－Redan battery，redan edargue（re－där＇gū），v．t．；pret．and pp．redor－ gued，ppr．redarguing．［＜OF．redarguer，F． rédarguer，blame，reprehend，$=$ Pr．redar－ quire $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．redarguir $=$ It．redarguire，く L．redarguere，disprove，confute，refute，con－ tradict，$\langle$ red－，back，against，+ arguere，argue： see argue．］1．To put down by argument；dis－ prove；contradict；refute．

By disputation．I＇ll redargue you
B．Jonson，Magnetick Lady，iui． 4.
Wherefore，says he，the libel maun be redargued by the panel proving her defencea．
scott，Heart of Mid－Lothian，xii．
Conaciousuesa cannot be explained nor redargued from 2t．To accuse；blame．
When he had redargued himself for his alothfulness，he began to adviae how he ahould eschew all dsnger．
litscottie，Chron．of Scotland，p．19．（Jamieson．）
How ahall I be able to suffer that God should redargue me at doomsday，and the angels reproach my lnkewarm．
Jer．Taylor．（Allibone．）
redargutiont（red－är－gū＇shon），n．［ME．redar－ guacion，〈 OF．redarguacion，redargation（prop． redargucion，redargution $)=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．redargucion $=$ It．redarguizione，＜L．redargutio（ $n-$ ），a refuta－ tion，＜redargnere，disproye，refute：see redar－ gue．］Refutation；conviction．

To pursue all tho that do reprobacion
Agayns our lawes by ony redarguacion．
The more subtlle forma of sophisms and illaquestions with their redargutions，which la that which is termed elencher．Bacon，Advsncement of Learning，il． 224. redargutory ${ }^{\text {（re－där＇gū－tō－rí），a．［＜redargu－}}$ $t(i o n)+-a r y$ ．］Tending to redargue or refute； pertaining to refutation；refutatory
My privliegea sre an ubiquitary，circumambulatory speculatory，interrogatory，rcdargutory in munity over al
the privy lodglngs． redback（red＇bak），n．1．The red－backed sand－ piper，or American dunlin．A．Wilsom．See cut under dunlin．［New Jersey．］－2．The pectoral sandpiper，Tringa maculata．［Local，U．S．］

## red-backed

red-backed (red'bakt), cl. Having a red back , the red-backed sandpiper, Tringa alpina backed humming-bird, Sclasphorus rufus.
red-bass (red'babs), $\mu$. The redfish, Sciænops accllatus.
red-beaked (red'bēkt), a. Same as red-billctl. as, the red-beak chus, of Africa
redbeard (red’bērd), $n$. The red sponge, $M i$ cysters forming a beard on the shell. grows on U. S.]
red-bellied (red'bel/id), $a$. Having a red belly or the under parts red: as, the red-bellied nut hatch. Sitta canadensis; the red-bellied snipe Lacrorhamphus scolopaccus; the red-billied woodpecker, Centurus carolinus; the red-bellicd monkey of Africa, Cercopithecus erythrollicd the red-bellied terrapin, Chrysemys or P'seudemys rubriventris.-Red-bellied perch. See perch. redbelly (red'bel/i), n. 1. The slider, potter, or red-fender, Clirysemys rubriventris, an edible terrapin of the United States. See red-fender -2. The torgoch, a Welsh variety of the char Salvelinus umbla.-3. The red-bellied minnow Chrosomus crythrogaster. [Southern U. S.]4. The red-bellied perch or sunfish, a centrarchoid, Lenomis auritus. [South Carolina.]5. The red grouper, Epinephelus morio. [U.S.] red-belted (red'bel"ted), a. Belted or banded with red: as, the red-belted clearwing, a moth, Trachilium муорæformс.
redberry (red'ber"i), $n$. ; pl. redberrics ( -iz ). plant of the genus Rlagodia. [Australia. red-billed (red'bild), $a$. Having a red bill or beak, as a bird: as, the rel-billcd curlew, Ibidorhynchus struthersi, of Asia; the red-billetl wood-hoopoe, Irrisor erythrorhynchus. See cut under Irrisor
redbird (red'bérd), $n$. A name of sundry led or partly red birds. Specifically-(a) The common bulffinch of Europe, Pyrrhula vulparis. (b) The cardins. grosbesk of the United States, Cardinalis virginianus, See cardinal-vird, snd cut under Cardinalis. (c) The sum mer tangger, Piranga sestiva, or scarlet tanager, P. rub
both of the United states. (d) Pericrocotus \&peciosus.

> All day the red-bird warbles Upon the mullerry ncar.

Bryant, Hunter's Serenade
red-blooded (red'blud"ed), a. Having red or reddish blood: specifically noting the higher worms, or annelids, in which, however, the blood is often greenish.
redbreast (red'brest), a. and $n$. [< ME. red breste; <red + breast.] I. a. Red-breasted.
II. n. 1. A small sylviine bird of Europe, Eri thacus rubecula; the robin, or robin redbreast. See robin. [Eng.]

## To relish a love-song like a robin-redbreast. <br> Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 1. 21.

The redbreast warbles still, but is content
With sleuder notes. Couper, Task, vi. 77 2. The American robin or migratory thrush, Merula migratoria or Turdus migratorius. See robin. [U.S.] - 3. The red-breasted sandpiper, or knot, Tringa eametus. See robin-smipe.-4 The red-bellied sunfish, Lepomis auritus. red-breasted (red"bres"ted), a. Having a red or reddish breast. - Little red-breasted rail. Same finch $\dagger$. See finch1.-Red-breasted goose, Anser finclis- Red-breasted merganser geosgis serret ruf-Red-breasted plover. Ssme as redbreast, 3 3 - Redbreasted sandpiper, Tringa canutua-Red-breasted snipe. (a) Macrorhamphus griseus, the dowitcher: slso csiled gray smipe, broven snipe, quail-snipe, German snipe (compare dovitcher), robin-snipe, grayback, brownback, drieve, sea- pigeon, snd Neeo Yorf godwid. (b) A nisnomer
of the Amerrican woodcock, Philohela minor. [Locsl, U. S.] of the A merican woodcock
(c) Same as тe breast,
redbuck (red'buk), ${ }^{n}$. The roodebok, Cephalaphus natalensis. See raodebok.
redbud (red'bud), n. Any tree of the American species of Cercis; the Judas-tree. The best-known, common In the Interior and southern United States, is C. Canadensis, a small tree, the branches clothed In early spring with fascicles of masil flowers of nearly pesch-
blossom color, followed hy rsther large heart-shaped pointed lesves. In southwestern woods it is very consptcuous when in blossom, and it is often cultivsted for ornament. The flowers have an scid taste, and are said
to be nsed, like those of the old World Judas-ree in to be nsed, like those of the old World Judas-tree, in
salsds, etc. The name is from the color of the flowers, snd doubtiess from their bud-litke aspect even when open. C. reniformis, \& Texan and Mexican species, Is a smaller tree or \& shrub often forming dense thickets, and C. occidentalis is \& Californian shrubby species.
red-bug (red'bug), $n$. A heteropterous insect, Dysdereus saturellus, which damages cotton in the southern United States and in the West Indies. Also called cotton-stainer.
redcap (red'kap), $n$ 1. The goldfinch, car ap. clegans, more full

## The redcap whistlcd; and the nightingale

Sang loud. Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter
2. A variety of the domestic hen, of English origin. The plumace resembles thst of the golden-spangled llamburg, but is duller; the fow is larger than the Hamburg; and the flat rose-comb is very large
3. A specter having long teeth, popularly supposed to haunt old castles in Scotland.
red-capped (red'kapt), a. Having red on the
head: as the red-capped snake, a venomous Australian species, Brachysoma diadema.
red-carpet (red'kïr"pet), $n$. A British geometrid moth, Coremia munitata.
red-cheeked (red'chēkt), $a$. In ornith., having red lores: as, the red-cheeked coly, Colius erythromelas.
red-chestnut (red'ches"nut), n. A British moth, Tæniocampa rubricosa.
redcoat (red ${ }^{\prime}$ ōt), n. A British soldier. [Colloq.]

King Shames' red.coats should be hung up.
Battle of hilliecrankie (Child's lailsds, VII. 155). You know the redcoats are shroad; . . these English must be looked to.
red-cockaded (red'ko-kā/ded), a. Having a tuft of red feathers on each side of the back of the head: only in the phrase red-cockaded woodpecker, a bird of the southern United States, Picus borealis or querulus.
red-cod (red'kod), $n$. A fish of the family Gadidx, I'seudophycis bacchus, having two dorsal fins and one anal, of a reddish-sitvery color. [New Zealand.]
ed-corpuscled (red'kôr"pus-ld), a. Having red blood-disks.
red-crested (red"kres"ted), a. Having a red crest: as, the red-crested duck or pochard, Fuligula rufina.
red-cross (red'krôs), a. Wearing or bearing a red cross, such as the badge of the Order of the Temple, the cross of St. George, or one with a religious, social, or national meaning: as, a redcross knight (which see, below); the red-cross banner, the national flag of Great Britain.
And their own sea hath whelm'd yon red-cross Powers 1 Red-cross knight a knight bearing on his shield or betng Tolar with religtous slgolficance, as in Spenser's "Fserie Queene," 1. 1. 2

A red.cross kniphe for ever kneel'd
To a lady in his shield. Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.
Red-Cross Soclety, a philsnthropic soclety founded to carry out the views of the Genevs Convention of 1884. Its neutrality of nurses, hospitals, etc., gnd to relleve suffering occasioned by pestifience, floods, fre, sud other calamities.
red-cusk (red'kusk), n. A brotuloid fish, Dinematichthys or Brosmophycis marginatus, of the coast of California, of a pale-reddish color.
redd ${ }^{1}, v . t$. See rcil${ }^{3}$.
redd ${ }^{2}, n$. See red5
red-dace (red'dās), n. A common fish of the eastern United States, Notropis megalops, formerly named Leuciscus cornutus. Also called redfin and rough-hcad.
redde $\dagger$. A Middle Euglish preterit of read 1.
edden (red'n), r. [<redr $+-e n^{1}$. Cf. Icel. rodhna = Dan. rö̈dme, redden.] I. intrans. 1. To become red; grow red.

For me the balm shall bleed, and amber flow, The coral redden, and the ruby glow. Pope, Windsor Forest, 1. 394.
Heuce-2. To blush; become flushed. Sir Roderick, who to meet them came, Redden'd st sight of Msicolm Greme.
II. trans. 1. To make red.

And this was what had redden'd her cheek When I bow'd to her on the moor.
ennyson, Maud, xix. 6.
2. To cure (herrings). Hallicell. [Prov. Eng.] reddendo (re-den'dō), $\because$ : [So called from the first word of the clause in the Latin form, reddendo inde anииatim, etc.: L. reddendo, abl. of reddendum, neut. gerundive of rcdderc, render, return, give up or back: see render2.] In Scots law, a clause indispensable to an original charter, and usually inserted in chartersby progress. ter, and usually inserted in chartersby progress. It specifles the feu-duty snd other services which have superior.
reddendum (re-den'dum), n. [So called from the first word in the Latin form of the deed or clause (see def.): L. reddendum, neut. gerundive
of reddere, return, render, give up or back: see render ${ }^{2}$.] In lanc, a reservation in a deed whereby the grantor creates or reserves some new thing to himself, out of what he had granted before. (Broom and Hadley.) Thus, the clanse in a lesse which specfles the rent or other service to be renderede.
redder (red'èr), $n . \quad\left[\left\langle r e d^{3}+-e r^{1}.\right] \quad\right.$ One who settles or puts in order; especially, one who endeavors to settle a quarrel. [Scotch.]
"But, father," ssid Jenny, "if they come to lounder ilk ther ss they did last time, suldns I cry on you?" "At no hand, Jenny; the redder gets sye the warst litk in the
(ray."
Scoth, Old Mortality, iv. reddidit (red'i-dit). [L. reddidit, 3 d pers. sing. pret. ind. of reddere, give up, render: see render2.] In law, a term used in cases where a man delivers himself in discharge of his bail. redding ${ }^{1}$ (red'ing), $n$. [< ME. redymgc; verbal n. of redl, v.] 1. Reddle. [Prov. Eng.]

Redynge colowre. Rublculum, rubisturs.
Prompl. Paro., p. 427.
The traveller with the cart wiss a reddemisn - a person whose vocation it was to supply farmers with redding for their sheep. T. Hardy, Return of the Nstive, LI 1
2. A compound used to redden the jambs and hearth of an open wood-fireplace. Bartlett. [U. S.]
The brick hearth and jamhs aglow with fresh redding.
rz.
redding ${ }^{2}$ (red'ing), $n$. [Verbal n. of red3, $v$.] The act or process of clearing up or putting in order.
redding-comb (red'ing-kōm), n. A large-toothed comb for combing the hair. (See red ${ }^{3}$.) Trans. Amer. Plitol. Ass., XVII. 42.
reddingite (red'ing-it), n. [<Redding (see def.) + -ite ${ }^{2}$.] A hydrous phosphate of iron and manganese, resembling scorodite in form, found at Branchville, in the town of Redding, Connecticut.
redding-straik (red'ing-strāk), $n$. A stroke received in attempting to separate combatants in a fray; a blow in return for officious interference. Compare red ${ }^{3}, 2,3$, and redder. [Scotch.] Sald I not to ye, Mske not, meddle not? - Beware of the redding straik! You are come to no house or falr-strae
death
Scolt, Guy Mannering, $x \times v 1 i$ eddish (red'ish), and $n$. [<red ${ }^{1}+-i s h^{1}$.] I. a. Of a color approaching red.

A bright spot, white, and somewhat reddish.

Lev. xlii. 19.

Reddish egrets. See egrel. - Reddish light-arches, a sublustri
II. $n$. A reddish color.
reddishness (red'ish-nes), n. The state or quality of being reddish; redness in a moderate degree.

## The reddishness of copper. Boyle, Works, I. 721.

 reddition (re-dish'on), n. [< F. reddition $=\mathbf{I t}$. reddizione, < L. red̈ditio( $n$-), a giving back, returning, rendering, also (in gram.) the apodosis, 〈 reddere, pp. redditus, give back, return, render: see render ${ }^{2}$. Cf. rendition.] 1. A returniug of something; restitution; surrender. She [Irelsnd] is . . reduc'd. to a perfect obedience..... partion partly hy conquest.Howell, Vocall Forrest, p. 32 2. Explanation; rondering.

When they used [to carry branches] In processlon about their altars, they used to pray "Lord, save us; Lord, prosper us "' Which smongst some, that prayer which they re annah" to be, smongst some, that prayer which they repld signify "Lord, ssve ns."
3. In lav, a judicial acknowledgment that the thing in demand belongs to the demandant, and not to the adversary. [Rare.]
redditive (red'i-tiv), $a_{0}[<\mathrm{L}$. redditivns, of or belonging to the apodosis (in gram.), consequential (cf. redditio, the apodosis of a clause), <reddere, pp. redditus, give back: see reddition.] Conveying a reply; answering: as, redditive words.

For this sad sequel is, if not \& relative, yet ${ }^{8}$ redditive sin follows that Inflction of punishment. Works, I. 261.
reddle (red'l), $n$. [Also raddle; var. of ruddle 1 , q. v. 1 An earthy variety of liematite iron ore. It is fine-grained, and sufficiently compact to be cut into strips, which are used for various parposes, as for marking sheep and drawing on board. This material is found in the United States where it is gcuerslly called red chalk. Relle presis Its lively hues over everythtng it liohts Redile spresds its lively hues over everything it lights any person who has handled th for hali an hour.
T. II ardy, Return of the Native, i. 9.
reddleman
reddleman（red＇l－mạn），n．；pl．reldlemen（－men） ［＜reldile＋－man．］A dealer in reddle or red man，ruddleman．
Raddleman then is a Reddleman，s trade（and that a poor one）only iu this county［Rutland］，whence men briog on their backs a pack of red atones，or ochre，which they aheep．
Reddlemen of the Since the introduction of railways Weasex farmers have managed to do without these somewhat apectral viaitanta， and the bright pigment so largely used by zhepherds in preparing sheep for the fair is obtained by other routes． 9.
T．Hardy，Return of the Native，$i .9$.
reddock（red＇ok），$n$ ．Same as ruddock．［Prov． red－dog（red＇dog），n．The lowest grade of flour produced in the roller－milling processes．Ori－ ginally the term was applied to s poor flour made from my the new－procesa milling．
reddourt，$n$ ．See redour．
red－drum（red＇drum），n．The southern red－ fish，or red－bass，Seienops ocellatus，an impor－ tant food－fish of the Atlantic coast of the Unit ed States from Chesapeake Bay southward． See cut under redfish．
rede ${ }^{1} t, v$ ，and $n$ ．See read ${ }^{1}$
rede ${ }^{2} \mathrm{t}, a_{0}, n$ ．，and $v$ ．An obsolete form of red ${ }^{1}$ ． rede ${ }^{3} t, v, t$ ．An obsolete form of red ${ }^{3}$ ．
rede ${ }^{4}$ ，$a$ ．An obsolete variant of ready．
redecraft（rēd＇kráft），$n$ ．［A pseudo－archaism purporting to represent a ME．＊rede－eraft or AS．＂rēd－creft，which was not in use．］The art or power of reasoning；logic．Barnes．
red－edge（red＇ej），$n$ ．A bivalve mollusk of the family Lucinidæ，Codakia tigerina．［Florida．］ redeem（rē－dēm＇），v．t．［Early mod．E．redeme； ＜OF．redimer，vernacularly raembre，reembre， raimbre，raiembre，etc．，F．rédimer $=$ Sp．redimir $=$ Pg．remir $=$ It．redimere,$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．redimere，buy back，redeem，$\langle$ red－，back，＋emere，buy，orig． take ：see emption，exempt，etc．Hence ult．re－ deniption，ransom，etc．］1．To buy back；re－ cover by purchase；repurchase．
If a man rell a dwelling house in a walled city，then he may redeem it within a whole year siter it ja aold．

2．Specifically－（ $\alpha$ ）In law，to recover or dis－ encumber，as mortgaged property，by payment of what is due upon the mortgage．Commonly applied to the property，as in the phraze＂to redeen from meaning，to the encumbrance：as，to redeem the mort－ gage．＂（b）In com．，to receive back by paying the obligation，as a promissory note，bond，or any other evidence of debt given by a corpo－ ration，company，or individual．－3．To ransom， release，or liberate from captivity or bondage， or from any obligation or liability to suffer or be forfeited，by paying an equivalent：as，to re－ deem prisoners，captured goods，or pledges．

Alas，aweet wife，my bonour is at pawn；
And，but my going，nothing can redeem it．
Shak．， 2 Hen．IV．，ii．3． 8.
Prepare to die to－morrow；for the world
Cannot redeem ye．
letcher（and another），Sea Voyage，v． 2
Thrice waa I made a slave，sud thrice redeern＇d
At price of all I bad．Beau．and Fl．，Captain，ii． 1. One Abraham，found s Delinquent，redeems himself for seven hnndred Narka． Baker，Chroniclea，p． 82.
If a pawnbroker recelves plate or jewela as a piedge or security for the repayment of money lent thereon on s day certain，he has them upon an expresa contract or con－ dition to reatore them if the pledger performs hla part by
redeeming them In due time．Blackstone，Com．，II．xxx．
4．To rescue；deliver；save，in general．
Redeem Israel， 0 dod，out of all his troubles．
How if
Come to redeem me？Shat．，R．and J．，iv．3． 32 That valiant gentleman you redeem＇d from prison． Fletcher，Beggars＇Buah，iv． 3. Six thouand years of fear have made you that from which I would redeen you．

5．In theol．，to deliver from sin and spiritual death by means of a sacrifice offered for the siuner．See redemption（c）．
I learn to believe in ${ }^{\text {in }}$ ，God the Son，who hath re－ deemed me，and all mankind．

Book of Common Prayer，Catechism．
Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law，be－
Gal．iii． 13 ．
ing made a curse for us，
6．To perform or fulfil，as a promise；make tion．
Had he lived，I doubt not that he would have redeemed the rare promise of lifg earlier years．
O．W＇．Ilolines，old Vol．of life，p． 69.

7．To make amends for；atone for；compen－ sate for．

Thls feather stira；she lives；if it he so，
It is a chance which does redeem all solrows
It is a chance which does redeem all sorrows
 error． Fletcher，Bonduck，v． 5
Passagea of conslderable beauty，espectally in the last two acta，frequently occur；but there is nothlng to redeem the absurdity of the plot．

Gifford，Int．to Ford＇s Playa，p．xxil．
To redeem defeat by new thought，by firm action，that is not easy．

## Detect at least

A touch of wolf in what showed whitest sheep，
A cross of sheep redeeming the whole woil．
Browning，Ring and Book，I． 27.
8．To improve，or employ to the best advan－ tage．

Redeeming the time，becsuse the days are evil
IIe［Voltaire］worked，not by faith，but by aight，in the
preacht moment，but with inde eaticable energy，redeem 9 ．To restore；revive．
Hee wyll redeme our deadly drowping siate．
tasenigne，De Profundis，The Anctor．
redeemability（rê－dē－ma－bil＇i．－ti），n．［＜redeem－
able + －ity（see－bility）．］Redéemableness．Imp． Dict．
redeemable（rê－dë＇ma－bl），a．［＜redeem＋－able．］
1．Capable of being redeemed；admitting ot redemption．－2．Capable of being paid off； subject to a right on the part of the debtor to discharge，satisfy，recover，or take back by payment：as，a redeemable annuity．
Every note issued is receivabie by any bank for debt due，and is redeemable by the national，government in coin
Redeemable rights，in law，those conveysuces in prop－ erty or in security which contaln a clause whereby the grantor，or any other person therein named，may，on pay－ veyed． of being redeemable．Jóhnson．
redeemer（rề－dē＇mêr），n．［＜redeem＋er ${ }^{1}$ ．］ 1．One who redeems，ransoms，or atones for another．See redemption．

And his redeemer challeng＇d for his foe，
Because he had not well mainteind hia right．
Spenser，F．Q．，II．v． 20.
Specifically－2．［cap．］The Saviour of the world，Jesus Christ．

The precious image of our dear Redeemer Shak．，Rich．III．，1i．1． 123. Christian libertie purchas＇d with the death of our Re deemer． Milton，Eikonoklastea，xiii． My Redeemer and my Lord， 1 beseech thee，I entreat thee，
Guide me in each act and word．

Longfellow，Golden Legend，ii．
Congregation of the Redeemer，one of several Roman Catholic fraternities，the most famous of which is entitled the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer．See Redemp torist．Order of the Redeemer，an order of the king dom of Greece，founded $\ln 1834$.
redeeming（rē̄－dē＇ming），p．a．［Ppr．of redeem．］ Saving；making amends；noting what is good as exceptional to what is generally bad：as， there is not a single redeeming feature in the scheme．
redeemless（rễ－dēm＇les），a．［＜redeem + －less．$]$ Incapable of being redeemed；without redemp－ tion；irrecoverable；incurable．

The duke，the bermit，Lodowick，and myselfe
Will change his pleasures into wretched
And redeemelesse misery．
Tragedy of IIoffman（1631）．（Nares．）
redelt，redelest，$n$ ．and $v$ ．Obsolete forms of
redelet，$n$ ．An obsolete form of riddle ${ }^{2}$ ．
redelesst，$a$ ．［ME．redeles，redles，〈 AS．r $\bar{x} d l e a ́ s$ （ $=$ OHG．rātilos，MHG．G．ratlos $=$ Icel．rādh－ lauss），without counsel，unwise，confused，く $r \bar{x} d$ ，counsel（see readl,$n$. ），+ －leás，E．－less．］ Without counsel or wisdom；wild．

For drede of hire drem［shel deulfulli quaked
\＆romed than redll al redles to hure chapel，
William of Palerne（E．E．T．S．），L． 2915
Now，Richard the reteles，reweth［have pity］on zou－self， That lawelesse leddyn foure lyt，and goure peple bothe．
Riehard the Redeless（ed．Skent），i． 1.
The opponents of Eadward ．．dreaded that he would ＂govern by his own anbridled will＂，that he would be，in a word，what they afterwards called Etheired－a king J．R．G

Green，Conq．of England，p． 339
redeliver（rē－dē－liv＇èr），r．t．［＜OF．redelirrer； as re－＋deliver ${ }^{1}$ ．］1．To deliver back；return to the sender；restore．

## redemption

But at the coming of Cesar，when thinges were altered， alyes and confederaceer restored，new hrought in by cesar

## My lord，I have remembrances of your

That I have longed lone to redel
hak．，Ilamlet，fii．1． 94.
Having asaembled their forces，［they］boldy threatned at our Porta to force simith to redeliver aeven Salvagea， which for their villanies he detained prisoners

Quoted In Capt．John Sunith＇a Worka，1． 171.
2．To deliver again；liberate a second time． －3．To report；repeat．
Osr．Shall I re－deliver you e＇en so？
Ham．To this effect，sir．
Shak．，Hamlet，v．2． 186.
redeliverance（rē－dè̄－liv＇ér－ans），n．［＜re－＋ deliveranee．］A second deliverance；redelivery． Imp．Dict．
redelivery（rē－dē－liv＇ér－i），$n$ ．［＜re－＋dclivery．］ The act of delivering back；also，a second de－ liverance or liberation．
They did at last procure a aentence for the redelivery of what had been taken from them．

Clarendon，Life，an． 1665.
redemand（rē－dē－mȧnd＇），$v . t$ ．［ $\langle\mathrm{OF}$ ．（and F．） redemander $=$ Pr，redemandar $=1$ ．ridoman－ dare；as re－＋demand，v．］To demand the re－ turn of；also，to demand a second time．
They wonld aasy，ood hath appointed ua captainz of these our bodily forts，which，withont treason to that majeaty，were never to be delivered over till they were Our Long－boats，sent to take in freah Water，were asaail＇d in the Port，and demanded，answer was made， She aang the Bell Song with brilliant effect，and it was redemand（rē－dē－mànd＇），$n$ ．［＜redemand，v．］ The repetition of a demand；also，a demand for the return of anything．
redemise（rè－dẹ－mīz＇），v．t．［＜re－＋demisc．］ To demise back；convey or transfer back，as an estate in fee simple，fee tail，for life，or for a term of years
redemise（rē－dê－miz＇），n．［＜redemise，v．］Re－ conveyance；the transfer of an estate back to the person who has demised it：as，the demise and redemise of an estate in fee simple，fee tail， or for life or years，by mutual leases．
redemptible（rē－demp＇ti－bl），a．［＜L．redemp－ tus，pp．of redimere，redeem：see redeem and －ible．］Capable of being redeemed；redeemable． redemption（rē－demp＇shọn），$n$ ．［＜ME．redemp； cion，〈 OF．redemption，redemptiun，F．rédemp－ tion $=$ Pr．redempcio $=$ Sp．redencion $=$ Pg．re－ demp̧̧ão $=\mathrm{It}$. rcdenzione，$<\mathrm{L}$. redemptio（ $n$－），a buying back or off，a releasing，ransoming，re－ demption，${ }^{<}$redimere，buy back，redeem：see redeem．Cf．ransom，a reduced form of the same word．］The act of redeeming，or the state of being redeemed；ransom；repurchase；deliver－ ance；release：as，the redemption of prisoners of war，of captured goods，etc．
But peaceful measures were also employed to procure the redemption of slaves；and money sometimes accom－ plished what was vainly attempted by the aword．

Such a sacrifice
Alone the fates can d
Hor thy redemption．
Alone the fates csn deem a fitting price
Hor thy redemption．
Earthly Paradise，I． 318. Specifically－（a）In law，the recovering or disencumber－ ing of property by one who had a right to it subject to the encumbrance or dereasible conveyance，as where gaged estate；also，the right of redeeming and reeentering． （b）In com．，payment to the holders by the iasuer of notes bills，or other evidences of debt．（e）In theol．，deliverance frona gin and its consequences by the obedifence sud sacri fice of Chriat the Redeemer．The word redemption pre surposes that man ia in a state of bondage to the power of evil－either spiritual powers external to himaelf，or evil passions and propensities within himseli，or both－and auffering of another．This suffering is regarded asthe price aufering or another．This sunering is regardedaathe price or ranzons pald toredeem the captive．buths，redemption of a new and additionsl right over man acquired by God and the doctrine of redemption includes the doctrines of atonement，juatification，regeneration，and sanctification．
The Mounte of Cainery，where our Sauyour Criate was crucyfyed and suffred dethe for our redempcion．

Sir R．Guylforde，Pylgrymage，p． 20. Plantagenet，
Which held thee dearly sa his sonl＇s redemption．
Shak．， 3 Ilen．VI．，II．i． 102.
By ain man was principally bound to God，as relates to punishment，because he had principally sinned against
God；but he was bound to the devil as a tormentor，to God；but he was bound to the devil as a tormentor，to whom he was justly delivered by God＇s permission；but the price of redemption ought to be paid to the principal， not to the intervening agent，and therefore Christ ex－ the Father for onr reconciliation，and not to the devil． Durandua， 1 I Owen＇s Dogmatic Theology，p．2\％9．

## redemption

Brethren of the Redemption of Captives. See brother. covenant. - Equity of redemption. See equity. redemptionary (rẹ̄-demp'shọn-ặ-ri), n.; pl. redemptionaries (-riz). [< redemption + -ary.]
One who is or may be redeemed or set at liberOne who is or may be redeemed or set at liberty by paying a compensation; one whe is or may be released from a bond or obligation by fulfilling the stipulated terms or conditions.
None other then such as haue aduentured in the frst voyage, or shall become aduenturers in this aupply at but aa redemptionaries, which will be very chargeable. Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 176.
redemptionert (rề-demp'shẹn-èr), n. [< reclemption $+-e r^{1}$.] One who redeemed himself or purchased his release from debt or obligatiou to the master of a ship by his services, or one whose services were sold to pay the expenses of his passage te America.
Sometimes they [indented aervants] were called redemp tioners, becauae, by their agreement with the master of by paying their passage. Jefferson, Correspondence, 1.405. Poor wretch!. . he had to find out what the life of a edemptioner realiy was, by bitter experience
. Ashton, Soclal Life in Reign of Queen Anue, II. 247.
redemptionist (rè-demp'shon-ist), $n$. [< redenption $+-i s t$.$] See Trinitarian.$
redemptive (rẹ-demp'tiv), a. [<L. redemptus, pp. of redimere, redeem: see redecm.] Redeeming; serving to redeem.

The redemptive and the completive work of Messiah
redemptort, redemptourt, $n$. [< ME. redemp), tour, <OF. redempteur, vernacularly ruembeor, raiembeur, F . rédempteur $=$ Pr. redemptor $=\mathrm{Sp}$. redentor $=I t$. redentore, $\langle\mathrm{L}$. redemptor, redeemer, <redimere, pp. redemptus, redeem, etc.: see recleem.] A redeomer.

Record of prophets thou shalt be redemptour
And singuler repast of everlastyng iyl
Candlemas Day, ap. Hawkins, i. 23. (Nares.)
redemptoric $\dagger$, $\ell$. [< redemptor $+-i c$.$] Re-$ demptory; redemptive. [Rare.]

Till to her loved sire
The black-ey'd damsell he resign'd; no redemtoric hire
quit.
Redemptorist (rê-demp'tor-ist), n. [< F. rédemptoriste; as redemptor + -ist.] A member of a Roman Cathelic order founded by Alfonso Maria da Ligueri of Naples in 1732. The especial ollject of the order (which is calied the Conamong the poor. The Redemptorists exist in the United States, in severai Europesn countries, etc. On account of their cooperation with the Jesuits, they have been excluded in some countries, as in Germany at the time of the
Redemptoristine (rê-demp-te-ris'tin), n. [<
Redemptorist $+-i n e^{2}$.] A member of the Order of the Nost Holy Redeemer, a Roman Catholic order of cloistered and contemplative nuns, founded in connection with the congregation of the Redemptorists.
redemptory (r'ē-demp'tō-ri), a. [< I. redemp-
tus, pp. of reclimere, redeem, etc. : see redeem.]

1. Serving to redeem; paid for ransom.

Omegs sings the exequies,
And Hector's jedemptorie prisc.
Chapman, Ilisd, xxiv., Arg.
2. Of or pertaining to redemption.

Clinging to a great, vivifying, redemptory idea.
The Century, $\mathrm{X} \times$

## redemptourt, u. See redeniptor.

redempture† (rē̄-demp'tūr), n. [< L. redemp)
tura, an undertaking by contract, a contract ing, < redimere, contract, hire, redeem: see re deem.] Redemption.
Thou moost myide mother and vyrgyn moost pure,
Fabyan, chron., II., an. 1326.
redentt, $n$. Same as redan.
redented (rè-den'ted), $a$. [As redent + ed ${ }^{2}$.]
Formed like the teeth of a saw; indented. redescend (rē-dë-send'), v.i. [=E. redescendre as re- + deseend.] To descend again. Howell. redescent (rē-dē-sent'), $n . \quad[<r e-+$ deseent. $]$ A descending or falling again. Sir W. Hamilton.
redescribe (rē-des-krib'), v.t. [<re- + describe.] To describe a second time; describe again: as Nasua narica was redescribed by Von Tschudi as $N$. leucorhynehus
redetermine (rē-dē-tér $\mathrm{c}^{\prime} \mathrm{min}$ ) , $x . t$. $\quad[<r e-+d e-$ termine.] To determine again.
The titanium was then . redetermined in the solu Amer. Chem. Jour., X. 38
redevablet, a. [ < F. redevable, < redevoir, remain in one's debt, < re-, back, again, + devoir, owe, bein debt: see due ${ }^{1}$, devair.] Beholden; under obligation.
I must acknowledge my aelif exceedingly redevable to Fortunes connany of a man whose scousintance I shalif te pront to purchase. Comical History of Francion (1655). (Nares.)
redevelop (rē-dē-vel'up), $v$. [<re- + develop).] I. intrans. To develop again.
II. trans. To develop again or a second time; specifically, in photog., to intensify by a second developing process.
redevelopment (rē-dẹ-vel'up-ment), n. [<re + development.] Specifically, in photog., the act or process of redeveloping: a form of intensification in which the negative is bleached with cupric or mercuric chlerid and then subjected anew to the action of the developer.
redeye (red'í), n. 1. A cyprinoid fish, Leucis cus erythrophthalmus, having a red iris; the rudd.-2. The blue-spotted sunfish, Lepomis cyanellus.-3. The reck-bass, Ambloplites rupestris. See cut under rock-bass. [Ohie.]-4. The red-eyed vireo or greenlet, Vireo olivaeeus, havng the iris red. See cut under greenlet.-5. A strong and fiery whisky: so called from its effect upon the eyes of drinkers. [Lew, U. S.] red-eyed (red'id), a. [= Icel. raudheygdhr; as red + eye + -ed ${ }^{2}$. 1. Having red eycs, the iris being of that color: as, the red-eyed vireo or greenlet or flycatcher, Vireo olivaceus. See cut under greentet.-2. Having a bare red space about the eyes, as some birds.-3. Having cengested eyelids, as after shedding tears.-Redeyed pochard. See pochard.
edaced (red rast), a. 1. Having a red face 2. In ornith., having the front of the head red: as, the red-faced or Pallas's cermorant, Phalacrocorax perspicillatus.
red-fender (red'fen'der), n. The red-bellied salt-water terrapin of the United States, Chrysemys or Pseudemys rubricentris, also called potter, redbelly, and slider. It gruws much iarger than he true diamond-back, often attaining a ength of eighteen market value is much iess than that of the diamond-back, and this terrapin is much used to aduiterate diaines of the latter.
red-fighter (red'fi"ter), $\%$. The common bullfinch, Pyrrhula vulgaris. See cut under bullfinel.
red-figured (red'fig"ürd), $a$. Bearing or marked with red figures: specifically noting the class of Greek pottery bearing red figures or ornament on a solid black ground, which succeeded the archaic black-figured pottery about the second quarter of the fifth century b. c., and includes the vases of the highest artistic type. See rase, and cuts under Paseidon, psyliter, and myxis.
Chachrylion painted none but red-figured vases, but he is one of the earliest masters of the style, and must be
piaced eariy in the fifth century placed eariy in the fifth century,
redfin (red'fin), n. 1. The red-dace, Notropis megatops. [U. S.]-2. The common yellow perch of the United States, Perea flavescens, Also yellowfin. [Southern U.S.]-3. The redcusk, Dinematiehthys or Brosmophyeis marginatus. [California.] - 4. The cyprinoid fish Notropis or Lythrurus ardens.
redfish (red'fish), n. 1. The blue-backed sal mon, Oneorhymehus nerka. [Idaho.]-2. The red perch or rose-fish, Sebastes marimus or vi-viparus.-3. The labroid fish Troehoeopus or Pimelometopon puleher; the fathead. See cut under fathead. [Pacific coast, U.S.]-4. The red-drun, Sciæna ocellata er Seiznops ocellatus;

the seuthern red-horse. [Florida and Gulf Coast.]-5. A preparation of fish, very pepular among the Malays. After ihe heads have been re moved, the fish are cleared, salted in the proporticn of one part sait to eight paris of floh, and deposited in flat, glazed earthen vessels, in which they are for three days
submitted to the pressure of stones placed on thin boards or dried plantain-leaves. The fish are next freed from
which powdered ginger, black pepper, brandy, and powdered red rice are added. The anchovy (Stolephorus on
E'ngraulis) is the most esteemed constituent Engraulis) is the most esteemed constituent, but other
Hisies are used in the same way. The preparation is als tisies are used in the same way. The preparation is also
called Malacca fizh. cd-footed (rcd'fut"ed)
the red-footed doureucouli, Nycting red feet: as, the red-foated douroucouli, Nyetipithecus rufipes. redgoundt, $n$. [Also redgern corruption. red-gum, q. v.), early mod. F reer gounde; 〈ME. redgownd, radegounde E. reed red, + younde, < AS. gund (= OHG. gund, guit), matter, pus, virus: see red ${ }^{1}$ and gound ${ }^{1}$.] A corruption of red-gum ${ }^{2}$. [Prov. Eng.]
Reed gounde, sicknesse of chyidren.
Palsgrave.
red-green (red'grēn), a. Of a reddish-green color: as, the red-green carpet (a British moth). whed-green blindness, a form of color-blinduess in spectrum or the cemplenientary color bifish.green - the former appearing biackish-gray and the latter whitisltgray. Also calied anerythroblepsia, anerythropsia.

redgullet (red'gul"et), $n$. Same as redmouth. red-gum ${ }^{1}$ (red'gum), $\mu_{0} \quad\left[\left\langle r e d 1+\right.\right.$ gum $\left.^{2}.\right] 1$. A disease of grain: same as rust. [Prev. Eng.] -2. The resinous product of several eucalypts; Australian kino.-3. A red-gum tree.-4. See Liquidambar, 1,-Red-gum tree, one of several specles of Eucalyptus-E. resinifera, E. calophylla, E. tereti | rornis, . rostrata, and others: 80 named from the red gum |
| :--- |
| which they | most frequently planted in Europe for sanitary purposes. E. rostrata is exceptionaliy 200 feet high, snd its timber ig ene of the best of eucsiyptus wooda, being heary, hard, and atrong, and very durable in all situations. It is employed for railway-ties, pilea, many ahip-buidding purpoas, etc.

red-gum ${ }^{2}$ (rcd'gums), $n$. [A corruption of redgound, q. v.] An unimpertant red papular eruption of infauts. Also called gum-rash and stroplutus.

Their heads are hid with akalls,
Sylrester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weekg, ti., The Furies. I found Chariette quite in a fuas about the child : she was sure pitmples. So I looked at it directly, and "Lord! my over pirnpes. "so is looked at it directly, and "Lord! my,
dear, Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xxxvii.
ed-haired (red' hãrd), $a . \quad[=$ Icel. raudhherdhr; as red ${ }^{1}+$ hair + -ed ${ }^{2}$.] Having red or reddish hair.
red-hand (red'hand), a. Same as red-handed. red-handed (red'han"ded), $a$. With red or bloody hands; hence, in the very act, as if with red or bloody hands: said originally of a person taken in the act of homicide, but extended figuratively to one caught in the perpetration of any crime: generally in the phrase to be taken red-handed.
I was pushed over by Pumblechook, exactly as if I had that moment picked a pocket, or fired a rick; indeed it was the general impression in court that I had been taken red-handed; for as Pumblechook shoved me before him
through the crowd 1 heard some people say, "What's he through the crowd 1 heard some people say,
done?" and others, "He's a young'nn too."

Dickens, Great Expectations, xiil.
redhead (red'hed), $n . \quad[\langle r e d 1+h e a d, n] 1.$. A person having red hair.-2. A red-headed duck, the pechard, Fuliyula or Allinia ferina, a common bird of Europe, a variety of which bears the same name in America and is called more fully red-headed duek, red-headed roftduck, red-headed broadbill, also graybaek, Weshington eanrasbact, and American pochard. In the male the head is of a bright chestnut-red with coppery or bronzy reflection. It is a near relative of the canvaaback, for which it is sometimes sold, and is much esteemed 3 The red
erythrocephalus. See woodpecker, Melanerpes erythrocephalus. See cut under Nelanerpes.4. A trepical milkweed, Aselepias Curassaviea, with umbels of bright-red flewers. The root and the expresaed juice are emetic, or in smaller doses cathar-
tic. Also called blood-flover and bastard ipecacuanha tic. Also called blood-flower and bastard ipecacuanha. [West Indies.]
red-headed (red'hed"ed), a. 1. Having red hair, as a person.- 2. Having a red head, as a bird: as, the red-headed woodpecker, Melanerpes erythroeephalus. See cut under Mclaner-pes.-Red-headed curre, duck, pochard, poker,
raftiduck, or widgeon Same as redhead, 2 , Red
headed finch wor linnet, the redpwhe Red-headed
smew the female smew or white nnn, Mergellus albellus, smew, the female smew or white nnn, Mergellus albellus, redhibition (red-hi-bish'on), \%. [=F. rédhibition $=\mathrm{Sp}$. redhibicion $=$ Pg. redhibição $=\mathrm{It}$. redibizione, < L. redlibitio( $n$-), a taking back, the giving or receiving back of a damaged article sold, < redhibere, give back, return, < red-, back, + habere, have: see habit.] In law, an action by a buyer to annul the sale of a mevable and oblige the seller to take it back because of a defect or of some deceit. Also rehibition.

## redhibitory

redhibitory (red-hib'i-tọ-ri), a. [= OF. renhibitoire, F. rélhibitoire $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. redhibitmio $=$ t. rediontorin, <LLL. redhibitorius, < L. redhibere. give baek, return: see redhibition.] In law, pertaining to redhibition. Also rehibitory. redhorn (red'hêrn), $n$. An inseet of the fam ly Rhodocerida.
red-horse (red'lôrs), n. 1. The common white or lake sueker, a eatestomeid fish, Moxostoma nacrolcpidotum, or any other of the same genus; a stene-reller or white mullet The golden red-horse is M. aurcolum. The leng-tailed red-herse is M. anisurun.-2. The red-drum, Scienops ocellatus. See eut under redfish. [Florida and Gulf States.]
red-hot (red'hot), a. 1. Red with heat; heated to redness: as, red-hot iron; rel-hot balls. Henee-2. Extreme; violent; ardent: as, a red-hot political speech. [Slang.]-Red-hot boklls lieated to redness and fired at shipplng, magainen wooden buildings, etc., to comhine deatruction by fre with hattering by concussion.
red-humped (red'hnmpt), a. Having a red hump: neting a bombycid moth of the genus Notodonta: as, the red-humped prominent, $N$ concimna. See eut under Notodonta.
redit, a. A Middle English form of ready.
redia (rē'di-ä), n.; pl. redix ( $-\bar{\theta}$ ). [NL., so ealled after Riedi, an Italian naturalist.] The second larval stage of some fluke-worms or Trematoda, as Distoma, intervening between the condition of the ciliated embryo and the more advanced form known as cercaria. A redia is a aporocyst, containing the germs of other redire, which
eventualiy develop into cercarim is also known as king's yelloro worm. See cercaria (with cut) and Distoma.
From cach ovum [of Distomce] Issues a cillated larva,
 Rree. . . . Several generationa of Redize may Intervene between the tbird and fourth atages; or the mature antmal may appear at the close of this stage, having undergone no Cercarian metamorphosis.
 redirc, go baek, return, < rel-, baek, + ire, go: see iter1.] Returning. E.H. Smith. [Rare.] redifferentiate (rē-dif-e-ren'shi-āt), vi. [<re+ differentiate.] To differentiate a differential or differential eoeffieient.
redifferentiation (rē-dif-e-ren-shi-ā'shẹn), $n$. [<re- + differentiation.] "The differentiation of a result of differentiation.
redigest (rē-di-jest'), v. $t_{0} \quad[<r c-+$ digest, $v$.
To digest or reduce to form a second time. pincest or redue to form a second time
redingkingt, $n$. [ME. rcilyngkynge, prob. erroneously for *redyngynge, lit. 'riding-man,' $\langle$ *redyng, fer ridyng, riding, + -ynge, E. ing ${ }^{3}$, indicating a dependent. Cf. AS. rādeniht, E. as if *roadknight, one of "certain seruitours who held their lands by seruing their lord on hersebaek" (Minshen, under rodknights, radknights).] One of a elass of feudal retainers; a lackey.

Reynald the reue, and redyngkynges menye,
Munde the mylnere, and meny mo othere.
Piers Plowman (C), 1ii. 112.
redingote (red'ing-gōt), $n$. [= Sp. redingote F. redingote, a corruption of E. riding-coat.] plain skirts not eut away at the front.-2. A similar garment for women, worn either as a wrap or as part of the house dress, frequently cut away at the frent.
The existing redingote, whici1 has been fashionable for the last few years, and is ligghy popular just now, is a manner of a gentleman's tail-coat, richly trimmed and dorned with very large buttons.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 287.
redingtonite (red'ing-ten-it), $n$. [< Redington $\left.+-i t c^{2}.\right]$ A hydrous ehromium sulphate, oceurring in fibrous masses having a pale-purple color. It is found at the Redington mine, Knexville district, California.
red-ink plant. See Phytolacca.
redintegrate (re-din'tệ-grāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. redintegrated, ppr. redintegrating. [< L. grare $=\mathrm{Pg}$. redintegrar), restore, make whtegrare $=$ Pg. redintegrar), restore, make whole again, $\langle$ recl-, again, + integrare, make whole: see integrate. Cf. reintegratc.] Te bring baek to an integral eondition; reeombine or reeonstruct; renew; restore to a perfect state.

Redintegrate the fame frat of your house,
Restore your ladysin
B. Jonson, Xtagnetlek Lady, lv. 2.

Christendom should be no longer rent in pieces, but Jer. Taylor, Works (ed.

## 5021

Cut of the legs, the tail, the jaws [of the newt, sepa-
rately or ail together, and. again, but the redintegrated limb is formed on the same IIuxley, Lay Scrmons, p. 261 redintegrate (re-din'tẹ-grāt), a. [< redintegrate, v.] Renewed; restored to wheleness or a perfeet state.
The lgnorances and prevaricatlona and partial aboliby the dispergion nal law might be cured and reatored, and by redinteyrate. Jer. Taylor, Great Excmplar, Pref., p. 11.
redintegration (re-din-tē-grā'shơn), $n_{0} \quad[<\mathrm{F}$. rédintégration $=$ Pg. redintegraçäo $=$ It. rctintegrazionc, < L. redintegratio $(n$-), restoration, renewal, < redintegrare, pp. redintegratus, restore, renew : see redintegrate. Cf. reintegration.] 1. The aet or proeess of redintegrating; recombination, restoration, or reeonstruction; restoration to a whole or sound state.
Let 118 all atndy first the redintegration of that body of which Christ Jesus hath deciared himself to be the head. Donne, Sermons, $x \times 11$.
This redintegration, or renewing of us Into the first con.
dition, is... calied repentance,
Jer. Taytor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 181.
They . . abaurdly commemorated the redintegration of his natural body by mutilattng and dividing bla mystl-
Decay of Christian Piet.
2. In chem., the restoration of any mixed body or matter to its former nature and constitution. -3. In psychol., the law that those elements whieh have previously been eembined as parts of a single mental state tend to reeall or suggest one another-a term adopted by many psyehologists to express plenomena of mental association.
redirect (rē-di-rekt'), v.t. [<re- + direct.] To direet again or anew: as, the parcel was sent to Boston and there redirccter to Cambridge. redirect (rē-di-rekt'), a. [< re- + direct. Direct a seeond time: used only in the legal phrase redirect examination (which see, under examination, 2).
redisburse (rê-dis-bérs'), v.t. [Early med. E. also redisbourse; <re- + disburse.] To repay or refund.

But when the floud is apent, then backe againe, Hes borrowed waters forat to redisoourse,
He sends the dea his owne with double gaine,
and tribute eke withall, aa to his Soveraine.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 27.
rediscover (rē-dis-kuv'èr), v, t. $[<r e-+$ discover.] To diseover again or afresh.
rediscovery (rē-dis-kuv'èr-i), n. [<re- + discovery.] A discevering again or afresh: as,
the rediscovery of Eneke's eomet.
redispose (rē-dis-pōz'), v. t. [<re- + dispose.] Te dispose or adjust again.
redisposition (rē-dis-pệ-zish'ẹn), $n$. [< redispose + -ition.] The aet or process of redisposing; a disposing afresh or anew; a rearrangement.
redisseize (rē-dis-sēz'), v.t. [<re- + disseize.] In lauc, to disseize anew or a seeond time.
redisseizin (rē-dis-sē'zin), n. [< re- + disscizin.] In law, a writ to reeover seizin of lands or tenements against a redisseizor.
redisseizor (rè-dis-sē'zor), n. [<rc- + disseizor.] A person whe disseizes lands or tenements a seeend time, or after a reeovery of the redissolution (rē-dis-ē-lū'shon), $n$. $[\langle r e-+$ dissolution.] A dissolving again or anew; a second dissolntion.
After the protoplasm in a tentacle haa been aggregated, its redissolution always begins in the lower part.

Darvin, Inaectiv. Plants, p. 243.
redissolve (rē-di-zolv'), v.t. [=F. redissoudre; as re- + dissolvc.] To dissolve again.
The protoplasm last aggregated is first redissolved.
Darvin, 1naectiv. Plants, p. 243.
redistribute (rē-dis-trib'üt), v.t. $\quad[<r e-+$ distributc. Cf. F. redistribuicr, redistribute.] To distribute again; deal baek; apportien afresh. redistribution (rē-dis-tri-bū'shon), $n_{\mathrm{A}}[=\mathrm{F}$.
redistribution; as re- + distribution. $]$ redistribution; as re- + distribution.] A dealing baek; a seeond or new distribution.
A atate of raised molecular vibration 18 favourable to tute Evolutionutc Evolution.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., \& 18.

We have said that in our opinton the redistribution of
seats [see the phrase below] forned an essential part of seats [see the phrase below] formed an essential part of
Gladstone.
Redistribution of Seats Act, an English statute of 1885 (48 and 49 Vict., c. 23 ) makting extensive changes in the
subdivision of the country into districta entitled to elect members of Pariiament, mostly with the object of equalizing them aa regards the number of clectors.

## red-moroceo

redistrict (rē-dis'trikt), v. t. [< re- + district.] To divide or apportion again, as a State, into districts or ether electoral units. [U. S.] redistricting (rē-dis'trik-ting), $n$. [Verbal n. of redistrict, $v$.$] The aet or practice of rear-$ ranging (a state or other territory) into new eleetoral districts. [U. S.]
redition (rẹ̄-dish'en), $n$. [< L. reditio( $n-$ ), a returning, going or eeming baek, く redirc, pp. reditus, ge or come back, return: see redient.] The aet of going baek; return. [Rare.]

Addreas auite to my mother, that her meane
Chapman, Odyasey, vi.
redivide (rē-di-vid'), v.t. [<re-+ divide.] Te divide again.
redivived $\dagger$ (red-i-vivd'), a. [<L. rediviuus, living again (see redivivus), $+-c d^{2}$.] Mado to live again; revived.
New-devised or redivived errours of opinion.
Bp. Hall, Revelation Unreveaied, \& 11.
redivivus (red-i-vi'vus), a. [I., living again, <red-(i-), again, + vivus, living: see vivid. Cf, revice.] Alive again; renewed; restored.
The Napoleontc empire redivipus.
G. W. Curtiz, Potiphar Papers
redknees (red'nēz), $n$. The water-pepper', Polygonum Hydropiper. [Prov. Eng.]
red-lac (red'lak), n. The Japan wax-tree, Rhu. succedanea. See vox-trec.
ed-legged (red'leg"ed or -legd), a. Having red legs or feet, as a bird: speeifically noting several birds. - Red-legged crow. See crowz.-Redlegged gull, the biack-headed gull, Chroicocephatus ridiSurdus. [Local, British.1-Red-Iegged ham-beetle. See hiam-beelle--Red-legged kittiwake, Rizsa brevi coral-red legs.-Red-legged mew. Same as redshank, 3 -Red-legged partridge, Caccabis rufa.-Red-legged plover. see plover.
redlegs (red'legz), $n$. 1. In ornith.: (a) The red-
legged partridge. (b) The red-legged plover or turnstone, Strepsilus interpres. [Massachusetts.] (c) The purple sandpiper, Tringa maritima. [Caermarthen.] (d) The redshank.2. In bot., the bistort, Polygonum Bistorta, so named from the redness of its stems. The name is applied also to some other speeies of Polygonum. [Prov, Eng.]
redlest, $a$. See redcless.
marked by red letterr), $a$. Having red letters; marked by red letters.- Red-letter day. (a) Eccles., one of the more important church festivals: so calied because formerly marked in the calendar of the book of Common Prayer (as attil in some copies, and in Roman Catholic mitiagala and breviariea) by red-letter characters. them in the Prayer-book. Opposed to black-letter day.
The Calendar was crowded with Red-Letter Days, nominally tndeed consecrated to Saints; but which, by the enevery kind of countenance to sinuers.

Bourne's Pop. A
The red-letter days now become, to all intents and purposes, dead-letter dayz. Lamb, Oxford in the Vacation. IIence-(b) A fortunate or anspicions day.
It is the old girl's birthday; and that is the greatest holi-
day and reddest-letter day in Mr. Bagnet's calendar.
Dickens, Bieak House, xlix.
redlichet, adv. A Middle English form of rathly. red-litten (red'lit"n), a. [< red ${ }^{1}+$ lit, pp. of light 1 , "litten, an extended form with suffix -en 1 , after the analegy of hidden.] Exhibiting a red light or illumination. . [Rare.]

And travellers, now, within that valley,
Through the rededitfen window
Vast forms, that move fantasticaliy
To a discordant melody.
red-looked (red'lunkt), a. Poe, Haunted Palace. eausing or indieated by a red faee -Ra

And never to Let my tongue bitster,
And never to my red-look'd anger be
The trumpet any more. Shak., W. T., ii. 2. 34.
red-louse (red'lous), n. See louse ${ }^{1}$ (i).
redly (red'li), adv. [<red$\left.+-l y^{2}.\right]$ With redness; with a red eolor or glow.
red-mad (red'mad), a. [< redl + mad ${ }^{1}$. Cf. redwood ${ }^{2}$.] Quite mad. Hallixell. [Prov. Eng.] redman (red'man), $n$; pl. redmen ( -men ). A holoeentroid fish, Holocentrus ascensionis, of a brilliant reddish eelor. [St. Thomas, W. I.] red-metal (red'met"al), $n$. A name given to several metallic compounds, mestly alleys of eopper, used in medern silverware; also, a Japanese alloy mueh used in decorative metalwork.
red-morocco (red'mọ-rok'ō), n. The plant pheasant's-eye, Adonis autumnalis: so ealled from its red petals.

## red－morocco

It is one of those plants which are annually cried nbout our streets under the name Red Morocco．Curtis，Fiors Londinensis．
redmouth（red＇mouth），n．and $a$ ．I，n．A fish of the genus Hremulon（or Dirbasis）；a grunt． Also called redyullet．See Hremulon，and cut under grunt．
II．a．Having a red month or lips；red－ mouthed：as，the redmouth buffalo－fish，Ictiobus bubalus．ID．S．Jordan．
red－necked（red＇nekt），a．Having a red neck． －Red－necked footman，Lithosia rubricollio，a British rubricollis one of the largest gpecies of the family．－Red－ necked phalarope，Lobipes hyperboreus，the northern phalarope．
redness（red＇nes），n．［＜ME．rednesse，redncs， ＜AS．reádness，reídmyss，reídues，redness，く reád， red：see red ${ }^{1}$ ．］The quality of being red；a red color．

There was a pretty redness in his lip．
Shak．，As you Like it，iii．5． 120.
red－nose（red＇nōz），$a$ ．Same as red－noscd． The red－nose innkeeper of Daventry．

Shak．，i Hen．IV．，Iv． 2.51.
red－nosed（red＇nōzd），a．1．Having a red nose， as a toper．－2．Having a red beak：as，the red－ nosed auklet，Simorhynchus pygmæus，also called whiskered auklet．
redo（rē－dö＇），v．t．［＜re－＋dol．］To do over again．

Prodigality and inxury are no new crimes，and
doe but re－doe old vices．Sandy，Travailes，p．We red－oak（red＇ōk），‥ 1．An oak－tree，Quercus rubra，common in eastern North America， there extending further north than any other species．Its height is from 70 to 90 feet．Ita wood is of a light－brown or red color，heavy，hard，atrong，and cooperaze，and now mueh enployed for clapboards and variety is smaller，with the wood much closer－grained． Also black－oak．
2．Another American species，Q．fulcuta，the Spanish oak．See Spanish．
redolence（red＇ō－lens），n．［OF．rerlolence， redolent，redolent：see redolent．］The state of being redolent；swectness of scent；fragrance； perfume．
his altarg． his altars．
Syn．See smel
redolency（red＇ọ－len－si），n．［As redolence（see －cy）．］Same as retolence．

Their flowers attract aptders with their redolency．
redolent（red＇ọ－lent），a．［＜ME．redolent，くOF． redolent $=1 \mathrm{l}$ ．$\dot{\gamma}$ dolonte，$\langle\mathrm{L}$. ．vedolen $(t-) s$ ，ppr．of redolere（＞It．redolere，OI＇．redoler），emit odor， be redolent，$\langle$ red－，again，+ olere，be odorous： see olid．］Having or diffusing a sweet scent； giving out an odor；odorous；smelling；fra－ grant：often with of．

In this grauc fiul derke nowe is fier bowre，
That by her lyfe was swecte and redolent．
Fabyan，Chron，l．cexxxviii．
Thy fove excells the joy of wine；

Gales redolent of Joy and youth．
ray，Prospect of Eton Coliege．
redolently（red＇ọ－lent－li），$a d v$ ．In a redolent manuer：fragrantly．
redondilla（red－on－dē＇lyä），$n$ ．［＜Sp．redondilla （＝Pg．redondillar），a roundel or roundelay，dim． of redondo，round，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．rotmendus，round：see rotund，and cf．round，roundel，roundelay，ron－ deau．］A form of versification formerly used in the south of Europe，consisting of a union of verses of four，six，and eight syllables，of which generally the first rimed with the fourth and the second with the third．At a iater period verses of six and eight syllables in general，in Spanish and verses of six and eight syllables in general，in whanizh and
Portuguese peetry，were calide redonuillas，whether they made perfect rimes or assonances only．These became mammen in the dramatic poetry of Spain．
redorse（rē－dôrs＇），$n$ ．［A reduction of reredorse， as if＜re－＋dorse ${ }^{1}$ ．］The back or reverse side of a dorsal or dorse．See quotation under dorse ${ }^{1}, 2$.
redoss（rẹ－dos＇），$n$ ．Same as redorse．
redouble（rề－dub＇l），v．［＜OF．（and F．）redoubler $=$ Sp．redoblar $=$ Pg．vedobrar $=$ It．vaddoppiare ＜ML．roduplicare，redouble，double，＜L．re－ again，＋duplicare，double：see double，$v$ ．Cf． reduplieate．］I，trans．1．To double again or repeatedly；multiply；repeat often．

So they
Doubly redoubled strokes upon the foe．
Shak．，Macheth
Shak．，Macheth，i．2． 38.

Often tymes the omittynge of correction redoubleth a
Sir T．Elyut，The Governour，iii． 21 ．
trespace． 2．To increase by repeated or continued addi－ tions．

## And Etna rages with redoubled heat． <br> Addison，tr．of Ovid＇s Metamorph． Each new loss redoubles alf the old

3t．To repeat in return．

## So ended she；and all the rest around To her redoubled that her undersong．

Redoubled interval，in music，same as compound inter
al．See interval， 5 ．
II．intrans．To become twice as much；be repeated；become greatly or repcatedly in－ creased．
Envy ever redoubleth from speech and fame．
Bacon，Envy（ed．1857），p． 92
Peal upon peal redoubling all around．
Cowper，Truth，1． 240.
redoubtl${ }^{1}$（rē－dout＇），v．t．［く ME．redouten，re－ doneten，〈 OF．redouter，rcdoter，reduter，later re－ doubter，F．redoutcr（ $=$ Pr．redoptar $=\mathrm{It}$ ．ridot－ tare），fear，＜re－＋doutcr，fear：see doubt，v．］ 1．To fear；dread．［Obsolete or archaic．］ Sholde I thanne redoute my hlame？

Chaucer，Boëthins，i．prose 3.
The more superatitious crossed themseives on my sp－ proach：．．it began at iength to dawn upon me that if residencia．
$2 \dagger$ ．To venerate；honor．
Sholde thilke honour maken hym worahipfui and re－ douted of atraunge foik？Chaucer，Boethius，Hil．prose 4 redoubt ${ }^{2}$ ，$n$ ．See redont ${ }^{2}$ ．
redoubtable（rē－dou＇ta－bl），a．［Also redouta－ ble：＜ME．redoutable，redoutable，＜OF．redou－ table，redotable，later redoubtable，F．redouta－ ble（ $=$ Pr．redoptable），feared，redoubtable，＜ redouter，redoubter，fear：see redoubt1．］ 1. That is to be dreaded；formidable；terrible： as，a redoubtable hero；hence，valiant：often used in irony or burlesque．
The Queen growing more redoubtable and famous by the Overthrow of the Fleet of Eighty eight．
IIowell，Letters，I．vi． 3.
The enterprising Mr．Lintot，the redoubtable rival of Mr． Tonson，overtook me．Pope，To Earl of Burington， 1716.

This is a tongh point，shrewd，redoubtable
Because we have to supplicate the judge
Shall overiook wrong done the judgment－seat．
Browning，Ring and Book，II． 104.
$2 \dagger$ ．Worthy of reverence．
Redoutable by honour and strong of power
Chaucer，Boethins，iv．prose 5 ．
redoubted（rē－dou＇ted），p．a．［ME．redouted； redoubl ${ }^{1}+-e d^{2}$ ．］Dreaded；formidable； honored or respected on account of prowess； valiant；redoubtable．

Lord regent and redoubted Burgundy．
Shak．， 1 Hen．VI．，ii．1． 8.
redoubtingt（rē－don＇ting），n．［ME．redoutyng； verbal $n$ ．of redoubt $\left.{ }^{1}, v.\right]$ Honor；reverence； celebration．

With sotyi pencij depeynted was this storie
In redoulyng of Mars and of his glorie．
Chaucer，Knight＇s Taie，I． 1192.
redound（reè－dound＇），v．i．［＜OF．rcdonder，ren－ donder，F．redonder，rédonder $=$ Pr．redondar $=$ Sp．Pg．redundar $=\mathrm{It}$ ．ridondare，$<\mathrm{L}$. redun－ dare，overflow，abound，＜red－，again，back，＋ undare，surge，flow，abound，くunda，a wave： see red－and omnd，and cf．abourd，surround．Cf． redundant．］1t．To overflow；be redundant； be in excess；remain over and above．

For every dram of hony therein found
A pound of gall doth over it redound．
Spenser，F．Q．，IV．x． 1.
The gates wide open stood，．．．and，fike s furnace mouth， Cast lorth redounding smoke and ruddy flame．．．ition，ii． 889.
2．To be sent，rolled，or driven back；roll or flow back，as a wave；rebound．

Indeed，I never get took box $0^{\circ}$ th＇ear，
But it redounded，I must needa say so
Fletcher（and another），Nice Valour，iv． 1.

## The evil，soon

Driven back，redounded as a flood on those
From whom it sprang．
Miltom，
1＇．L．，vif．
57.
3．To conduce；result；turn out；have effect． I will，my lord；and doubt not ao to deal
As all things shali redound unto your good．${ }_{\text {Shak．，}}^{2} 2$ Hen．VI．，iv．9． 47.
Whenever he imagines the smallest advantage will re－ dound to one of his foot－boys by any new oppression of me and my whole family and estate，he never dispateth a moment．Swift，story of the Injured Lady．
lle thinks it will redound to his reputation．
reputation，
Goldsmith，Criticisms．
redpoll
redound（rẹ̀－dound＇），$n$ ．［＜reilound，v．］ 1. The coming back，as of consequence or effect； result；reflection；return．

Not without redound
Of use and glory to yourselves ye corne，
The first－fruits of the stranger．
Tennysan，Princesa，ii．
2．Reverberation；echo．［Rare．］Imp，Dict． redonndingł（rê－doun＇ding），$n$ ．［Verbal n．of redound，v．］Reverberation；resounding．
Such as were next to the abby herde clerely the re－ doundynge of the Naneroyse，for，as they went，their har－ neys clatteredde and made some noyse

Berners，tr．of Froissart＇s Chron．，I．clxxxv．
redourt，reddourt，n．［＜ME．rcdour，redur， also raddour，reddour，reddu＇，＜OF．rador，ra－ dour，radeur，violence，rapidity，＜rade，＜L． rapidus，rapid（see sapid）；prob．confused also with raidour，raideur，roideur，stiffness，〈 L．ri－ gidus，stiff，rigid：see rigid．］Violence；rough－ ness．

His iondes，his iegemen，out of lyue broght；
His suater into seruage \＆to syn put．
And other redurs full ryfe in hia rewme dyd．
Destruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），1． 1805.
But trewely no fors of thi reddour
To hym that over hymself hath the maystrye．
redoutlt v Sce redoubtl
redout ${ }^{2}$ ，redoubt ${ }^{2}$（rē－dout＇），$n$ ．［The form re－ doubt is erroneous，due to confusion with re－ doubt ${ }^{1}$ and redoubtable；prop．redout（ $=\mathrm{D}$ ．G． redoute $=\mathrm{Sw}$. redutt $=$ Dan．redute），formerly also veduit（and，after L．，reduct）；くOF．reduit， m ．，reduite，f．，F．réduit，also（fem．It．）redoute $=\mathrm{Sp}$. reducto $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．reducto，reduto $=\mathrm{It}$ ．ridotto， a retreat，refuge，redont，〈 ML．reductus（＞E． reduct），a retreat，refuge，redout，〈 L．reducere， bring back：see reduce．］In fort．，a general name for nearly every class of works wholly in－ closed and undefended by reëntering or flank－ ing angles．The word is，however，most generaily nsed for a small ioclosed work of various form－polygonal， square，triangular，or even circuiar－serving mainty as a temporary field－work．The name is also given to a cen－ trai or retired work constructed within another，to aerve as a place of retreat for the defenders：in this sense gen－ erally reduit．Redonts are usually provided with para－ pet，ditch，scarps，banquette，etc．，as in regular fortf－
ficatlon．They are cspectaliy $u$ usefnl in fortirying the fops of hilis，in commanding passes，or in feeing the way through a hostlie or wooded country．－Demilune redout，a redout placed within the demilune．$=$ Syn．See fortification．
redout ${ }^{3}$（rē̈－dout＇），a．［＜OF，reduit，＜L．reduc－ tus，brought back，pp．of reducere，bring back： see reduce．Cf．redout ${ }^{2}$, u．］In her．，bent in many angles：noting a cross with hooked ex－ tremities，in the form of the fylfot or swastika． redoutable，a．See redoubtable．
redowa（red＇ö－ä），n．［＜F．redowa，＜Bohem． rejdowik；rejdowachia，the dance so called，＜ rejdoanati，turn，turn around，bustle abont．］ 1. A Bohemian dance，which has two forms－the rejdowák，resembling the waltz or the mazurka， and the rejdowachka，resembling the polka．－ 2．Music for such a dance or in its rhythm， which is properly triple and quick，but in an－ other form is duple，and readily assimilated to that of the polka．
red－paidle，$n$ ．The lumpsucker．［Scotch．］
redpoll（red＇pol），$n$ ．［Also redpole：so called from the red color on the head；＜red ${ }^{1}+$ pol71．］ 1．A small fringilline bird of the genus Aefio－ thus（or Acanthis），the male of which has a crim－

son poll，a rosy－red breast，and the plumage streaked with flaxen and dusky brown and white．The bill is small，conic－acute，with a nasal ruff； the wings nre pointed；the tail is emarginate．Severai species inhabit the arctic and north temperate regions of Europe，Asia，and Ainerica．The common redpoli is $A$ ． linaria；the mealy redpoll is $\mathcal{E}$ ．canescens；the American mealy redpoil is d．exilipes．

## redpoll

2. The red-polled warbler, or palm-warbler, of North Arnerica, Dendraca prlmurum, having a chestnut-red poll: more fully called yellow redpoll. See palm-rarbler.
red-polled (red'pōld), a. Having a red poll, or the top of the head red.
redraft (rē-dråft'), v. $t$. [<re- + druft.] To draft or draw anew.
redraft (rē-dräft'), $n$. $[\langle$ redruft, r.] 1. A second draft or copy.-2. A new bill of exchange which the holder of a protested bill draws on the drawer or indorsers, by which he reimburses to himself the amount of the protested bill with costs and charges.
redraw (rē-drầ), v. [<re- + draw.] I. trans.
To draw again; make a second draft or copy of
II. intrans. In com., to draw a new bill of exchange to meet another bill of the same amount, or', as the holder of a protested bill, on the drawer or indorser.
redress ${ }^{1}$ (rẹ-dres'), $v . \quad$ [ $<$ ME. redicssen, $\langle\mathrm{OF}$ 。 redrescer, redrecer, redrecier, redresser, F. rediesser, set up arain, straighten, 〈re-, again, + dresser, direct, dress: see dress.] I. trans. $1+$. To set up or upright; make erect; reërect.
dightas fonres, thorgh the cold of nyghte
Yclosed, stoupen on her stsikes lowe,
Redressen hem agein the somne brighte
Chaucer, Troilus, II. 960.
3. To set right again; restore; amend; mend.

Redresse me, mooder, and me chastise;
That dar I nought ablden in no wise
Chaucer, A. B. C., J. 129.
As broken glsss no cement can redress,
So beauty blemlsh'd once 's for ever lost.
Shak., Pass, Pilgrin, 1. 178.
In youder spring of roses intermix'd
Milton, P. IL, ix. 219.
3. To put right, as a wrong; remedy; repair, relieve against, as an injury: as, to redress injuries; to redress grievances. See redress ${ }^{1}, n ., 2$.

And redresse vs the domsge that he don has,
By Paris his proude son, in our prise londis,
Destruetion of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 4917.
Orisouns or preyers is for to seyn a pltous wyl of herte hat redresseth it in God and expresseth it by word ontward to remoeven harmes. Chaucer, Parson's Tale.
The state of this unconstant world . . . bringeth forth daily such new evils as must of necesslity by new remedies be redrest. $\quad$ Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 2. Their duty
And ready service shall redress their needs,
Not prating what they would be.
fletcher, Valentinlan, 11. 3.
He who best knows how to keep hls necessitles private Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 3. 4. Torelieve of anything unjust or oppressive; bestow relief upon; compensate ; make amends to.

Redres mans sowle from alle mysery,
That he nay enter the eternal glorye.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furoivall), p. 82. Will Gaul or Muscovite redress ye?
Byron, Childe Ha

Byron, Childe Harold, 11. 76. II. $\dagger$ intrans. To rise again; reërect one's self.

Yet like the valiant Palme they did sustaine Their peissnt weight, redressing vp againe.

Ifudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, il. redress ${ }^{1}$ (rē-dres'), n. [<OF. rcdresse, redresee, redrece, redress; from the verb: see redress ${ }^{1}$,
$v$.$] 1t. A setting right again; a putting into$ proper order; amendment; reformation. sion.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 19.
The father, with sharpe rebukes sesoned with loulng lookes, causeth s redresse and amendment in his chllde. Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 150. For us the more necessary is a speedy redress of our2. Deliverance from wrong, injury, or oppression; removal of grievances or oppressive burdens; undoing of wrong; reparation; indemnification. In lts most general sense rcdress includes whatever relief can be afforded agsinst injustice, whether by putting an end to it, by compensation in danages, by punishing the wrong-doer, or otherwise.
Is not the swoord the most violent redress thst may be used for sny evill?

Spenser, State of Ireland.
Be factious for redress of all these griefs.
Shak., J. C., 1. 3. 118.
Fair msjesty, the refuge snd redress
O those whom fate pursues and wants oppress.
Dryden, Eneid, j .838.
Think not
But that there is redress where there is wrong,
Se we are bold enough to seize it.
Ring in redress to all msill the Cencl, $3 i 1$.
Tennyson, In Itemoriam, cvi.

## 5023

To every one o' my grievances law gave
Redress. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Brouning, Ring and Book, I. } 237 .\end{aligned}$ =Syn. 2. Relicf, amends, compensation.
redress ${ }^{2}$ (rē-dres'), $t, t$. [<re-+ dress.] To dress again, in any sense: as, to redress furniture or leather; to redress a wound.
redressal (rẹe-dres'al), $n . \quad[<$ redress $1+$-al.] The act of redressing. Imp. Dict.
redresser (rẹ-dres'ér), $n$. One whe gives redress.
Don Quixote of the Mancha, the righter of wrongs, the redresser of injuries.

Shelton, Don Quixote, iv. 25. (Latham.)
redressible (rē̄-dres'i-bl), a. [<rcdress ${ }^{1}+$-ible. $]$ Capable of being redressed. Imp. Dict.
redressive (rê-dres'iv), a. [<redress ${ }^{1}+$-i
Affording redress; giving relief. [Rare.]
Can I forget the gencrous band
Who, touch'd with human woe, redressive search'd Into the horrors of the gloomy jail?
redressless (rẹ-dres'les), a. [<redressl ${ }^{1}+$-less.] Without redress or amendment; without relief. redressment (rê-dres'ment), $n$. [< OF. redrecemont, redressement, F. redressement; as redress + -ment.] Redress; the act of redressing.
red-ribbon (red'rib'en), $n$. The band-fish.
redrive (rê-drīv'), v. t. [<re- + drive.] drive back; drive again. Southey.
red-roan (red'rōn), $a$. See roan¹.
red-robin (red'rob"in), $n$. The red-rust, Puccinia graminis. [Eng.]
redroot (red'röt), i. 1. An American shrub, Ceanothus Americanus, the New Jersey tea. The stems are from 1 to 3 feet high from a dark-red root, the lesves ovate or ollong-ovate, the small white flowers
gathered in rather prety dense clusters at the ends of lesfy shoots. The name is more or less extended to other members of the genus.
2. A herbaceous plant, Lachuanthes tinetoria, of the Hamodoraces, or bloodwort family. It grows in wet sandy places $1 n$ the eastern United Ststes near the coast. It has a simple stem with sword-shaped leaves mostly from near the base, and woolly flowera, yel low within, crowded in a dense compound cyme. The root is red, and has been nsed in dyeing. Upon authority ad. duced ly Darwin (""Origin of Species," eh. 1.), the root of his plant is fatally poisonous to white pigs which eat it, but not to black; the statement, however, requires con ifmation. Also paintroot.
. The alkanet, Alkanna tinctoria.-4. One of the pigweeds, Amarantus retroflexus. [U. S.] redruthite (red'röth-īt), $n$. [ R Redruth, in Cornwall, Englaud, $+-i t c^{2}$.] Copper-glance: same as chalcocite.
redsear (red'sēr), $v . i$. [< red + sear (\%).] To break or erack when too hot, as iren under the hammer: a word used by workmen. Also redshare.
red-seed (red'sēd), $n$. Small crustaceans, as ostracodes, copepods, ete., which float on the surface of the sea, and upon which mackerel, menhaden, etc., feed. Some red-seed is said to injure the fish.
red-shafted (red'shäf"ted), a. Having red shafts of the wing- and tail-feathers: specifically applied to Colaptes mexicanus, the red-shafted woodpecker or Mexican flicker, related to the common flicker or yellow-shafted woodpecker. It abounds in western North America.
redshank (red'shangk), $n . \quad$ [ $\langle r e d l+s h a n k]$. 1. The fieldfare, Turdus pilaris. [Local, Eng.] -2. A wadiug bird of the family Scolopacidx and genus Totanus, having red shanks. The common redshank is $T$. calidris, about 11 inches long, com-


## Redshank (Totanus calidris).

non in msny parts of Europe, Asia, and Africs. The spotted redshank, T. fuscus, is a related species of similar dis. tribution. Compare greenshank, yellowshank 3. The hooded or black-headed grll, Chroico eephalus ridibundus: so called from its red legs: more fully called redshank gull and red-legged gull or meic.-4. pl. A name given in contempt to Scottish Highlanders, and formerly to native

## redstart

Irish, in allusion to their dress leaving the legs exposed.
Msmertlmis. . . dooth note the Redshanks and the Irish (whlch are properile the $S$ cots) to be the onlie enimies of our nation.
iz arrison, Descrip. of Britain, p. 6 (Ilolinehed's Chron., 1.). And when the Redshanks on the horders by
To besre his charge, from fleld he made them file,
Where fishie Molne [in Galway] did blush with ertmson
heood. Mir. for Maga. (England's Eliza, st. 105). They lay upon the ground covered with skins, as the
Though all the Scoitish hinds would not bear to be compared with those of the rich counties of Sonth Britaln, they would stand very well in competich wh the peass of Wales, suid the red-shanks of Ireland.

Smollett, Ilumphrey Clinker, ii. 41. (Davies)
redshanks (red'shangks), n. 1. Same as herb-robert.-2. See I'olygonum.
redshare (red'shãr), v. i. A variant of redsear. red-short (red'shôrt), $a$. Noting iron or steel when it is of such a character that it is brittle at a red heat.
The former substance [sulphur] rendering the steel more or less brittle when lot (red-short or hot-short).
red-shortness (red'shôrt"nes), n. In metal., the quality or state of being red-short.
Red-shortness is often the result of the presence of sn undue proportion of sulphur in the metal.

The cold short
rtness or red-shortness of fron or steel is dine principally to an admixture of oxide of iron.
ed-shouldered (red'shōl"dèrd), $\alpha$, Hoving the "shoulder" - that is, the carpal angle or bend of the wing-red, as a bird. The red-shouldered blackbird is Agelæus gubernator, common in western North Americs, where it replsces to some extent the common red-winged blackbird, from which it differs in having the searlet patch on the wing not bordered with of the commonest of the large hawks of the Uoited States, having the lesser wing-coverts reddish when sdult -Red-shouldered faicont, the sdult red-shouldered buz-zard-sided (red'silyded), $a$. Having red on the sides: specifically noting the red-winged thrush, Turdus iliacus.
edsides (red'sidz), $n$. A small cyprinoid fish, Notropis or Lythrurus ardens, common in the streams of the southern United States. Alse called redfin.
redskin (red'skin), $n$. A Red Indian; a North American Indian.
The VIrginia frontiersmen were angry with the Pennsylvania traders for selling rifles and powder to the red-
skins. red-spider (red'spi"dèr), n. A small red mite or acarine, Totranychus telarius, formerly called Acarus telarius, now placed in the family Tetramychidx: found in conservatories.
red-staff (red'stäf), $n$. A millers' straight-edge, used in dressing millstones. The true edge, redprofecting points sre thus detected, even when the lregularity of sulface is very minute.
redstart (red'stärt), $\left.n . \quad[\ll r e]^{1}+s t a r t^{1}.\right]$ One of several entirely different birds which have the tail more or less red. (a) A small sylvine bird, Ruticilla phoenicura, of Europe, Asia, and Arrica, re-

lated to the redbreast and bluethroai. Also firetail, redail, etc. A similar specles, A . tity8 or tithys, is known ss the black redstart. (b) In the United States, a fly-catching warbler, Setophaga ruticilla, of the family Syluicolides or Mis miotiltide. The msle is lustrous blue-black, with white belly and vent, the sides of the breast, the lining of the wings, sind nuch of the extent of the wing-and tailblack. The female is mosily plain olvsceons, with the parts whieh are orsnge in the male clear psle yellow. The leugth is 54 inches, the extent 7 \%. This heantifuj hird sbounds in woodland in eastern North Americs; it is migrstory snd insectivolous, has a slugular soug, bulds

a neat nest in the fork of a hranch, and lays four or flive egge, which are white, speckled with shades of reddiah redstreak (red'strēk), n. 1. A sort of apple so called from the color of the skin.

The redetreak, of sll cyder fruit, hath obtained the preference

Mortimer, Husbandry
2. Cider pressed from redstreak apples.

Herefordshire redxtreak made of rotten apples st the Three Cranes, true Brunswick Mum brew'd at S. Kathredtail (red'tāl), n. and $a$. I. n. 1. Same as redstart (a).-2. The red-tailed buzzard, Butco borcalis, one of tho commonest and largest bawks of North America, when adult having the upper side of the tail bright chestnut-red. The plumage otherwise is very variable, not only with age, hut also according to geogrsphical distribntion, there being several varicties or local races in western parts of the
continent. It is commonly known as hen-hauk or chickencontinent. It is commonly known as hen-haw or chicken-
hauk, and the young, without the red tail, is the whitehank, and the young, without the red tail, is the white-
breasted hauk. The male is from 19 to 22 lncbes long, snd 48 inches or more in spread of wing: the female is si 24 inches long, and spreads 56 Inches. See cut inder
II. a. Hwving a red tail.
red-tape (red'tāp'), a. [< jerl tape: see tape.] Pertaining to or characterized by official roul tine or formality. Sco ved tape, under tape.
Exposures by the press and criticlsms in Parliament
leave no one in ignorance of the vices of red-tape routlne.
II. Spencer, Mlan vs. State, p. 55.
We working men, when we do come ont of the furnace, come out not tinsel and papier maché, like those fops of red-tape statesmen, but steel and granite.

Kingsley, Alton Locke, iv. (Davies.)
red-taped (red'tāpt'). a. [<red tape + -edi2.] Same as red-tape. Nature, XLII. 106.
red-tapery (red'tā'pe-1i), $n$. [< red tape + -ery. Same as red-tupism.
red-tapism (red'tā'pizm), $n$. [< red tape + -ism.] Strict observance of official formalities; a system of vexatious or tedious official routine.
He at onco showed. . how ilttle he had of the ofticial
element which is best descrlbed as red-tapeism. T. IF. Reid, Cabinet Portraits, p. 32. He loudly denounces the Tchinovnik spirit-or, as we should say, red-tapeism in all itt forms. red-tapist (red'tn̄'pist),,$\quad[<$ red tape + -ist $]$ 1. A clerk in a public office. Quarterly Rev. 2. One who adleres strictly to forms and routine in official or other business.
You seem a smart young fellow, but you must throw over that stiff red tapist of yours, zod go with Public
Opinion and Myself. Buluer, My Novel, X. 20. (Davies.)

In no country $j s$ the red topist so out of place as here. Every calling is fllied with hold, keen, subtle-witted men, fertile in expedients and devices, who are perpetually Inventing new ways of buying cheaply, underselling, or attracting custom
W. Mothews, Getting on in the World, p. 99. red-thighed (red'thid), a. Having or characterized by red thighs.-Red-thighed locust. See locustl.
red-throated (red'thrō"ted), $\alpha$. Having a patch of red on the throat: as, the red-throated diver, Colymbus or Urinator septentrionalis.
red-thrush (red'thrush), n. The redwing, Turdus iliacus.
red-tipped (red'tipt), a. Having the wings tipped with red: as, the red-tipped clearwing, a British moth, Sesia formiceformis.
redtop (red'top), n. A kind of bent-grass, Agrostis rulgaris (A. alba, var. vulgaris). The old World, and is thoroughly naturalized in America. It is marked to the eye hy Its large light panicle of minute spikelets on delicate branehes, which is of a reddish hue. Other varieties, called forin, white bent, etc., have a
whitish top and a longer ligule. Redtop, at least in the Whitish top and a longer ligule. Redtop, at least in the
United States, is a highly valued pasture.grass, and Is also

5024 sown for hay, It forma a fine turf, and is suitable for
lawns. Also called fine bent, finetop-grass, and herd's grass. [U. S.]-Faise reatop, the fowl meadow.grass, Poa serotina, which has somewhat the aspect of redtop. Northern or mountain redtop, Agrostis exarata, a specles found from Wlsconsin to the Pacific, allied to the common redtop, and glving promlse of slmilar service in its own range.-Tall redtop, a tall reddlah wiry grass, redubs (red
red-tubs (red tubz), ". The sapphirine gurnard, Trigla hirundo. [Local, Eng.]
redubt (rê-dub'), v. t. [Early mod. E. also redoub; < OF. redouber, redauber (also tadauber, radouber, F. radouber), repair, mend, fit, < re-, again, + douber (adouber), mend, repair, ete.: see $d u b^{1}$.] To repair or make reparation for: make amends for; requite.
Whiche domage....
powar can be redoubed.
Sir $T$, treasare we with
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, Il. It.
I doubte not by Goddes grace so honestly to redubbe all thynges that have been amys.

Ellis, Iiterary Letters, p. 4. Phaer, Eneid, vi.
Whether they [monks] wili conform themael ves gladly, for the reduboing of their former trespasses, to go to other houses of their coat, where they shall be well recelved. state Papers, I. 540, in R. W. Dixon's Hist, Church of [Eng., vili, note.
redubbert (rē-dub'ér), n. [Also redubbor; < OF. "redoubeur, radoubeur, one who mends or repairs a ship, < redouber, radouber, mend: see redub. 1 One who bought stolen cloth and so altered it in color or fashion that it could not bor reognizad.
reduce (rē̄-dūs'), v. $t$.; pret. and pp. reduced, ppr. reducing. [< ME. veducen, \&OF. reducier, vernacularly reduire, F . réduire $=$ Pr. reduzir, reduire $=$ Cat. reduir $=$ Sp. reducir $=\mathrm{Pg}$. reduzir $=$ It. ridurre, <L. reclucere, lead or bring back, draw back, restore, replace, bring to a certain condition, reduce, <re-, back, + ducere, lead, bring: see duct. Cf. reduct, reduit, redout2.] 1t. To lead or bring back; restore; resolve to a former state.
Therupon he reduced to thelr momorie the battailea they had fought. J. Brende, tr. of Quintua Curtlus, iv.

Abate the edge of traitors, gracious Lord,
That would reduce these bloody daya again.
Shok., Rlch. III., v. 5. 36. A good man will go a little ont of his road to reduce the wandring traveller; but if he will not return, it will be an ureasonable compliance to go along with him to the end of his wandring.
jer.
ayk, Rule of Conscience, II. iil. 19. Ir. Cotton... did spend most of his time, both pubsuch as were gone astra

Tinthrop, Hist. New England, L. 304.
And "cause I see the truth of his aftiction, Whose passions are neglected, I will try My best skill to reduce hlm.

Shirley, Hyde Park, v. 1. And equal to reduce me to my

Milton, P. L., x. 748.
2. In surg., to restore to its proper place, or so that the parts concerned are brought back to their normal topographical relations: as, to reluce a dislocation, fracture, or hernia.-3. To bring to any specified state, condition, or form: as, to reduce civil affairs to order; to reduce a man to poverty or despair; to reduce glass to powder; to reduce a theory to practice; to reduce a Latin phrase to English.
Being inspired with the holy spirite of God, they the 72 Interprefers chosen by Eleazar out of each tribe] reduced out of Hebrue into Greeke all the partes of the olue Testament.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 380. Doe you then blame and finde faulte with soe good an Acte in that good pope as the reducing of such a greate people had beene a peace-maker to reduce such and snch, which were at oddes, to mmitje.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 453.
Reducid to practice, his beloved rule
Would only prove him a consummate fool.
Cowper, Conversation, 1. 139. Holland was reduced to such a condition that peace was
Ler first necessity. 4. In metal. and chem., to bring in to the metallic form; separate, as a metal, from the oxygen or other mineralizer with which it may be combined, or change from a higher to a lower degree of oxidation: as, to reduce the ores of silver or copper.-5t. To atone for; repair; redress.

Till they reduce the wrongs done to my father.
6. To bring down; diminish in length, breadth, thickness, size, quantity, value, or the like: as,

## reducement

to reduce expenses; to reduec the quantity of meat in diet; to reduce the price of goods; to reduce the strength of spirit; to recluce a figure or design (to make a smaller copy of it without changing the form or proportion).
He likes your honse, your housemaid, and your pay;
Reduce hia wages, or get rid of her,
Tompand youta you.
Couper, Truth, 1.211
7. To bring to an inferior condition; weaken; impoverish; lower; degrade; impair in fortune, dignity, or strength: as, the family were in redueed circumstances; the patient was much reduced by hemorrhage.

Yet lo I in me what authors have to brag on!

## Pope, Dunciad, iji. 286.

The Chamber encroached upon the sovereign, thwarted him, reduced him to a cypher, imprisoned him, snd slew Im.
I dare say he was some poor musicianer, or singer, or a reduced gentlemsn, perhsps, for he always came after or else on bad, dark days.
hayher, London Labour and London Poor, I. 331.
8. To subdue, as by force of arms ; bring into subjection; render submissive: as, to reduce mutineers to submission; Spain, Gaul, and Britain were reduced by the Roman arms.
Charles marched northward at the head of a force sufflcient, as it aeemed, to reduce the Covenanters to submis Montpensier waa now Montpensjer waa now closely besjeged, illi at length, reduced by famine, he was compelled to capitulats.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ji. 2.
The fnrtresses garrisoned by the French in Spain were reduced; but at what a prodigious expenditure of iffe was
this effected! Encyc. Brit., IX. 457.
9. To bring into a class, order, genus, or spevies; bring within certain limits of definition or description.
1 think it [analogy between words and reason] very worthy to be reduced into a science by itself.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ji. 236.
Zanchins reduceth such infldels to four chjef sccts. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 598.
I shall . . reduce these authors under their reapee-
ive claases. Addiaon, of the Christian Religion, 8 j .1.
The variations of languages are reduced to rules.
Johnson, Dict.
10. To show (a problem) to be meroly a special case of one already solved.-11. To change the denomination of (numbers): as, to reduce a number of shillings to farthings, or conversely (see reduction (i)); change the form of (an algebrajc expression) to one simpler or more con-venient.-12. To prove the conclusion of (an indirect syllogism) from its premises by means of direct syllogism and immediate inference alone.-13. To adjust (an observed quantity) by subtracting from it effects due to the special time and place of observation, especially, in astronomy, by removing the effects of refraction, parallax, aberration, precession, and nutation, changing a circummeridian to a meridian altitude, and the like.-14. In Scots law, to set aside by an action at law; rescind or annul by legal means: as, to reduce a deed, writing, etc.-15. Milit., to take off the establishment and strike off the pay-roll, as a regiment. When a regiment is reduced, the officers are generally put upon half-pay.-Reduced eye, an ideal eye in which the two nodal polnts of
the relrsctive syatem are considered ss united into one, and also the two priocipal points: this simplifiea the mathematical treatment of certain problema.-Reduced form of an imaginary, the form $\gamma(\cos \phi+i \sin \phi)$ frat nsed in 1828 by Cauchy.- Reduced hub. See hub, 7.Reduced inertia of a machine. See inertia and $m a$ -chine.-Reduced iron, metallic iron in a fine powder, obtained by reducing ferric oxid by hydrogen at a dull-red heat. Also called powder of iron, iron-powder, iron by $h y$ (which see, under latitude) - Reduced reaction time See reactiontime - Reducing fame in hlownipe analy. als. See flame, I. - Reducing aquare. See square. To reduce the square (milit.), to bring back a bsttalion Which has beed formed in a square to its former position in line or column. Farrow. - To reduce to the ranks (milit.), to degrade, for misconduct, to the condition of a private soldjer. $=$ Syn. 6. To lessen, decrease, abate, cur-
reduceablet (rē-dū'să-bl), a. [ $=$ OF. reduisa-
ble; as reduce + abile. Cf. reducible.] Same as reducible.

They [young students] should be habitusted to consider ery excellence as reduceable to principles. Sir J. Reymolds, Discourses, I. viii.
reducement (rē-dūs'meut), $n$. [= Sp. reducimiento $=$ It. riducimento; as recluee +- ment. $]$ 1. The act of reducing; a bringing back; restoration.

This once select Nation of God ... being ever since politic.

Hovell, Letters, 11. ©.

## reducement

By thls we shall know whether yours be that snetent ment of quiet and namimity into the church.

## Hitlon,

2. Reduction; abatement.

After a little reducement of his passion, and that thme perfect estate

History of Patient Grisel, p. 40. (Hallivell.) reducent (rẹ-dū'sent), a. and n. [< L. reducen $(t-) s$, ppr. of reducere: sce reducc.] I. a. Tending to roduce.
II. n. That which reduces. Inip. Dict,
reducer (rē-dū'sèr), n. 1. One who or that which reduces, in any sense.
The last substances enumerated are those in gencral nse ss reducers or developers in photography. Ner Sunbeam, p. 0.
An accumulstor is indecd merely a chemicsl converter whleh is nnequalled as a pressure-reducer.

Electric Rev. (Eng.), XXV. 583.
2. A joint-piece for conuecting pipes of varying diameter. It may beof any form, straight bent, etc. Also called reducing-coupling.
reducibility (rệ-dū-si-bil'i-ti), $n$. [< reduciblc + -ity (see -bility).]
 tibility.
The theorem of the reducibitity of the general problem of transformation to the rstional is, however, stated withIt was, however, quite evident, from . $\therefore$ the hlstory snd the complete reducibility of the tumonr, that it mngt reducible (rę-dū'si-bl), $a . \quad[<$ OF. reclusible $=$ Sp. reducible $=\mathrm{Pg}$. reduzivel $=\mathrm{It}$. riducibile; as reduce + -ible. Cf. reduccable.] Capable of being reduced; convertible.

In the new World they hsves World of Drinks; for there Is 110 Root, Flower, Frult, or Pulse but is reducible to ${ }^{\text {a }}$
notsble Liquor.
Hovell, Letters, 11. 54.
The line of its motion was neither stralght nor yet reducible to sny curve or mixed line that I had met with
amoag mathemsllelans. Boyle, Works, III. 683. I have never been the less satisfted that no canse reducible to the known lsws of nsture occasloned my snfferinga.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 108.
Reducible circuit. Sea circuit.-Reduclble hernia, \& hernis whose contents can be returned by pressure or
reducibleness (rē-dū'si-bl-nes), $n$. The quality of being reducible.

The reducibleness of lce bsck sgsin into water.
Boyle, Works, III. 50.
reducibly (rē-dū'si-bli), adv. In a reducible manner.
reducine (rē-dū'sin), n. [<reduce + -ine ${ }^{2}$.] A decomposition product of urochrome.
reducing-coupling (rẹ- dū 'sing-kup" ling), $n$. Same as roduccr, 2.
reducing-press (rề-dū'sing-pres), $n$. An auxiliary press used in sheet-metal work to complete shapes that have been partially struck up. reducing-scale (rē-dū'sing-skāl), $n$. A form of scale used by surveyors to reduce chains and links to acres and roods by inspection, and also in mapping and drawing to different scales; a surveying-scale.
reducing-T (rē-dū'sing-tē), n. A T-shaped pipeconpling, having arms different from the stem in diameter of opening. It is used to unite pipes of differeut sections. Also written redu-cing-tec.
reducing-valve (rē-dū'sing-valv), $n$. In steamengin., a peculiar valvo controlled by forces acting in opposite dircetions. The parts are so arrsoged that the valva opens to its extreme limit only when
the pressure on the delivery adde is at a prescrlbed minimum, closing the part in the valve-seat more or less when this minimum is exceeded. The pressure on the dellvery slde of the vsilve is thns kept from varying (except between very ilsrrow limils) from lts predetermined pressure, although the pressure on the opposite slde may be variable, snd always hlgher than on the dellvery side. Such valves
are inuch naed for maintajuing lower pressures in steanaare inuch need for maintaining lower pressures in steansThey are also nsed in antomatic sir-brake for r'sllwsys snd in other pneumstic machines, and, in some forms, as gas-regulators for equallzing the preasure of gas dellvered to gas-burners, etc. Al so called pressure-reducing talve. reduct (rē-dukt'), $v, t$. [ L L. reductus, pp. of
reduccre, lead or bring back: see rcduce.] To reduce.

All the kyngcs hoat there beylag aasembled snd reducte Mray let me reduct some two or thrce shillings for polnta B. $J$ B. Jonson, Every Msa ont of his Mumour, Iv. 5. reduct (rḕ-dukt'), n. [< NL. reductus, a with-drawing-place: seercdout ${ }^{2}$.] In building, a lit316
tle piece or cut taken out of a part, member, etc., to make it more uniform, or for any other purpose a quirk. Guilt.
reductibility (rẹ-duk-ti-bilinti), n. [=F. ré ductibilité; as reduct + -ibility.] The quality of being reducible; reducibleness. Inm. Dict. ređuctio ad absurdum (rệ-duk'shi-ō ad ab-sêr'dnm). [L.: reductio, a leading, reduction; all, to ; absurdum, neut. of absurdus, absurd: see alsurd.] A reduction to an absurdity; the proof of a proposition by proving the falsity of its contradictory opposite: an indirect demonstration. In geometry the reductio sd sbsindnm conslsts in relationg, and theu showing thst thls leadg to a conclusion contrary to a known proposition, whence It follows that the parts of the figure cannot have those relations. Thus, In Enclid"s "Elements" tho proposition that if a trlangle has two anglos equal the sldes opposite those sngles will ongles ABC snd ACB be equal. Then, anppose AB to be grester than AC. Lay off $\mathrm{BD}=\mathrm{AC}$ and joln grester than AC . Lay off $\mathrm{BD}=\mathrm{AC}$ and joln
OC . Then, comparing the two triangles ACB and DBC, we have in the former the kides AC and BC and thelr ineluded angle ACB equal in the latter to the sides 1 B and CB and their included angle DBE. Hence, these two triangles wondd be equal, or the part wonld be equal to the whole. This proof is a reductio ad absurdum. This kind ol reasoning is con-
sidered aomewhat objectlonable az not ahowsidered aomewhat objectlonable an not show.
ing the prlnclple from which the proposiing the princlple from which the proposi- B nto s direct proof. Thus in the ansea resdily converted only to compare the triangle ABC wlth ltaclf, considering it as two trisngles according as the angle $B$ 'ss named be fore C or vicav versa. In the irisngle ABC the angles B snd C with the included slde BC are respectively equal to the CB; hence the other parts of the trianglea sre equal, snd the slde AC opposite the frat angle B in the first trlangle is equal to the side $A B$ opposita the first angle $C$ in the aecond triangle.
reduction (rệ-duk'shọn), n. [< OF. reduction, F. réduction $=\mathrm{Pr}$. rcductio $=$ Sp. reduccion. $=$ Pg. reduç̧̃o $=\mathrm{It}$. riduzione, $<\mathrm{L}$. reductio( $n$-), a leading or bringing back, a restoring, restora tion, < reducere, lead or bring back: sce rcduce, reduct.] The act of reducing, or the state of being reduced. (at) The act of bringing back or restorting.
For reduction of your majestys realm of Ireland to the
nity of the Church. (b) Conversion into another atste or form: as, the reduc(c) Dis budy to powder; the reducino thlags to order (c) Dimination: as, the reduction of the expenzes of gov $t i o n$ of $25^{5}$ per cent. made to wholesale buyers.
Let hlm therefore first make the proper reduction in the account, and then see what it amounts to

Faterland, Works, VI. 186.
(d) Conquest; subjugatlon : as, the reduction of a province under the power of a forelgn nation; the reduction
of a fortress. (e) A aettlement or parish of South Amerof a fortress. (e) A aettlement or parish of South
lcan Indlans converted and trained by the Jeanita.
Governing and civillzlng the natives of Brazil and Parsgusy in the missions sad reductions, or minigtering, s the hourly risk of his Mife, to his coreligionists in England under Elizabeth snd James $1 .$, the Jesult sppears sinke devoled, Indefatigable, cheerfinl, and worthy or hesity sd
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 649 The Indians [under the Jesuits in Paraguayl were gathered into towns or con was tanght the common arts, agriculture, and tha practlce of reaing eattle.
 (f) The bringlng of a problem to depend on a problem airesaysion into snother of a simpler kind. ( $h$ ) The low ering of the valnes of the nnmerator snd denomiastor of 8 raction, or of tha antecedent and consequent of a ratio, by dividing both by the ssme quantity. (i) The converslon of a quantity expressed in terma of one denominstion so as to expross in in terins of another denomination. Ascending reduction is conversion to terms of larger nnits; (j) The proof of the conclualon of an indrect syllocism from tis premises by means of a direct sylogism snd $i m$ mediats inferences. Thls Is sild to be s reduction to the mode of direct syllogism employed. (k) A direel syllogism proving, by mesns of conversions and other immediate inferences, thst the conclusion of an Indirect sylloglsm follows from 1 ls premines. $^{(l)}$ The sct or process of maklng a copy of a figure, map, design, draft, etc., on a the resnit of thls procesas. ( $m$ ) In surg., the operation of restoring a dialocated or frsetured bone to itz former bined with It: nsed eapeclally with reference to lead, zine, and copper, and also applled to the treatment of fron ore, sa when ateel is made from it by a direct process. (o) In astron., the correction of observod quantitics for nberration precession, we sin for reirsction, parsilax their cosmical stgniffcanco. A slmilar proceas is applied to oloservations in other physscal sciencec, (p) In Soots Apagogical reduction, In logic, s reduetlon $1 n$ which premilses, and thie contradtelary of becomes one of the premises, and
the conclnion. Apagoteal reduction ls an applilction
of the reductio ad absurdum, snd Is slso called reductio per impossibile. Example :
redundant

## All in la P .

Reductio per impossibile.
All $M$ is P . Ergo, Some S ls not H .

Ergo, All S is 3 P.
Chasles-Zeuthen reduction, a methnil of finding how msiny tigures fulfil cortaln conditions, by the considerawith lower constants figures composed of slmpier figures that the number of conics tonchling five glven conilcs in ${ }^{8}$ plane is 3,264 .- Iron-reduction process. See pro-cess,-Long reduction, in ingic, a rednetion in which the premise sud vice $v$ ers sud whin one of the prealses and the conclnsion are converted. Example:

## Camestres. <br> All 1418 P. No Sis

Long Reduction. All 118 P .

## Ostensive reduction, thst reduction which has for its

 premises the originsl premiscs or their converslons, and - - ita conclusion the original conclusion or ita converse. the designations glvcu to the two varlectea of reacissory setions Sea setion in which a decree of reduetlon which has been erroneonsly or improperly obtained is sought to be reduced. -Reduction to the ecliptic, the difference between the anomaly of a planet reekoned from lts node snd the longltnde reckoned from the same point. - Short reduction, In logic, a rednction which differa from the original ayllogism oaly in haslag one of its premises converted The following Is an example:
## Cesare. <br> All S is P. No S is M .

## Short Reduction

No PIs M.
Ergo, Nos is M.
$=$ Syn. (c) Leasenlng, decrease, abatement, curtsllment, abridgment, coatractlon, retrenchment.
reduction-compasses (rệ-duk'shon-kum/pasez), n.pl. Proportional dividers, or whole-añdhalf dividers.
reduction-formula (rêe-duk'shon-fôr/mū-lä), $n$. Iu the integral calculus, a formula depending on integration by parts, reducing an integral to another nearer to one of the standard forms. reduction-works (rệ-duk'shọn-wèrks), n. sing. and $p l$. A metallurgical establishment; smelt-ing-works.
reductive (rē-duk'tiv), a. and n. [ $=$ F. réductif $=\mathbf{S p}$. Pg. reductivo $=$ It. riduttivo, $\langle\mathrm{L}$. reductus, pp . of reducere, lead or bring back: see reduct, roduce.] I. a. Having the property, power, or effect of reducing; tending to reduce.
Inquire into the repentance of thy former life partlcularly; whether it were of a great and perfect grlef, and productlve of fixed resolutions of holy living, sid reduc-
live of these to set. Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, Iv. 0 . Reduction reductive. See reduction.- Reductive conversion, in logic, a conversion of a proposition in of the subjeet or predsissa. Sea conversion, 2-Reductive principle, a princlple by whlch an !ndirect syllog!sm !s tedneed to s direct mood. The reductive principles were said to he conversion, transposition, sud reductio per impossibile
II. $n$. That which has the power of reducing. So thst It ahould seem there needed no other reductive of the numbera of men to an equablity than the wars that have happened Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 215. reductively (rẹ̃-duk'tiv-li), ade. By reduction; by consequence.

## Love, and slmplicity, and humillty, and nsefuiness: <br> I think these do reductivety contsin sll that is excelient

 In tha whole conjugation of Christlan graces.Jer. Taylor, Works

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 44. reduitt, $n$. See redout ${ }^{2}$.
redundance (rê-dun'dans), n. [< OF. redondance, F. redondance, rédondance $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. redundancia $=$ It. vidondanza, < L. vedundantia, an overflow, superfluity, excess, くrcdundan( $t$-)s, redundant: see rcdundant.] 1. The character of being redundant; superfluity; superabundance.
Ifa is a poor unwieldy wreteh that commits faults ont the redundance of hla good quallties.

Steele, Tstler, No. 27.
2. That which is redundant or in excess ; anything superfluous.
redundancy (rẹ̄-dun'dạn-si), $u$. [As redundance (see -cy).] Samo as redundance.

The mere
Redundancy of youth's contentedness.
Wordsworth, Irelude, vl.
=Syn. Verbosity, Tautology, etc. (see pleonasm); surplus-
redundant (rề-dun'dant), $a$. [<OF'. rcllondant, F. relondant, ródondant $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg. redundantc $=$ It. ridondante,$\langle\mathrm{L}$. rcdundan $(t) s, \mathrm{ppr}$, of redundarc, overflow, redound: see redound.] 1 t. Rolling or flowing back, as a wave or surge.

On his rear,
Cirenlar lase of rlslng folds, that towerd
Fold above fold, $n$ surging maze ! his head
Amidst hls clrcling aplres, that on the grass
Floated redundant.
Mition, P. L., Ix. 503.

## redundant

2．Superfluous；exceeding what is natural or necessary；superabundant；exuberant．

Notwitbstanding the redundant ofl in fishes，they do not nerease fat so much as flesh．Arbuthnot，Aliments，iv． 1 With follage of auch dark redundant growth．

Cowver，Task，1． 226.

## A farmer＂s danghter，with redunade health

Crabbe，Works，VIII． 216.
3．Using or containing more words or images than are necessary or useful：as，a redundant style．
Where the anthor is redundant，mark thoae paragraphs
Watts． $t o$ be retrenched．
Redundant chord or interval，in music，amme as aug mented chord or interval－that 1s，one greater by a hail－step han the corresponding major chord or interval．Also dundant extreme，superftuous chord or interval．So re－ dundant fourth，fivth，sixth，etc．－Redundant hyper－ dundant number，a num
redundantly（rē－dun＇dant－li），adv In a redun－ dant manner；with superfluity or excess ；su－ perfluously；superabundantly．
red－underwing（red＇un＂dėr－wing），$n$ ．A large British moth，Catocala uupta，expanding three inches，having the under wings red hordered with black．See underwing．
reduplicate（ $2 \cdot \underline{e}-\mathrm{du} \bar{u}^{\prime}$ pli－kāt），$v$ ．［＜ML．（LL．in derived noun）reduplicatus，pp．of reduplicare （ $>$ It．reduplicare $=$ Sp．Pg．reduplicar），redou－ ble，$\langle$ L．re－，again，+ duplicare，double，dupli－ cate：see duplicate．Cf．redouble．］I．trans． 1．To double again；multiply；repeat．
That reduplicated advice of our Saviour．
Bp．Pearson，Expos．of Creed，xil．
Then followed that ringing and reduplicated laugh of liia， 80 iike the joyous ba

Loarell，The Century，XXXV． 614. 2．In philol．，to repeat，as a syllable or the in－ itial part of a syllable（usually a root－syllable）． See reduplication．
II．intrans．In philol．，to be doubled or re－ peated；undergo reduplication：as，reduplicat－ ing verbs．
reduplicate（rẹ－dū＇pli－kāt），a．［＝F．rédupliqué $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg．reduplicado $=1 \mathrm{I}$ ．reduplicato，$\langle\mathrm{ML}$ ．re－ duplicatus，pp．：see the verb．］1．Redoubled； repeated；reduplicative．
Reduplicate words are formed of repetitions of sound，as in murmur，singsong． 2．In bot．：（a）Valvate，with the edges folded back so as to project outward：said of petals and sepals in one form of estivation．（b）De－ scribing an estivation so characterized．Also reduplicative．
reduplication（rệ－dū－pli－kā＇shọn），n．［＝F．ré－ duplication $=$ Sp．reduplicacion $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．redupli－ cação $=1 \mathbf{I t}$ reduplicazione,$\langle\mathrm{L}$. reduplicatio（n－）， ＜（ML．）reduplicare，redouble，reduplicate：see reduplicate．］1．The act of reduplicating，re－ doubling，or repeating，or the state of being reduplicated．

Jesus，by reduplication of his desire，fortifying it with a command，made it in the Bsptist to become a duty．

Jer．Taylor，Works（ed．1835），1． 97
The memory－iralo is liable to change in two reapects， which conslderably modify its structure：viz．，（1）through the evsnescence of some parts，snd（2）through the partial tions of varylng amount sud extent in other parts． ，
2．In rhet．，a figure in which a verse ends with the same word with which the following begins． －3．In philol．：（a）The repetition of a sylla－ ble（usually a root－syllable），or of the initial part，often with more or less modification，in various processes of word－formation and inflec－ tion．In our languages，it is especislly the perfect tense thst exhibits reduplication：thus，Gothie haihald，Latin cecini，Greek meфечya，Sanskrit babhära；but slso the pres－ etc．；snd elsewhere．（b）The new syllable formed by reduplication．－4．In logic，an expression affixed to the subject of a proposition，showing the formal cause of its possession of the predi－ cate：as，＂man，as an animal，has a stomach，＂ where the expression＂as an animal＂is the re－ duplication．－5．In anat．and zö̈l．，a folding of a part；a folded part；a fold or duplication， as of a nembrane，of the skin，etc．Also re－ duplicature．－Attic reduplication，in Gr．gram．，re－ duplicatlon in the perfect of some verbs beginning with $a, \epsilon, b$, by prefixing the firat two letters of the stem to the
ssme letters with iemporal sugment：as $\dot{\alpha} \lambda \in i \phi \omega, \dot{\alpha} \kappa \eta \kappa o \alpha$ from $\dot{\alpha} \kappa \dot{v}^{\prime} \omega$ ．A similar reduplication is found in the second sorist（ $\eta$ A a oup from a $a \omega$ ）and in the present（ $\alpha \rho a p i \sigma \kappa \omega$ ）．This redupllcation did not especislly chsrscterize the Attic as distingulsloed from conternporary dialects，but wss called Attic by late grsmmarians as op－
posed to the fess classic form used in their own days．

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reduplicative（rē̈－dū＇pli－kā－tiv），a．［＜F．ré－ eativo．＜NL．reduplieativus，く ML．reduplicare， reduplicate：see reduplicate．］1．Containing or effecting reduplication，in any sense．
Some iogiciana refer reduplicative propositions to thls

2．In bot．，same as reduplicate， 2.
reduplicature（rề－dū＇plì－kā－tưr），n．［［ redu－ pticate＋－ure．］Same as reduplication， 5.

## Rare．］

The body［in Phyttopoda］ia either cylindricaliy elon－ gaied and cieariy segmented，without free redupicature o sod flattened shield．Claus，Zoology（trans），p． 416.
Reduviidæ（red－ū－vī＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．（Ste－ phens，1829），＜Reduvius＋－idæ．］An important family of predaceous bugs， named from the genus Redu－ vius．They have ihe thorscic aeg． ments concentrated，the coxp ahort， two celli，four－jointed antennæe，\＆ tarai，snd long atrong legs，of which the anterior are sometimes preisen－ sile．It is large and wie－spresd amily，containing a great variety of and many genera Throughout their inte they are predaceous and feedon other 1naecta．A very few speciea，
Simed diadema on
of the Redxuridde． （Line shows nindural
size） ike Conorhinus sanguisuoves，spick the blood of wsrm－blooded animals．See also euts under Conorhinus，Harpac－ tor，Pirates，and Reduvius．
reduvioid（rề－dū＇vi－oid），a．and $n$ ．［くReduvius + －oid．］I．a．Of or pertaining to the Redu－ viidæ；resembling a reduviid．
II．$n$ ．A member of the family Reduviidx．
Reduvius（rẹ̄－dū＇vi－us），n．［NL．（Fabricius， 1776），＜L．reducia，a hangnail．］A genus of heteropterous in－ sects，typical of the family Reduciidæ， formerly of very large extent，but now restricted to species which have the postocular sec－ tion of the head longer than the an－ teocular section． and the first joint of the head scaree－
ly shorter than the second．Abont 50 apecies are now included，moat of then Airrican．A few are curo－ pesin，sund one onj and of a dark brown color with reddish lega．
edux（réduks），a．［J．，that leads or brings back，also led or brought back，〈 reducere，lead or bring back：see reduce．］1．Led or brought back，as from a distance，from captivity，etc．： as，＂Astrea Redux＂（the title of a poem by Dryden on the restoration and return of Charles II．）．
Lady Laura Standish ia the best character in＂Phineas Finn＂and its sequei＂Phineas Redux．＂
roltope，Autobiog．，xvii
2．In med．，noting the return of certain physi－ cal signs，after their disappearance in conse－ quence of disease．
redware（red＇wãr），n．A seaweed，Laminaria digitata，the common tangle．
red－wat（red＇wot＇），a．［＜redl＋wat，a Sc．form of wet：see wet．］Wetted by something red，as blood．［Scotch．］
The fiand of her kindred has heen red－reat in the hestr＇s
 redwater（red＇wâ＂tér），$n$ ．A disease of cattle， also called hemoglobinuria，or hemoglobinemia， because the coloring matter（hemoglobin）of the red blood－corpuscles which have been broken up in the system appears in the urine and imparts to it a pale－red or a dark－red，port wine color．The diaease prevalia in various countries In undralned，unimproved meadows and in woods，whence by the iagestion of food growing in such localities；others attribute it to rheumatic attacks，resulting from exposure． Redwater is also a prominent symptom of Texaa cattle－ fever，and occasionally accompsnies anthrax In cattie．It is rarely observed among sheep and swine．
ed－water tree（red＇wâ têr trē）．The sassy－
bark tree．See Erythrophlœum．
edweed（red＇wèd），n．1．The corn－poppy， Papaver Rhoeas，whose red petals have been used as a dye．Also applied locally to various reddish－stemmed plants．［Eng．］－2．A spe－ cies of Phytolacca，or pokeweed．［West Indies．］

## reech

red－whelk（red＇hwelk），n．A whelk，Chrysodo－ mus antiquus．See cut under reversed．［Local． Eng．］
whiskiskered（red＇hwis＂kèrd），a．Having red whiskers：applied in ornithology to several birds：as，the red－whiskered bulbul，Otocompsa jocosa of India．
redwing（red＇wing），n．1．The red－winged thrush of Europe，Turdus iliacus．－2．The red－ winged marsh－blackbird of America，Agelæus phomiccus．See Agelæus and btackbird．
red－winged（red＇wingd），a．Having red wings， or red on the wings．
red－withe（red＇with），n．A high－elimbing vine of tropical America，Combretum Jacquin． ［West Indies．］
redwood（red＇wuid），$n$ ．1．The most valuable of Californian tiraber－trees，Sequoia sempervirens， or its wood．It occopies the Coast ranges，where ex－ posed to ocean foga，from the northern limit of the State to the southern bordera of Monterey county，but ia moat abundsnt north of San Francisco．It is the only congener in size．It growa connmonly from 200 to 300 feet high，with a atraight cylindricai trunk，naked to the helght of 70 or


100 feet；the dismeier is from 8 to 12 feet．The bark is from 6 to 12 inches thlck，of a bright cinnamon color；the wood ia of a rich brownish red，light，straight－grained，essily worked and taking a fine finishl，and very durable in con－ buiding－timber of the Pacific coast．in Californis it is used slmoat exclusively for ahingles，fence－poats，raliwsy． tiea，telegraphopoles，wlne－butta，etc．
2．The name is also applied to various other trees．Thus，the Esst Indlan redwoods are Soymida feb－ rifuga，also cailied East Indian mahogany；Pterocarpues santalinus，the red sandalwood（aee sandaluood）；snd $P$ ． Indicus（Including $P$ ．dalberginides），the Andsman red－ wood，or padouk．The last ls a lofty tree of India，Burms， the Andsinan Islands，etc．，wlth the hesrt－wood dark－red， clone－grained，snd moderstely hard，used to mske furni－ ture，gun－carriages，carts，and for many other purposcs． Other trees called redwood are Cornus mas，of Turkcy， Rhamnus Erythroxylon，the Siberian buckthorn；Methania Erythroxylon of the Stercutiaces， 8 sin simost extinct tree of
St．Helens．the Jsmsican Laplacea（Gordonia）Hemataxy． lon of the Ternstromicacere；Colubrina ferruginosa，a rham． naceoua tree of the Bahamas：Ochna arvorea of ine Cape of Good Hope；Ceanothus spinobus，a shrub or small tree of sonthern Californis；and any tree of the genus Ery． throxytom．Redwood ia alao a locsi name of the scoteh pine．See pincl．
red－wood（red＇wud），$a$ ．［Also red－ruud；＜red 1 intensive（cf．red－mad，ete．）+ wood $^{2}$ ，mad： see wood ${ }^{2}$ ．］Stark mad．［Sootch．］

An＇now she＇s like to rin red－uud
About her Whisky．
Burns，Prayer to the Scotch Representatives．
$\mathrm{ree}^{l}(\mathrm{re}), v . t$ ．［Also ric；supposed to be a dial． reduction of riddle ${ }^{2}$ ．］To riddle；sift；sepa－ rate or throw off．［Prov．Eng．］
After malt is well rubbed snd winnowed，you muat then ree it over in a aieve．Mortimer，Huabandry． $\mathrm{ree}^{2}$（rē），a．［＜ME．＊rec，reh，＜AS．hreól，hrióh， contr．hreó，fierce，wild，stormy，troubled，$=$ OS． $h r e \bar{e}$, wild．］1．Wild；outrageous；erazy．［Prov． Eng．］－2．Half－drunk；tipsy．［Prov．Eng．］ $\mathrm{ree}^{2}$（rē），$n$ ．［Cf．ree2，a．］A state of tempo－ rary delirium．［Prov．Eng．］
ree $^{3}$（rē），$n$ ．［Origin obscure．］A river；a flood．［Prov．Eng．］
ree ${ }^{4}$（rē），interj．A reduction（as an exclamation） of rect，dialectal form of right：used in driving horses．
reebok（rä＇hok），n．［＜D．rcebok＝E．roebuck： see roebuck．］A South African antelope，Pelea capreola：so called by the Dutch colonists．The horna sre smooth，long，strsight，sud slender，snd so sharp at the point that the Hottentots snd Buahmen use them for needles and bodkins．The reebok is nearly 5 feet in length． 21 feet high st the ahourder，of singater snd more graceful form than most other sntelopes，snd extremely ［く MT Mocko
eecht，$n$ ．［＜ME．reche，reech，an assibilated form of reck，smoke：see reeki ${ }^{1}$ ．］Smoke．
Such a rothun of a reche ros．
Alliterative Poems（E．E．T．S．），ii． 1009.

## reechily

reechily $\dagger$, $a d v$. [<rcechy $+-l y^{2}$.] Smokily; squalidly.

And wash hia face, he lookt so reechilie.
Like bacon hauging on tike chimnta roote
D. Belchier, see me and See me not, sig. C. 2 b. (Nares.)
reëcho (rệ-ek'ō), $v$. [Early mod. E. rc-eccho; < re- + cchio.] I. intrans. To echo back; sound back or reverberate again.

A charge of snnft the wily virgin threw;
And the high dome reechoes to his nose.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 88.
II. trans. To ccho back; return; send back; repeat; reverberate again: as, the hills rcëcho the roar of camon.

Reechoing pious snthems! Couper, Task, i. 343. reëcho (rệ-ek'ō), $n$. [ $\langle$ reëcho, v.] The echo of an echo; a second or repeated echo.

The hilis and vallies here and there reanund
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 4. reechy $\dagger$ (rē chi), a. [An assibilated form of rechy.] Tarnished with smoke; sooty; foul; squalid; filthy.

Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck
Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 225. reed ${ }^{1}$ ( re d ), n. [< ME. recd, red, reod, irreg. relhed, reheerl, 〈AS. hreód $=\mathrm{OD}$. ried, D. riet $=$ MIG. rēt, LG. ried $=$ OHG. hriot riot, MHG. riet, G. ried, riet, a reed; root unknown.] 1. Any tall broad-leafed grass growing on the margins of streams or in other wet places; especially, any grass of one of the genera Phragmites, Arundo, or Ammophila. The common reed is
Phragmites commu his, a stately grass from 5 to 12 feet high, fonod in neary all parts of the worid. It serves by stocka to fix allinvial banks; its stems form perbaps the most darable thatch, sind are otherwise
useful; snd it is


Common Reed (Phragmites communis
I , fowering plant $\boldsymbol{y}$, the panicle ;
a, a spikelet. pianted for orna ment. See the generic nsmes, snd phrases below. Compare reed-grass.
He ifeth under the shady trees, in the covert of the reed,
snd fens.
Ve gilded winding under ranks

## Of iris, and the goldeo reed.

ennyson, In Memoriam, cili. 2. Some one of other more or less similar plants. See phrases below.-3. A musical pipe of reed or cane, having a mouthpiece made by slitting the tube near a joint, and usually several finger-holes; a rustic or pastoral pipe; hence, figuratively, pastoral poetry. See cut under pipe ${ }^{1}$.
 Sound of pastoral reed with oaten atops.

Hiton, Comus, L 345.
Now she tries the Reed, anon attempta the Lyre. 4. In music: (a) In musical instruments of the oboe and clarinet classes, and in all kinds of organs, a thin elastic plate or tongue of reed, wood, or metal, so fitted to an opening into a pipe as nearly to close it, and so arranged that, when a current of air is directed through the opening, the reed is drawn into or driven against it so as to close it, but immediately springs back by its own elasticity, only to be pressed forward again by the air, thus producing a tone, either directly by its own vibrations or indirectly by the sympathetic vibrations of the column of air in the pipe. When the reed ta of metal, the pitch of the tone depends chiefly on its aiza ; but that the pitch silaii depend chicfly on the size of the aircolumn. A free reed la one that vibrates in the opentng without touching its edgea; a deating orstriking reed is one tiat extends slightity heyond the opening. In orcheatrai instruments, the wood wind group includea several reed.
instrumenta, whitch have either doubie reeds (two wooden reeds which atrike againat each other, as in the oboe, the reed atriking against an ap nening in a wooden monthpiece
or a
organ usualiy contains one or more sets of reed-pipes, the tongues of which are nearly al ways atriking reeds of brasa (See reed-pipe.) A reed-organ is properly a coliection of severai sets of reeds, the tongues of which are free reeds of brass. (See reed-organ.) In the hrasa wind gronp of thstrumenta, with but few exceptiona, the tone is prodnced the cup of the moutiplece. The mechantam of the by man voice, also, is easentialiy a reed-inatrument, the vocai cords being aimply free mentbranous reeda which may be stretched withln the tube of the iarynx. The quality of the Lone produced by a reed variea indefinitely, according to the materiai and character of the recd stself, the method in of the tube in vibration, and especiaily the arrangement which it is connected. with sccompanying fig. 1 shows reed: $a$ is the reed-block which in use is inserted in Ita proper aiot in the reedbosrd ; , the metal tongue,
which is set in son which is set in sonoroun $v 1$, bration when air is forced throngh the opening e. Fig. a ciarinet, in which $a$ is the a clarinet, in which $a$ is the
reed, beid to the body of the nouthpiece by the split
 tight by the screws c. Air eutering between the reed and the margin of an opening which it covers causes it to produce a musical tone, the pitch of which is varied partly by the poistion of the mouthpiece io the mouthin and
partiy by the action of the key. Flg. 3 ahows the mouthplece of an oboe and similar and bagpipes. The reed is msde of two counterparis of the same ahape bound together by the thresd $a$. The cross-section, but the upper part c , the reed proper is flattened. Air forced throngh this opening causes the reed to emit a harsh tone, which is softened in quality by the tube of the inatrument. (b) In reed-instruments of the oboe class, and in both pipe- and reedorgans, the entire mechanism immediately surrounding the reed proper, consisting of the tube or box the opening or eschallot of which the reed itself covers or fills, together with any other attachments, like the tuning-wire of reed-pipes. (See reed-organ and rced-pipc.) In the clarinet the analogous part is called the beak or mouthpiece. (c) Any reed-instrument as a whole, like an oboe or a clarinet: as, the recds of an orchestra. (d) In organ-building, same as reed-stop.-5. A missile weapon; an arrow or a javelin: used peetically.

With cruel Skill the backward heed
He sent, and, as he fled, he slew.
The viewless srrowa of his thoughts were headed
And wing'd with flame,
Tennyson, The Poet.
6. Reeds or straw prepared for thatching; thatch: a general term: as, a bundle of recd.7. A long slender elastic rod of whalebone, ratan, or steel, of which several are inserted in a woman's skirt to expand or stiffen it.-8. In mining, any hellow plant-stem which can be filled with powder and put into the cavity left by the withdrawal of the needle, to set off the charge at the bottom. Such devices are nearly or entirely superseded by the safety-fuse. Also called spire.-9. An instrument nsed for pressing down the threads of the woof in tapestry, so as to keep the surface well together.-10. A weavers' instrument for separating the threads of the warp, and for beating the weft up to the Web. It is made of paraliel silps of metsil or reed, denta are fixed at their enda into two parallel pieces wood set a few inchea apart.
The reed for weaving the same is measured io an equally complex manner, for the unit of iength is 37 inchea, and according to the number of hundreds of denta or aplits it contains, so is the reed called. For instance, a "four-
teen-hundred reed" means that 37 inches of a reed of tha teen-hundred reed" means that 37 inches ol a reed of that number, no matter what Jength, contains 1400 dents, or
sbout 38 per inch.
A. Barlouc, Weaving, p. 329 .
11. In her., a bearing representing a weavers' reed. See stay2.-12. A Hebrew and Assyrian unit of length, equal to 6 cubits, generally taken as being from 124 to 130 inches.
A measuring reed of six cubita long, of a cobit and a
Ezek. xl. 5 .
handbreadth esch. 13. Same as rennet-bag. W. B. Carponter.-14 In arch., carp., etc., a small convex molding; in the plural, same as reeding, 2.
The three piliars [of the temple] which atand together is of one stone, and the upper part of another.

Pococke, Description of the Easi, II. ii. 169.
Canary reed, the reed canary-grass. See Phalaris. -
Dutch reeds, in the arts, the atems of several klads ot Dutch reeds, in the arts, the atens of several klads of
borsetaji or seouring-ruah (Equisetumn) used, on account of tinfr ailicions eruat, to poliab wood and even metals
Egyptian reed, the papyrus, - Fly-reed, in weaving, a
imit the force with which the reed strikes the weft. thread to a constant or very neariy a constant quan-

## reediness

lity, and thus produce a greater uniformity of texture.
Great reed, a reed of the genus Arundo, eapecially Arundo Donax. - Harmonic reed. See harmonic. - Indian reed, the canna or 1ndian-shot. - New Zealand reed, a fine ornamentag gruss, Arundo conrpicua, bloomset of the reed, pampaaz-grisa.- Sumber.- Paper reed.
See paper-ved. - Reed bent. See benti.-Reed bentSee paper-reed. - Reed bent. See bent. - Reed bent-
grass. same as small reed (which see, below).-Reed meadow-grass. See meadow-grass.- Reed of hemp. Same ss boon.- Sea-reed, or sea-sand reed, the narram apecies of C, lamagrostis or of Deyeuxia -small reed, any ful blue-joint grass. - Trum tria, including the uaetalis of tropical Amertca ( 1 est 1ndiea).- Wood-reed, writing-reed, Calamagrostis Epigeios, of the northern parts of the old world.
reed ${ }^{1}$ (reed), v. t. [<ME. rcden; <reerll, n.] 1. To thatch. Compare rcedl,$~ n ., ~ 6 . ~$

Where houses be reeded
Now pare of the moss, and go best in the reed.
2. In carp., arch., etc., to fashion into, or decorate with, reeds or reeding.
reed $^{2}+a$. An obsolete form of real (still extant in the surname Reed).
reed ${ }^{3}+, v$. and $n$. An obsolete form of read ${ }^{1}$. reedbeeret, $n$. [ $\left\langle r e c d^{1}+\right.$ beer as in pillow-beer, ete.] A bed of reeds.

A place where reedes grow : a reedebeere.
Nomenclator. (Nares.)
reed-bird (rēd'bèrd), n. 1. The bobolink, Dolichonyx oryzivorus: so called in the late summer and early fall months, when the male has exchanged his black-and-buff dress for a plain yellowish streaked plumage like that of the female, and when it throngs the marshes in great flocks, becomes very fat, and is highly esteemed for the table. The nsme reed-bird obtains chiefly in the Middle states, where tite birds haunt the flelda of water-oats or wild rice (Zizania aquatica); further south, where it similarly throngt the rice-fieids, it is called rice bird. It is known as butter-bird in the Weat
Indies, and is also calied ortolan. See bobolink, Dolihonyx, ortolan.

## 2. A reed-warbler.

reedbuck (rēd'buk), n. [Tr. D. rictbok.] A name of several kinds of aquatic African antelopes; specifically, Elcotragus arundinaceus. Also rietbok.
reed-bunting (rēd'bun"ting), $n$. The blackheaded bunting, Emberiza scheeniclus. It is a common bird of Europe, frequenting the reeda of marshe and fens, sud is sbont aix inches long. Also calied reedsparron.
reedent (rōdn), a. $\quad\left[<r c c d^{1}+-e n^{2}.\right]$ Consist-
ing of a reed or reeds; ing of a reed or reeds; made of reeds.

Through reeden plpea convey the goiden flood,
$T^{\prime \prime}$ invite the people [bees] to their wonted food.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil'a Georgics, iv. 385. reeder ( $\mathrm{re}^{-}$'dèr), $n$. [ $\langle\mathrm{ME}$. *redere, redare; reed ${ }^{1}+-e r^{1}$.] 1. One whe thatches with reeds: a thatcher. Prompt. Parv., p. 426.-2. A thatched frame covering blocks or tiles of dried china-clay, to protect them from the rain while permitting free ventilation.
A number of thatched gatea or reeders.
reed-goundt, $n$. See redgound.
reed-grass (rēd'gràs), n. $[=\mathrm{D}$. rietgras $=G$. riet-(ried-) gras; as rccdl + grass.] 1t. The bur-reed, Sparganium ramosum.-2. Any one of the grasses called reeds, and of some others, commonly smaller, of similar habit. See phrases.-Salt reed-grass, Spartina polystachya, a tall atout asilt-msrsh grass with a dense oblong purplish raceme, found along the Atlantic coast of the United Statea. - Small reed-grass. Same as small reed (which
aee, under reed 1 ). - Wood reed-grass, either of the two aee, under reed 1). - Wood reed-grass, either of the two
species of Cinna, $C$ arundinacea snd $C$. pendula, northern species of inna, arundanacea snd in Denduk, northern grasses in America, the latter also in curope, They are
gracefui aveet-scented woodiand grasaes, appsrently of gracerui aweet-
no grest vaiue.
reëdificationt (rẹ̃-ed ${ }^{1} \mathrm{i}-\mathrm{fi}-\mathrm{ka}{ }^{\prime}$ 'shọn), $n$. $\quad[=O F$. rcedification, $\mathbf{F}$. réédification $=\stackrel{\mathrm{S}}{\mathrm{S}}$. reedificacion $=\mathrm{Pg}$. rcedificação $=$ It. ricdificazione; as re- + edification.] The act or operation of rebuilding, or the state of being rebnilt.
The toun was compeliid to help to the Reedification of it.
Lelend, Itinerary $(1789)$ III, 11.
reëdify $\dagger$ (rē-ed'i-fi), v. t. [Early mod. E. also rcxdify; ME. redifyen; < OF. rcedifier, F. réédificr $=$ Sp. Pg. recdificar $=\mathrm{It}$. ricdificare, $\langle\mathrm{LL}$. rerdificarc, build again, rebuild, 〈 L. rc-, again, + xdificare, build: see edify.] To rebuild; build again after destruction.

Spenser, F , Q., II. x. 46.
Return'd from Babyion by leave of kings
Their lorda, whom God diaposed, the house of God
eediness (rét di-nes), $n$. The state or property of being reedy, in any sense.
ness in sound.
saes great freedom fron reedi-
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 402
reediness
The greater number of these tests are to detect reediness, tamination, or looseness in the fibrous structure of gle, T , and beam irons than in plates. Naval Arch., $\% 332$ reeding (rē'ding), $n$. [< ME. redynge; verbal n. of reedl v. v.] 1. Thatehing. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Redynge of howses. Arundinacio
Prompt. Parv., p. 427.
2. In arch., a series of small convex or beaded moldings designed for ornament; also, the convex fluting or cabling characterizing some types of column.
These [exterusl walls of Wuswus at Wurka] were plas tered and covered by an elaborate series of reedings and square sinkings, forming a beautliul and very approprlate ternsl openings. 3. The milling on the edge of a coin.-4. In silk-weaving. See the quotation.
Reeding and harnessing are subsidiary processes in putung the warp in proper shape on the loom. These consis in patting each watp thread through its proper silit in the reed-instrument (rēd'in"strọ̈-ment), n. A musical iustrument the tone of which is produced by the vibration of a reed; especially, an orchestral instrument of the oboe or of the clarinet family.
reed-knife (rēd'nif), $n$. A long knife-shaped implement of metal for reaching and adjusting the tuning-wires of reed-pipes in a pipe-organ. Also called tuning-knife.
reedless (rēd'les), a. [< reed ${ }^{1}+-$ less.] Destitute of reeds.

Youths tombed before their parents were,
Whom foul Cocytus' reedless banks enclose. May. reedling (rēd'ling), $n$. [<reed $\left.{ }^{2}+-l i n g{ }^{1}.\right]$ The bearded tit, Panurus or Calamophilus biarmieus, a common bird of Europe and Asia: so called flom frequenting reeds. Also called reed-pheasant.
reedi-mace (rēd'mās), n. The cattail; any plant of the genus Typha, chiefly T. latifolia and $T$. angustifolia, the great and the lesser reed-mace, the two species known in England and North America. T.latifolia is the common plant. It is a tall, straight, erect aquatic with long flag-like lesves and long dense spikes of small flowers, brown when mature. The abundant down of the ripened spikes makes a poor ms.
terisl for stuffing pillows, etc.; the leaves were formenly terisl for stuffing pillows, etc. ; the leaves were formenly much used by coopers to prevent the joints of casks from etc. It is so named either directly from its reed-like character and the resemblance of lits head to a mace (club), or (Prior, "Popular Names of British Plunts") from its being placed in the hands of Christ as a mace or scepter in pictures and in statues. Less properly called bul.
rush. In the United States known almost exclusively as cattail or cattail flag.
reed-mote (rēd'mōt), n. Same as feseue, 1. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]
reed-moth (rēd'môth), n. A British moth, Maeromaster arundinis.
reed-motion (reed'mō"slion), $n$. In weaving, the mechanism which, in power-looms, moves the batten, carrying the reed for beating up the weft between the threads of the warp. The term has also been inappropriately opplied to a "stop-motion" whereby, when the shuttle is trapped in its passage through the warp, the movement of the batten is stopped to prevent breaking warp-threads by the impact of the
reed-organ (r'ēd'ô ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ gan), $n$. A musical instrument consisting essentially of one or more graduated sets of small free reeds of metal, which are sounded by streans of air set in motion by a bellows, and controlled from a keyboard like that of the pianoforte. The two princtpal varieties are the harmonium, which is common In Europe, and the so-called American organ, the chief essential difference
between which is that the former is sounded by a between which is that the former is sounded by a compreeds, and the latter by a suction bellows drawing it fin ward through them. The tone of the harmonfum is usually keener and more nasal than that of the American organ. The apparatus for compressing or exhausting the air, and for distributing the current among the various sets of reeds and among the channels belonging to the various digitals of the keyboard, Is not essentially differ ent from that of a pipe-organ, though on a much smalter
scale. (See organi.) The bellows, however, is usually operated by means of alternating treadles. The keyboard is exactly similar to that of the pipe-organ or the pianoforte, and has a compass of about four or five octaves. The tone-producing apparatus consists of one or more sets. of small brass vibratory or reeds (see illustration); the pltch of the tone depends on the size of their vibrstile character of the quality on their proportions and on the character of the resonating cavities with whlch they are use of which is controlled by a stop-knol. The possible varicty of qualities is rather Ifimited. The tieadles operste feeders, which are connected with a general bellows, so that the current of air may be maintalned at a constant
tension ; but in the larmoninm the waste-valve of the
bellows may be closed by drawlng a stop-knobcalled the ex. pression-8iop, so that the force of the tones may be directly varied by the rapidity of the treadling. In the Amerlcan organ the force of the tones is varied by a lever, opersted by the player's knee, which opens or closes a shutter in
the box inclosing the vibrators. The harmonlum sometimes has a mechanism called the percussion, providing a little hammer to strike the tongueof each reed as its digital ls depressed, thus settling it Into vlhration very prompt-


Reed-orgao.
$a$, case; $b$, stop-rail and stops; $c$, music.rack ; $d$, keyboard; $\boldsymbol{e}$, one
of the pedals or treadles; $f$, 0ne of the pedal- or tread le-straps which
 latter has been relieved from the pressure of the foot; $i$, bellows-
spring which opens the bellows afier compression ; $i$ and $k$, uper
and lower boirdsof

 the later is opened by push-pin shown in the cue helow. There is
one of these vilves for each key, admitting wind to one or rmore
reeds of aset or such sets of reeds as are allowed to act by the stops
pulled out, and oof a particular tone correspanding with the key; ${ }_{n}$, stop-arm : 0 , key oframe.
Iy. A iremulant is often introduced, consisting of a revolving fan, by which the current of alr is made to oscllkeyboard, with separate stops for each as in the pise organ, occur in large Instruments. Occaslonally a pit of pipes is also added. Various devlces for sustaining tones

 lever, connected at $n^{\prime \prime}$ to the lever ${ }^{\text {r }}$, the latter being pivoted to a
rall at ${ }^{\text {a }}$ A downwardy projecting arm engages the crank of an-
 the spring om.

In the bass after the fingers have left the digltals, or for fort hasizing the treble, are sometimes lntroduced. Piano called are made with a harmonlum attached (sometimes ne an zohan attachment). The reed-organ has become larlty rests commonest of masical instruments. Jts popo pisnoforte and pipe-organ, combined with sinuplicity portability, cheapness, and stability of intonation. Ar tistically regarded, its tone is apt to be elther weak and negative or harsh and unsympathetlc. A variety of reand mellow tone.
reed-palm (rēd'päm), n. A ratan-palm; a palm of the genus Calamus
reed-pheasant (rēd'fez"ant), n. The bearded titmouse or reedling, Panurus biarmicus: so called in allusion to the long tail. Also called simply pheasant. [Norfolk, Eng.]
reed-pipe (rēd'pīp), n. In orgun-building, a pipe whose tone is produced by the vibration of a reed or tongue: opposed to flue-pipe. Such pipes consist of a foot or mouthpiece containing the reed, and vlbration. The term reed is applied to both the vibratile tongue and the mechanism immediately surrounding it

In the latter sense, a reed consists of a metal tube connecting the foot and the body of the pipe; at its lower end is the hrass fongue or reed proper. The effective length of the tongue is controlled by a movable spring or turing wire, the lhead of which projects outside thic pipe-foot. The pitch of the tone depends primaily upon the vilurating length of the tongue, but is modified by the lengt li of the air-column in the body of the pipe. A reed-pipe, ihere The quality of the tone depends somewhat on the form of the tongue but chlefly on that of the body as a who The force of the tone depends on the pressure of the aircurrent, on the slze of the lnlet to the foot, and on the exact bdjustment of the tongue to the eschallot. Blos reed-pipes have striking reeds, but free reeds are occaslonaly used. A set of reed-pipes ls called a reed stop.
reed-pit (rêd'pit), $n$. [ME. reede mytte; <reed]
 reed-plane (rēd'plān), $n$. In joinery, a concavesoled plane used in making beads.
reed-sparrow (rēd'spar/ō), $n$. Same as reedbunting. [Local, Eng.]
reed-stop (rēd'stop),n. In organ-butilding, a set or register of reed-pipes the use of which is controlled by a single stop-knob: opposed to fluestop. Each parial organ usually has one or more such stops, though they are less invariable in the pedal organ than in the others. They are generally lutended to imitate some orchestral instrument, as the trumpet (ususlly placed in the great organ, the oboe (usuilly in the swell organ),
the clarinet (usually in the choir organ), the trombone the clarinet (usually In the choir organ), the trombone
(usually in the pedal organ), the cornopean, the clarion, the (usually in the pedal organ), the cornopean, the clarion, the contrafagotto, etc. They may be of eight-feet, four-feet,
or sisteen-feet tone. (See organ 1 .) Reed-stops sre specially valuable lecause of their powerful, Incisive, and individual quality, which is sulted both for solo effects and for the enrichment of all kinds of combinatlons. The most pecullar reed-stop is the vox humana. A reed-stop is often called simply a reed.
reed-thrush (rēd'thrush), $n$. The greatcr reedwarbler, Acroeephalus turdoides.
Specimens of the . . . reed-thrush, to use lts oldest Euglish name. ${ }_{\text {Yarrell, }}$ Brit. Birds (4th ed.), I. 365. (Encyc. Dict.) reed-tussock (rēd'tus"ok), n. A British moth, Orgyia crenosa. See tuissoch.
reed-wainscot (rēd'wān"skọt), n. A British moth, Nonagria earno.
reed-warbler (rēd' wâr"blèr), $n$. One of a group of Old World sylvine birds, constituting the ge nus Acroeeplbalus. The species to which the name speclally spplies is $A$. streperus or $A$. armainaceus, 81 so called Calamoherpe or Salicaria arundinacea. Another specles, , turdoides, is known as the greater reed-warber, eed-worl (rēdrwerk)
the lowork (red wèrk), n. In organ-building, the reed-stops of an organ, or of a partial organ, taken collectively: opposed to fluc-work.
reed-wren (red 'ren), $n$. 1. The greater reed-warbler.-2. An American wren of the family Troglodytidx and genus Thryothorus, as the great Carolina wren, T. carolinensis, or Bewick's Wren, T. bevicki. There are many specles, chiefly of the subtropical parts of America, the two named befng reedy (rē'di), a. [<reed ${ }^{1}+-y \mathbf{1}$. Cf. AS. lireódilit, reedy.] 1. Abounding with reeds.

Ye heathy wastes, immix'll with reedy fens.
Burns, Elegy on Miss Burnet.
2. Consisting of or resembling a reed.

With the tip of her reedy wand Lonufellore, Blind Girl of

Lonyfellorr, Blind Girl of Castè Cuillé, 1 .
3. Noting a tone like that produced from a reed-instrument. Such tones are usually somewhat nasal, and are often thin and cutting.

The blessed Iittle creature answered me in a yoiceof such heaveniy sweetness, with hat reedy hriil in it which you have heard in the thrush's even-song, that 1 hear it at this
o. W. Holmes, Antocrat, ix.
m.
4. Noting a quality of iron in which bars or plates of it have the nature of masses of rods imperfectly welded together.
reef $^{1}$ (rēf), n. [Formerly riff; < D. rif = MLG. rif, ref, LG. riff, reff ( $>\mathrm{G}$. rif) , a rcef, $=$ Icel. rif = Dan. rev, a reef, sand-bank; akin to Icel. rifa, a fissure, rift, rent, $=S$ w. refta, a strip, cleft, gap; Sw. refiel, a sand-bank, = Dan, revle, a sand-bank, bar, shoal, a strip of land, a lath; prob. from the verb, Icel: rifa, etc., rive, split: see rivel. Cf. rift¹.] 1. A low, narrow ridge of rocks, rising ordinarily but a few feet above the water. A reef passes by lacrease of size into an island. The word is especially nsed with reterdebris. See atoll, and coral reef, below.
Atoils have been formed during the sinking of the land by the upward grow ho the reefs which primsrily fringed

Dancin, Coral Reefs, p. 165.
The league-long roller thundering on the reef.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.
2. Any extensive elevation of the bottom of

## reef

The riff，or bank of rocks，on which the French flect was iost，runs along from the enst and to the northward
about three miles．Dampier，Voyages， 1 ．，an．1681，note． 3．In Australia，the same as lode，rcin，or ledge of the Cordilleran miner ：as，a quartz－rcef（that is，a quartz－vcin）．
Many a promising gold fleld has been ruined by having bad machinery pat up on it．Feefs that would have paic handsomely with good machinery are sbandoned as un
paysbic，snd the fleld is deserted．

H．Finch－Hattom，Advance Australis，p． 218 4．A kind of commercial sponge which grows on reeis．［A trade－name．］
British Consul Little of Havana says，sccording to the joongesl inciuded are sheep wool，velvet，hard－head，yel low，grass，and glova．Very little reef，if any，is feund in Cuba．
science，XIV． 351.
Coral reef，an accumulation of calcareous material which and especialiy of the Pacific to the south of the equator by the reet－building corals．Such accumulations，which are often of great dimensions，offer curious peculiarities of form and distributioe．They have been classifed un－ der the namcs of fringing and barrier reefs and atolls． Fringing reefs border the land；barrier reefs extend paral－
lel with but at some distance from the shore ；atolls are approximately circular or eliiptical in form，and typical atolis inclose a lagoen，which usually comenunicat es with the ocean by one or more psssages througl thereef．Bar rier reefs may be hundreds of miles in length；that off the shere of Australia is 1,250 miles long，snd from 10 to 90 broad．Atolls vary from I to 50 milles and over in diameter． The principal masss of a ceral reef censists essentially of desd coral，tegether with mere or less of the skeleions and mingied with debris resultiag from the actien of breakers and currents on the ceraline formation．The exterior of such a reef，where cenditions are favorabie to the develop－ ment of the coral animals，especially on its sea ward face， is covered with a isyer or mantle of living and growing coral，and the rapidity and viger of this growth depend on the supply of food brought by the oceanic currents． Where the couditions for this supply have net been favor－ able，there the reets are not found；where the conditions to have this character，there the formation of the reef has slackened or been stopped altogether．Investigations have shown that the reef－building corals cannot flourisi where the tempersture of the surface－water sinks below $70^{\circ}$ ；in the typical coral regions the temperature is decid－ ediy higher than that，and its range very smail．Neither can the reef－bnilders worksta considerable depth，orsbeve the level of low tide；their entire vertical range is net mere than 15 or 20 fathoms at the utmost．These condi－ the carbenate of lime in the form in which it has bees left by the death of the organisms by which it was secreted is decidedly seluble in sea－water，are sufficient to secount for all the peculiarities in the distribution and mode of oc－ currence of these remarkable structures．It is because the currents sweeping toward the eastern shores of the continents are warm and constant that，while the western sides of Africs and Sonth America exhibit only isoisted patches of coral，the eastern berders are abundantiy sup－ in the assistance of a general subsidence of the Pacific Ocean bottom in erder to sccount for the form of the atolis． for it is the opinion of most of the recent investigators that sil the characteristic features of the coral formations－ whether these occur as fringing or barrier reets，or as atolis －can be produced in regions of subsidence or of eleva－ tien，as well as io those where no change of Jevel is taking
place．
reef ${ }^{2}$（rēf），$n$ ．［Formerly riff；＜ME．riff；＜MD．
rif（also rift），D．reef $=\mathrm{LG}$. reff，riff $(>G, r c e f$ ， rif（also rift），D．reef $=\mathrm{LG}$. reff，riff（ $\rangle$ G．reef， reff $)=$ Icel．rif $=$ Sw．$v e f=$ Dan，rcb，a reef of a sail；of uncertain origin；perhaps of like ori－ gin with reef＇${ }^{\prime}$ ．Hence recf ${ }^{\prime 2}$ ，v．，and rceves．］ Naut．，a part of a sail rolled or folded up，in order to diminish the extent of canvas exposed to the wind．In topsails and courses，and sometimcs in top－
gailantsails，the reef is the part of the sail between the gailantsalls，the reef is the part of the sail between the headand the first reef－band，or between sny two reef－bands； in fore－and－aft sails reefs are taken on the foot．There in courses．
Calms are our dread；when tempests plough the deep，
Wo take a reef，and to the rocking sieep．
Crabbe，Werks，I．4S．
Close reef．See close2．－French reef，reefing of sails
when they are fitted with rope jackstays instead of points． reef ${ }^{2}$（rēf），$v .[<$ recfe $2, n$ ．Cf．the doublet recuci．］I．trans．1．Naut．，to take a reef or reefs in；reduce the size of（a sail）by rolling or folding up a part and securing it by tying reef－points about it．In square sails the reef－points sails they may or may not be tied round ；fo fere－and－aft extends the foot of the sail．In very large ships，where the yards are so large as to make it incoovenient to tie the ref－points sround them，the sails are sometimes recfed to jackstays on the yards．
Up，alolt，Iads！Come，reef both topsails ！
Davenanl and Dryden，Tempest，I．I．
2．To gather up stuff of any kind in a way simi－ lar to that described in def．1．Compare recfing．
 disconnect the float－boards from the paddie－arms and bolt minish the dip when the vessel is deep．－To reef the
application to yachts ；men－ot－war are said to rig in their bowsprits．
The bonzaprits on cutters can be reefed by being drawn
lachtmans Guide．
closer in and fdded．
II．intrans．Sce the quotation．［Colloq．］
In some subtie way，however，when the driver meves the bit to and fro in his mouth，the effect，is to enliven and stimulate the horse，as if something of the jockey＇s spirit，
were thus conveyed to his mind．If this metion be per－ fermed with an cxaggerated mevenuent of the arm per． cormed reefing．

The Atlantic，LXIV． 115.
reef ${ }^{3}$（rêf），a．and $n$ ．［Also（Sc．）rif，rief；＜ME． rcf，＜AS．hrcóf，scabby，leprous，rough（＞lireo－ fol，hrcoft，scabbiness，leprosy，hrcófig，lep－ rous，hrcófla，a leper）$=0$ HG．riob，leprous，$=$ Icel．$h \cdot j u ̈ f r$, scabby，rough．Cf．Icel．ryf，scurf， eruption of the skin；perhaps connected with rifa，break：see rivc．］I．a．Scabhy；scurvy．

> Kings and nations, swith aws! Reif randies, I disown ye!

Reif randies，I disown ye！
Burns，Louis，What Reck I by Thee？
II．n．1．The itch；also，any eruptive dis－ order．［Prov．Eng．］－2．Dandruff．［Prov． Eng．］
reef－band（rēf＇band），$n$ ．A strong strip of can－ vas extending across a sail，in a direction par－ allel to its head or foot，to strengthen it．The reef－band has eyeiet－holes at regular intervals for the
reef－points which secure it when reefed，－Balance reef－ reef－points which secure it when reefed．－Balance reef－
band，a reef－band extending diagonally across a fore－ad－ band，a reef－band exte
aft sail．Sec reef2，$n$ ．
reef－builder（rēf＇bil＂dér），$n$ ．Any coral which builds a reef．
reef－building（rēf＇bil＂ding），a．Constructing or building up a coral reef，as a reef－builder． reef－cringle（rēf $\left.{ }^{\prime} k r i n g g^{\prime} g l\right), n$ ．See cringle（a）． reef－earing（rēf＇ēr ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ing），$\%$ ．See earing 1 ．
reefer ${ }^{\text {t }}$（ $\mathrm{r}^{-9}$ fer $), n$ ．［ $<r_{\text {eef }} 1+$ er ${ }^{1}$ ．］An oyster that grows on reefs in the wild or untransplant－ ed state；a reef－oyster．
reefer ${ }^{2}$（rē＇fér），n．［＜rcef $\left.{ }^{2}+-c r^{1}.\right]$ 1．One who reofs：a name familiarly applied to mid－ shipmen，because they attended in the tops during the operation of reefing．Admiral Smyth．
The stecrage or gun－room was ever heaven，the scene of happiness unalioyed，the home of darling reefers who ewn the hearts they wen long years age，the abode of briny
mirth，of tarry jollity．
Harper＇s Mag．，LXXVII． 166 ． 2．A short coat or jacket worn by sailors and fishermen，and copied for general use by the fashions of 1888－90
reef－goose（rēf＇gős），n．The common wild goose of North America，Bernicla canadensis． Seo cut under Bernicla．［North Carolina．］
reefing（rē＇fing），$n$ ．［Verbal $n$ ．of recf ${ }^{2}, v$. ．］In upholstery，the gathering up of the material of a curtain，valance，or the like，as in short fes－ toons．
reefing－beckets（rē＇fing－bek＂ets），pl．Sen net straps fitted with an eye and toggle，used in reefing when sails are fitted with French reefs．The toggle part is generally seized to the iron ackstay on the yard，and the tail of the strap is taken around the rope jackstay on the sail，the eye being then placed over the toggic．
reefing－jacket（rḗfing－jak ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ et），n．A close－fit－ ting jacket or short coat made of strong lieavy cloth．
reefing－point（ré＇fing－point），n．Naut．，a reef－ point．
reef－jig，reef－jigger（rēf＇jig，－jig＇fer），n．Naut．， a small tackle sometimes used in reefing to stretch the reef－band taut before knotting the points．
reef－knot（rēf＇not），$n$ ．Same as square knot （which see，under knot ${ }^{1}$ ）．
reef－line（rēf＇lin），n．Naut．，a temporary means of spilling a sail，arranged so that it can serve when the wind is blowing fresh．
reef－oyster（rēf＇ois＂tér），$n$ ．A reefer．See reef－ er ${ }^{1}$ and oyster．
reef－pendant（rēf＇pen＂dạnt），n．Naut．，in fore－ aud－aft sails，a rope through a sheave－hole in the bonn，with a tackle attached，to haul the after－leech down to the boom while reefing；in square sails，a rope fastoned to the leech of the sail and rove up through the yard－arm，having a purchase hooked to the upper eud，to serve as a reef－tackle．
reef－point（rēf＇point），n．Naut．，a short piece of rope fastened by the middle in each eyelet－ hole of a reef－band，to secure the sail in reef－ ing．
reef－squid（rēf＇skwid），$n$ ．A lashing or earing used aboard the luggers on the south coast of England to lash the outer cringle of the sail when roefing．
reef－tackle（rēf＇tak＂l），N．Naut．，a tackle fas－ tened to the leeches of a sail below the close－
reef band，used to haul the leeches of the sail up to the yard to facilitate reefing．
reek $^{1}$（rēk），$r$ ．［＜ME．relicn，reoken；（a）＜AS． reócan（strong verb，pret．reác，pl．rucon），smoke， steam，$=$ OFries，riaka $=$ D．rieken，ruiken $=$ MLG．ruken， LG ．ruiken，ricken $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．riuh－ han，riohhan，MHG．ricchen，G．ricchen（pret． roch），smell，rauchen，smoke，＝Icel．rjuka（pret． rauk，pl．ruku）$=$ Sw，röka，ryka $=$ Dan．rögc， ryge $=$ Goth．＂riukan（not recorded），smoke； （b）＜AS．rēcan（pret．rçhte）$(=$ OFries，rē̄ia $=$ D．rooken＝MLG．rökcu $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．rouhan $=$ Icel． reyhja），tr．，smoke，steam．Hence rceh ${ }^{1}$ ，$n$ ．No connection with Skt．raja，rajas，dimness，sky， dust，pollen，rajani，night，$\sqrt{ }$ ramj，dye．］I．in－ trans．To smoke；steam；exhale．

The encence out of the fyr reketh sote［swect］．
Chaucer，Good Womien，i． 2612.
Frae many a speut came running out
His reeking－het red gore．
In balmy sweat，which with his beams the
In balmy sweat，which with his beams the sun
soon drled，and on the recking moisture fed． Aitfon，P．L．，viii． 256.
The reeling entrails on the fire they threw，
And to the gods the grsteful odour flew．
Dryden，tr．of Ovid＇s Metamorph．，xil． 211.
The floor reeked with the recent scrubbing，and the god－ dess did not like the smell of brown sosp

Thackeray，Pendennis，ixvi．
II．trans．To smoke；expose to smoke．
After the haives［ef the mondds］are so coated or reeked， they are fitted together．

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W．H．Greenwood，Steei and Iron，p． 423.
``` reek \({ }^{1}\)（rēk），\(n\) ．［＜ME．rcek，rck，rike，reik（also assibilated reche，＞E．recch），く AS．rēc，smoke， vapor，\(=\) OS．rolk \(=\) OFries．rēk \(=\mathrm{D}\) ．rook \(=\) MLG ．roke， LG ．rook \(=\mathrm{OHG}\) ．rouh， MHG ．rouch， G．rauch，smoke，vapor，＝Icel．reykr，smoke， steam（cf．rölr，twilight：see Ragnaröh），\(=\mathbf{S w}\) ． rör \(=\) Dan．rög，smoke；from the verb．Cf． Goth．rikwis，darkuess，smoke．］1．Smoke；va－ por；steam；exhalation；fume．［Obsolete，ar－ chaic，or Scotch．］

You common cry of curs！whose breath I hate
As reek e＇the rotten fens．Shak．，Cor．，iii．s．121． As hateful to me as the reek of a lime－kiin，

The reek it rose，and the flame it flew，
And oh the fire sugmented higl
Quoted in Child＇s Ballads，VI． 178.
The reek o＇the cot hung over the plain
Like a little wee cloud in the world its lane．
Hogg，Kilmeny．
\(2 \dagger\) ．Incense．
Reke，that is a gretyngful prayer of men that do pen－
MS．Coll．Eton． \(10, f_{0} 25\) ．
（Hallivell．） Kale through the reek．See kale．
reek \({ }^{2} \dagger\)（rēek），\(n\) ．［ \(\langle\mathrm{ME}\). reek，\(\langle\mathrm{AS}\) ．hrcaic \(=\) Icel． hraukr，a heap，rick．Cf．the related rich and ruck．］A rick；also，a small bundle of hay． Halliwell．［Prov．Eng．］

I＇ll instantly set ail my hinds to thrashing
B．Jonson，Every Man out of his Humour，ii．1．（Aores．） reeky（rē＇ki），\(a\) ．［Also in Sc．spelling reekie， and assibilated reechy；〈rceki＋－y1．］ 1 ． Smoky；soiled with smoke．
Now he［the devil］＇s taen her hame to his sin reeky den． Burns（ 1 st ed．），There lived a Carie on K Kellyburn Braes． 2．Giving out reek or vapor；giving out fumes or odors，especially offensive odors．See reeki．

Shut me nightiy in a charnel－heuse，
Shak．，R．and J．，iv，1． 83. Seeing the reeky
Repast placed before him，scarce abie to speak，he In ecstasy mutter＇d，＂By Jove，Cocky－lecky ！＂， \(\begin{aligned} & \text { Barham，Ingoldsby Legends，I．} 310 .\end{aligned}\)
reeli（rēl），n．［＜ME．rcel，rcele，rele，reylc，a reel，く AS．rcol，also hreól（glossing ML．ali－ brum），a reel；cf．Icel．hræll，ræll，a weavers＇ rod or sley；Gael．ruidhil，a reel for winding yarn on．Root unknown．Cf．reel2．］A cylinder or frame turning on an axis，on which thread， yarn，string，rope，etc．，are wound．specifically \(-(a)\) A roller＇or bobbin for thread used in sewing；\＆ speel．
Down went the biue－Irilifed work－basket，．．．dispers－ ling on the floor reels，thiusbie，musiin．work．

George Eliot，Felix Holt，r．
（b）A machine on which yarn is wound to form it into hanks，skeins，etc．

Oh leeze me on my spinning－wheel，
Oh leeza me on my rock an reel．
Burns，Bess and her spinning－Wheel．
（c）In rope－maling，the frame on which the spun－ysins are wound as each length is twisted，previeus to tarring or laying up into strands．（d）The revolving frame upons
which silk－liber is wound from the cocoon．（e）Anything Which silk－liber is wound fron the cocoon．（e）Anything
prepared for winding thread upon，as an open framework
reel
turning on a pivot at each end, upon which thread is wound
as it apun, or when a skein is opened for use. (f) In celeg., a barrel on which the atrip of paper for re-
cetving the measage is cetving the message is wound in a recording tel egraph. Encyc. Dict. (g) regainfng the tow.line. It ogatig le wi cans. (h) Naut., a revolvused for winding in atze, used for winding up hawines, etc. (i) A wind aas for hoiating oyster. dredges. (j) In milling, bolting-cloth is placed. h) In agri., a cylinde formed of Ilght slats and radial arms, used with a raiper to gather the grain into convenient poaition on it and to direct operate on the platiorm (l) In baking, s cylindrical trame carrying bread-pans aus peoded from the hortzontal arma of the frame. It is uaed in a form of oven called a reel oven. (m) A device used in angling, attached to the rod, for
wioding the line consiat. wioding the line, consafat. ing on an axia moved by a small crank or apring. The salmon-reel is about four Inches, and the trout-reel sbout two inches in diameter; the length la about two inches. In sngling the rcel playa an importsnt part, ita uac and action requiring to be in perfect a ccord or correspondence with the play of the rod and line. To meet these requirements, cllcks and multiplersare employed. The click checka the line from runnlog out too freely, and the multiplier gathera in the reel, one after another without a break: in uninterrupted succession: as, to win thrce gamea off the reel. [Colloq.] -Reel-and-bead molding, in arch., etc., a stmple molding conalating of elongsted or spindle-ahsped bodlea slter-


Reel-and-bead Molding.

\section*{( Reel-and-bead Moldig.}
nating with beads either spherlcsl or flattened in the direction of the molding. - Reel of paper, a continuous roll of paper as made for uae on web printing-machines.
 reel; from the noun: see reel \({ }^{\text {, }}, n\). Cf. reel \(\left.2, v.\right]\) To wind upon a reel, as yarn or thread from the spindle, or a fishing-line.

To karde and to kembe, to clouten and to wasche,
To rubbe sad rely.
fiers Plowman (C), \(x\). 81.
I ssy nothing of his lips; for they are so thin and slender that, were it the fashion to reel lips as they do yarn, one might make a skein of them.
arvis, tr. of Don Quixote, II. IiI. 15. (Davies.)
Silk reeling is one of the industries,

\section*{Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 47.}

To reel in, in angling, to recover by winding on the reel (the line that has been patd out). - To reel off, to give out or produce with esas and fluency, or in a rapid and continuous manner. [Colloq.]
Mr. Wark and Mr. Paulhamus [telegraphers], who sent in the order named, feeted off exactly the same number of To reel up, to wind np or take in on a reel (all the line).
 relen, turn round and round; appar. a particular use of recl1, \(v\)., but cf. Teel. ridhlask, rock, waver, move to and fre (as ranks in battle), , ritha, tremble. Not connected with roll.] I. intrans. 1. To turn round and round; whirl. Ilit [the boat] reled on roun[d] ypon the roze ythes [rough To sway from side to side in standing or walking; stagger, especially as one drunk. To knyztez he kest his yze,
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knighi (E. E. T. S.) 1229.
But when they saw the Almayne rele and staggar, then they let fall the rayle betwene them.

Häll, Hen. VII., яะ. 6.
That he The tinker he laid on so fast,
Robin Hood and the Tinker (Child's Ballsds, V. 235).

5030
Nathelesse so sore a buff to him it lent
Thst made him reele, and to his brest his bever bent.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. Q.
Flecked darkness like a drunkard reets
From forth day'a path. Shak., R. and J., Ii. 3. 3. She [France] ataggered and reeled under the burden of
3. To be affected with a whirling or dizzy sensation: as, his brain reeled.

Your fine Tom Jones and Grandisons,
They make your youthful fancies reel.
Burns, Oh leave Novels.
When all my spirit yeels
At the shouts, the leagues of lights,
And the roaring of the wheels.
Tennysom, Maud, xxvi
\(=\) Syn. 2. Reel, Stagyer, and Totter have in common the
Idea of an Involuntary unateadiness, a movement toward dalling. Only anlmate beings reel or stagger; a tower or other erect object may lotter. Reel suggesta dizziness of to be carrled steadily, or a walk such as one would hgve carrying auch burden; totter auggests weakness: one reels upon being atruck on the head; a drunken man, wounded man, staggers; the infant and the very aged totter.

Pale he turn'd, and reel'd, snd would have fall'n, But that they stay'd hlm up. Tennyson, Guinevere His breast hesved, and he staggered in hls place, And stretcied hts atrong arma forth with a low mosn. Ulian Mormis, Earthly Paradise, Il. 270.
He [Newcastle] thought It better to conatruct a weak and ttelf government, wecessary price for sound and durabl materials. Macaulay, William Pitt
II.t trans. 1. To turu about; roll about.

Runlachly hia rede yzen [eyes] he reled aboute.
Sir Gavayme and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 304. 2. To roll.

\section*{And Sisyphus an huge round stone dald reele}
3. To reel or stagger through.

You are too indulgent. Let uagrant, it is not
Amiss to. . keep the turn of tippling with s slsve:
To reel the streets at noon. Shak., A. and C., i. 4. 20
4. To cause to reel, stagger, totter, or shake. reel \({ }^{2}\) (rël), \(n_{0}\) [くreel2, \(\mathrm{v}_{0}\) ] A staggering motion, as that of a drunken man; giddiness.
(The attendsnt
carries off Lepidus [drunk])
Eno. Drink thou; Increase the reels.
hak., A. and C., ii. 7. 100
Instinctively she paused belore the arched window, and looked out upon the atreet, in order to aelze It a permanent objects with her mental grasp, and thus to steady herself diste aphere. Hauthorne, Seven Gablea, xis. reel \({ }^{3}\) (rēl), n. [Formerly also reill; <Gael. righil, a reel (dance).] 1. A lively dance, danced by two or three couples, and consisting of various circling or intertwining figures. It is very popular in scotaand. The strothopey (which aee) is alower, and full of sudden jerks and turns.

There's threesome reels, there 's foursome reels,
There"s hornpipea and atrathspeys men
Burns, The Deil cam Fiddlin' thro' the Town. Blythe \(8 n^{1}\) merry we 's be a',
The reel of Tullochgorum.
Rev. J. Skimner, Tullochgorum.
2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm which is duple (or rarely sextuple), and characterized by notes of equal length.
Gellles Duncane did goe before them, playing this reill or daunce upon a smafl trump.

Newes from Scolland (1591), sig. B. 1fi
Virginia reel, s country-dance suppoaed to be derived from the English "Sir Roger de Coverley," [U. S.] reel3 (rēl), \(r . i . \quad\left[<\right.\) reel3, \(n^{3}\) ] To dance the leel; es

The dancera quick and quicker flew
They reel'd, they set, they cross'd, they cleekit.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.
reelable (rē'la-bl), a. [<reelI + able.] Capable of being reeled, or wound on a reel.
At leaat six specles of Bombyx . . . form reelable co-
Vncyc. Brit., XXII 60 reel-band (rēl'band), \(n\). A band of metal used to confine a reel in the reel-bed of a fly-rod. reel-bed (rēl'bed), \(n\). The place on an anglers' rod where the reel is fitted; a reel-seat.
reel-check (rēl'chek), \(n\). Any device for checking the run of a fishing-line from the reel.
reel-click (rēl'klik), \(n\). An attachment to an anglers' reel, by a light pressure of which the movement of the line is directed. It checks the line from running out too frecly. Some clicks graduste the atrain upon the line, checking it almost entirely, or permitting it to run withont any check at all.
reel-cotton (rēl'kot" \(n\) ), \(n\). Sewing-cotton which
is sold on reels instead of being made up into
balls, including generally the finer grades. Compare spool-cotton.

\section*{reem}
reëlect (rê-ē-lekt'), \(v . t\). [<re- +eleet. Cf. F. retire, reëllect, \(=\) Sp. reclegir \(=\) Pg. recleger \(=\) It. ricleggere.] To eleet again.

The chlef of these was the atrategos or commander-lachief, who held his office for a year, and could only be re-
clected after a year's Interval.
Brougham reèlection (rē-ê-lek'shọn), n. [= F. réćlection \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). reeleccion \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). reeleicao \(=\mathrm{It}\). riclesione ; as re- + election.] Election a second time for the same office: as, the reellection of a former representative.
Several acts have been made, sind rendered ineffectual by lesving the power of reelection open. Suift.

Several Presidenta have held oftice for two consecutive terms. Minht it not be on the whole a better aystem any later wacancy? E.election, but to sllow re-election at
reeler (rē'lér), n. 1. One who reels, in any sense; specifically, a silk-winder.

The syndicate were able to advance somewhat the price of cocoona, U S Purther rise.

The grasshopper-warbler, Acrocephalus \(n\) zevius: so called from its note. [Local, Eng.]
Io the more marahy parts of England . . . this bird has long been known as the Reeler, from the resemblance of its song to the noize of the reel used, even at the heginnlag of the present century, by the hand-apianers of wool. But, this klnd of reel belig now dumb, in auch districta the country-folks of the present day connect the pame with the reel uaed by the fishermen.

V'arrell, Brit. Birds (4th ed.), I. 385. (Encyc. Dict.)
reel-holder (rēl'bōl "dèr), n. 1. A frame or box with pins upon which reels of silk, cotton, etc., for use in sewing can be put, free to revolve, and kept from being scattered. See spoolholder. [Eng.]-2. Naut., on a man-of-war, one of the watch on deck who is stationed to hold the reel and haul in the line whenever the log is heaved to ascertain the ship's speed.
reeligibility (rē-el i-ji-bil'i-ti), n. [=F. rééligibilité; as reeligible + -ity (see -bility).] Eligibility for being reëlected to the same office.
With a posltive duration [of the presldency] of considA. Homilton, The Federalist, No. 72.

There is another strong featura in the new conatitution which I as strongly distike. That la, the perpetual re-eligibility of the President.

Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 291.
eëligible (rē-el'i-ji-bl), \(a\). [ \(=\mathrm{F}\). rééligible \(=\) It. rieleggibile; as re- + eligible.] Capable of being elected again to the same office.

One ol his frienda Introduced a bill to make the tribunea reeling (ré'ling), \(n\). [Verbal n. of reell, v.] 1. The act or process of winding silk, as from the cocoons.-2. The use of the reel of an anglers' rod. Forest and Stream.
reeling-machine (rē'ling-mạ-shēn"), n. 1. A machine for winding thread on reels or spools; a spooling-machine or silk-reel. E. H. Knight.2. In eotton-manuf., a machine which takes the yarn from the bobbins of the spinning-or twist-ing-frames, and winds it into hanks or skeins. reel-keeper (rēl'kē"pér), \(n\). In angling, any device, as a clamping ring, ete., for holding a reel firmily on the butt section of a rod.
reel-line (rēl'lin), n. A fishing-line used upon a recl by anglers; that part of the whole line which may be reeled, as distinguished from the casting-line or leader.
reel-oven (rēl'uv"n), \(n\). See oven.
reel-pott (rēl'pot), \(n\). A drunkard. Middleton. (Encye. Diet.)
reel-rall (rēl'ral), adv. [Appar. a repetition of reel; cf. shim-wham, rip-rap, etc.] Upside down; topsy-turvy. [Scotch.]
The warld 'a a' reel-rall but wi' me and Kate. There'a nothing but broken heada and broken hearta to be aeen.
reel-seat (rel'sét), n. 1. The plate, groove, or bed on an anglers' rod which reeeives the reel. -2 . A device used by anglers to fasten the reel to the butt of the rod. It la a aimpie bed-plate of sheet-brass, or of silver, screwed down upon the butt of the rod, with a palr of clampa into which the plate of the reel altdes.
Adjusting a light .o. reel .. . to the reel-seat at the extreme butt of the (fishing-jrod. The Century, XXVI. 378. reel-stand (rēl'stand), n. A form of reel-holder.
reem \({ }^{1} \dagger\), \(n\), and \(v\). An obsolete form of ream \({ }^{1}\).
reem \({ }^{2}\), v. \(t\). Same as ream \({ }^{2}\).
reem \({ }^{3}\) (rēm), v. i. [<ME. remen, < AS. hrȳman, hrèman, cry, call out, boast, exult, also murmur, complain, ¿hredm, cry, shout.] To cry or moan. Halliuell. [North. Eng.]
reem \({ }^{4}\) (rëm), n. A dialectal variant of rime \({ }^{2}\)

\section*{reem}
reem \(^{5}\) (rēm), \(n\). [< Hcb.] The Hebrew name
of an animal mentioned in the Old Testament of an animal mentioned in the Old Testament corn,' 'wild ox,' and 'ox-antelope,' now identified as Bos primigenius.

Wili the tali reen, which knows no Lord but me, Low at the crib, sad ask an sims of thee?
roung, Paraphrsse on Job, 1. 241.
reëmbark (rē-em-bärk'), \(v .[=\mathrm{F}\). rembirquer \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\). recmbarcar; as re- + embark.] I. trans. To embark or put on board again.
On tine \(22 d\) of August, 1776 , the whoie army being reemon the south-western extremity of Loug Isiand
II. intrans. To embark or go on hoard again. Having performed this ceremony [the firing of three volleys] npon the island, . . . we re-embarked in our boat.

Cook, First Voysge, 11.
reëmbarkation (rē-em-bär-kā'shon), \(n\). [< reon board again.
Reviews, re-embarkations, and counclls of war.
arkations, and counclls of war.
Smollett, Hisi. Eng., iii. 2. (Latham.)
reemingt, \(n\). [Verbal n. of reem \({ }^{3}\), v.] Lamenting; groaning.

On this wise, ail the weke, woke thai within,
Witin Remyng \& rsuthe, Renkes to be-hold.
reënact (rē-e-nakt'), v. t. [<re- + enact.] To enact again, as a law.
The Construction of Ships was forbidden to Senstors, by a Law made by Claudius, the Tribune
by the Julisn Law of Concessions.

Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins, p. 259.
The Sonthern Confederacy, in its short-lived constitution, re-enaciled aii the
of the United States
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 397.
reënactment (rē-e-nakt'ment), \(n\). [< reënact + -ment.] The enacting of a law a second time; the renewal of a law. Clarke.
reënforce, reënforcement, etc. See reinfarce,
reëngender (rē-en-jen'lèr), v.t. [< re- + engender.] To regenerate.
The renovsting and reingendering spirit of Ood.
©̈nt Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., § 4. reënslave (rē-en-slāv'), v. t. [<re- + enslave.] To enslave again; cast again into bondage. reënslavement (rē-en-slāv'ment), \(n\). [< reën-
slave + -ment.] The act of reënslaving, or subjecting anerw to slavery.
Consenting to their reënslavement, we shali pass under the grasp of a military despotism.
The Independen, April \(24,1862\). reënstamp (rē-en-stamp'), v. \(t\). [< re- + enstamp.] To enstamp again. Bedell.
reënter (rḕ-en'tér), \(v\). [<re- + enter. Cf. F. rentrer, reënter, \(=\) It. rientrare, shrink.] I. intrans. 1. To enter again or anew.
That giory.... into which He re-entered siter His pas-
iYaterland, Works, IV. 66 .
2. In law, to resume or retake possession of lands previously parted with. See reëntry, 2. As in case of Disseisin, the law hath been, that the disit were mades present and continnal clisim.
Selden, Iilustrstions of Drsyton's Poiyoibion, xvil. I28.
II. trans. 1. To enter anew: as, (a) to reënter a house; (b) to reënter an item in an account or record.-2. In engraving, to cut deeper, as lines of an etched plate which the aqua fortis has not bitten sufficiently, or which have become worn by repeated printing.
reëntering (rẹ̀-en'tèr-ing), \(n\). In hand-block calico-printing, the secondary and subseqnent colors, which are adapted to their proper place in the pattern on the cloth by means of pinpoints. Also called graunding-in. E. H. Knight.
reẻntering (rẹ̃-en'tér-ing), p.a. Entering again or anew. - Reëntering gles); specifcsiy, in fort, the sugle of s gork, shiose point turns inward toward the defended place.
All that can be seen of the fortress from the river upon which it fronts, is a long, low wall of gray stone broken sharply into salient and reëntering angles with a few can-
non en barbette.
The Century, \(\mathbf{X X X V}\). 521. Rëntering polygon, See polygon.
reënthrone (rēen-thrōn'), v, t. \([<r e-+e n\) thrane.] To enthrone again; restore to the throne.

He disposcs in my hands the scheme
Southerne. reënthronement (rē-en-thrōn'ment), \(n\). [ \(<\) reenthrone + -ment.] The act of cnthroning again; restoration to the throne.


Ahich it can be seen of the fortress from the river, upon
?

5031
eënthronize (rē-en-tlırōnnīz), \(r, t\).
entleronize.] To reënthrono. [Rare.]
This Mustapha they did re-inthronize, snd piace in the Ottoman Empire.
reëntrance (rệ-en'trans), \(n .\left[<r e\right.\) - + entrance \({ }^{1}\).] Tho act of entering again.
Their repentanco, aithougil not their first entrance, is notwithstanding the frat stcp of their reentrance into
It is not reasonahie to think but that so many of their orders as were outed from their fat possessions wouid endeavour a re-entrance against those whom they scconnt
heretics.
Dryden, Reigigo Latci, Pre?. reëntrant (rê-en'trant), \(a . \quad[=\mathrm{F}\). rentrant \(=\) Pg. reintranie \(=\mathrm{I}\). . rientraute; as re- + entrant.] Same as reëntering.
A reëntrant fashion. Amer. Jour. Sci., XXX. 216.
Reëntrant angle. See angles.-Reëntrant branch, in geom. see branch, 2 (d).
reëntry (rêe-en'tri), \(n\). [<re-+entry.] 1. The act of reëntering; a new or fresh entry.
A right of re-entry was silowed to the person selling any office on repsyment of the price and costs at any tine before his successor, the purchascr, had sctually been ad-
Brougham.
2. In law, the resuming or retaking possession of lands previously parted with by the person so doing or his predecessors: as, a landlord's reëntry for non-payment of rent. - Proviso for reëntry, a ciause usually inserted in leases, providing that upon non-payment of rent, public dues, or the like, the term shali
reënverset, \(v . t\). [For renverse, < OF. renverser, reverse: see renverse.] To reverse.

Reenversing his name.
Donne, Pseudo-Martyr, p. 274. (Encyc. Dicl.)
reeper (ré'pêr), \(n\). A longitndinal section of the Palmyra-palm, used in the East as a build-ing-material.

\section*{reermouse, \(n\). See reremouse.}
rees \({ }^{1} t\), \(n\). See racel.
rees \(^{2}\) (rēs), \(\mu\). A unit of tale for herrings ( \(=375\) ). reescatet, v. \(t\). Same as rescat.
reesk (rēsk), \(n\). [Also reysk, reyss; < Gael. riasg, coarse mountain-grass, a marsh, fen. Cf rish1, rushi.] 1. A kind of coarse or rank grass.-2. Waste land which yields such grass. [Scotch in both senses.]
reestl\(+v\). See reast 1 .
reest \({ }^{2}\) (rēst), \(v\). [Also reist, a dial. form of rest \({ }^{2}\) :
see rest \({ }^{2}\).] I. intrans. To stand stnbbornly still, as a horse; balk. [Scotch.]

In cart or car thou never reestit,
The steyest brae thon wad hate fac'd it,
Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Anid Mare.
II. trans. To arrest; stop suddenly; halt. [Scotch.]
reëstablish (rē-es-tab'lish), v.t. \([<r e-+e s-\) tablish. Cf. OF. restablir, retablir, F. rétablir, Pr. restablir, Sp. restablecer, Pg. restabelecer, It. ristubilire, reëstablish.] To establish anew ; set up again : as, to reëstablish one's health.
And thns was the precions tree of the crosse reestab lyshid in bis place, and thauncyent myracies renewid.
The French were re-established in America, with eqns power and greater spirit, having iost nothing by tbe war which they had beiore gained. Johnson, State of Affsira in 1756.
reëstablisher (rē-es-tab'lish-êr), \(n\). One who reëstablishes.
Restorers of virtue, and re-establizhers of a happy worid.
reëstablishment (rē-es-tab'lish-ment), u. [< reëstablish + -ment. Cf. OF. restabissement, retablissement, F. rétablissement, Sp. restablecimiento, Pg. restabelecimento, It. ristabilimento.] The act of establishing again, or the state of being reëstablished; restoration.
The Jews . . . made such a powerful effort for their reestablishment under Barciocab, in the reign of Adrian, as shook the whoie Romsn empire.
The re-establizh ment uf the oid The re-estabizin (oin of the oid system, by which the of the worship of the church, and the care of the fabric.
reëstatet (rē-es-tāt'), v. t. [<re-+ estate.] To reëstablish; reinstate.
IIsd there not heen a degenerstion from what God made us at firat, there had been no need of a regeneration to re-estate us in it. Wallis, Two Sermons, p. 26. reested, reestit (rees'ted, -tit), p. a. See reasted reet \({ }^{1}\) (rēt), \(n\). A dialectal variant of root1.

The highest tree in Eimond's.wood,
He's pn'd it by the reet.
Young Akin (Childs Bailads, I. 180). reet \({ }^{2}\) (rēt), a. and \(\mu\). A dialectal variant of

\section*{reẻxhibit}
reet \({ }^{2}\) (rēt), \(x, t\). [A dialectal variant of right.] To smooth, or pnt in orler; comb, as the hair. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]
reetle, \(v . t\) [A freq. of reet \({ }^{2}\).] To put to rights; repair. IIalliwell. [Prov. Eng.]
eeve (rev), \(n\). [<MC. reeve, reve, < AS. gerēfa (rarely gereáfa, with loss of prefix ręfa, with syncope in Anglian grexfa), a prefect, steward, fiscal officer of a shire or county, reeve, sheriff, judge, connt; origin uncertain. The form gerêfa suggests a derivation (as orig. an honorary title), (ge-, a generalizing prefix, + rof ( \(=\) OS. rōf, ruof), famous, well-known or valiant, stout, a poetical epithet of unprecise meaning and unknown origin. But geréfa may perhaps stand for orig. *grēfa (Anglian grāfa) \(=\) OFries. grēva \(=\mathrm{D}\). graaf \(=\mathrm{OHG}\). grāvo, MHG. grāve, græve, G. graf, a count, prefect, overseer, etc.: see graf, grave \({ }^{5}\), grceve \({ }^{1}\).] 1. A steward; a prefect; a bailiff; a business agent. The word enters ioto the composition of some titles, as borough-reeve, hog-reeve, portreeve, sherif (shise-Teeve), townreeve, etc., and is itself in nse in Canads and in some parts of the United States.
Selde falleth the seruant so deepe in arerages
As doth the reyue other the conterroiler that rekene mot and a-counte
Of al that thei hauen had of hym that is here maister.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 298.
His lordes scheep, his neet, his dayerie,
His swyn, his hors, his stoor, snd his puitrie,
was holly in this reeves governynge.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Morris), I. 599. In suncient time, simost every manor had his reve, whose anthoritie was not only to levie the iords rents, to set to worke his servsints, snd to husband his demesnes to his best profit and commoditie, but also to governe his tenants in peace, and to jeade them foorth to war, when necessitie so required

Lambarde, Persmbulstion (1596), p. 484. (Hallivell.) A iord "who has so many men that he cannot personally have siif in his own keeping" was bonnd to set over esch dependent township a reeve, not only to exact his iord's dues, but to enforce his jnstice within its bonods.
J. \(R\). Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 217.
The council of every viiisge or township [in Cansds] consists of one reeve and four counciliors, and the county council consists of the reeves and deputy-reeves of the townships snd villages within county.

Sir C. W. Dizke, Probs, of Greater Britsin, i. 2.
2. A foreman in a coal-mine. Edinburgh Rev.
[Local.]-Fen reeve, in some oid Engiish municipal corporstions, an ofttcer having supervision of the fens or marshes.
The Fen Reeve [st Dunwich] superintends the stocking of the marshes, sud his emoiuments are from 5l. to 61. a year.
Municip. Corp. Reporl (1835), p. 2222.
reeve \({ }^{2+}(\mathrm{rē} \mathrm{v}), v . i\). An obsolete variant of reave. reeve \({ }^{3}\) (rēv), v. t. ; pret. and pp. reeved or rove, ppr. reeving. [ \(<\) D. reven \(=\) Dan. rebe, reef or reeve, < reef, a reef: see reef \({ }^{2}, n\). Cf. reef \({ }^{2}, v\)., a donblet of reeve \({ }^{3}\). The pp. rove is irreg., appar. in imitation of hove, pret. and pp. of heave.] Naut., to pass or run through any hole in a block, thimble, cleat, ring-bolt, cringle, etc., as the end of a rope.
When first feaving port, stnd ding-ssil gear is to be rove, sil the rnnning rigging to be examined, that which is unfit ior use to be got down, and new rigging rove in its piace. R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 15. reeve \({ }^{4}\) (rēv), \(n\). [Appar, formed liy irreg. vowelchange from the original of ruff \({ }^{2}\) : see ruff \({ }^{2}\).] A bird, the female of the ruff, Machetes pugnax. See Pavoncella, and cut under ruff \({ }^{2}\).
The reeves lsy four eggs in \& tuft of grass, the frst week
in May. Pennant, Brit. Zoöl. (ed. 1776), p. 458 . (Jodrell.) Reeves's pheasant. See Phasianus.
reëxamination (rḕ-eg-zam-i-nā'shon), n. [= Sp . rexaminacion \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). recxaminą̧ãa; as re+ examination.] A renewed or repeated examination; specifically, in law, the examination of a witness after a cross-examination.
reëxamine (rē-eg-zam'in), v. t. [=Sp. Pg. reexaminar; as re- + examine.] To examin. anew; subject to another examination.
Spend the time in re-examining more duly your canse. \(1 / \begin{aligned} & \text { ooker. }\end{aligned}\)
reëxchange (rē-eks-chānj'), \(n\). [< re- + \(e x\) change, n.] 1. A renewed exchange.-2. In com., the difference in the value of a bill of exchange occasioned by its being dishonored in a foreign country in which it was payable. The existence and amount of it depend on the rate of exchange between the two countries. Wharton.
reëxchange (rē-eks-chānj'), \(v . t\). [<re- + ex-
change, v.] To exchange again or anew.
reëxhibit (rē-eg-zib'it), v. t. [< re- + exhibit.]

To exhibit again or anew.
second or renewed exhibit.
[< reëxhibit, r.] A

\section*{reëxperience}
reëxperience (rē-eks-péri-ens), \(n\). \([<r e-+e x-\) perience, \(n\).\(] A renewed or repeated experience\) experience, \(v\).\(] To experience again.\) reëxport (rë-eks-pört'), v. t. [=F. réexporter; as re- + export.] To export again; export after having imported.
The goods, for example, which are annually purchased with the great surplua of eighty.two thousand hogsheads of tobaceo annualty re-exported from Grest Britsin, are not all consumed in Great Britsin

Adem Smilh, Wealth of Natlons, iv. 7.
reëxport (rē-eks'pōrt), \(n\). [< reëxport, \(r_{\text {. ] }} 1\). A commodity that is reëxported.-2. Reëxportation.

Yorefgn sugars have not been taken to Hawsil for reeexporl to the Pacific Coast. The American, 1.387 .
reëxportation (rē-eks-porr-tā'shon), \(n . \quad[=F\). reexportation; as reexport + -ation.] The act of exporting what has been imported.

In sllowlng the same drawbacks upon the re-exportation of the greater part of European sud East India goods to the colonles ss upon their re-exportation to any indepen-
dent conntry, the lintereat of the mother country was aacrificed to It, even accordlng to tho mercantlle tdeas of that interest. Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, jv. 7.
reëxtent (rē̈-eks-tent'), \(n\). [<re-+extent.] In law, a second extent on lands or tenements, on complaint that the former was partially made, or the like. See extent, 3.
reezet, \(v^{2}, t\). See reast \({ }^{1}\).

\section*{reezedt, a. See reasted.}
ref. An abbreviation of (a) reformed; (b) reference.
refactiont (rẹ̀-fak'shon), u. [ F F. refaction \(=\) Sp, refaccioni, < L. as if "refactio( \(n-\) ), for refec-tio(n-), a restoring (cf. vefactor, a restorer): see refeetion.] Retribution.
The Soveraigne Minister, who was then employed io Elaiana, wass commanded to require refaction and satigforgers of the aforesaid mls-informstion. Howell. Vocall Forrest, p. 113 , refait (F. pron. rè-fā'), \(n\). [F., a drawn game, < refait, pp . of refaire, do again, < re-, again, + faire, do: see feat 1 .] A drawn game; speeifically, in rouge-et-noir, a state of the game in which the eards dealt for the players who bet on the red equal in value those dealt for the players who bet on the blaek.
refashion ( \(1 \cdot \bar{e}-\mathrm{fash}\) 'on), \(v, t . \quad[=\mathrm{OF}\). refaçoner, refaconner, F. refaçmner, fashion over, refashion; as re- + fashion, v.] To fashion, form, or mold into shape a second time or anew.
refashionment (rê-fash' on-ment), n. [< refashion + -ment.] The act of fashioning or forming again or anew. L. Hunt.
refasten (rē-fäs'n), i. \(i\). [<re- +fasten.] To fasten again.
refect (rē-fekt'), \(v . t . \quad[<L L\). refectus, pp . of reficcre, restore, refresh, remake, < re-, again, + facere, make: see faet. Cf. refete, refit.] To refresh; restore after hunger or fatigue; repair.
A man in the morning is lighter in the scale, because In aleep sone pounds have perapired; and is also lighter unto hinisell, becansc he is refected

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., Iv. 7.
refect (rē-fekt'), p.a. [ME., < L. refeetus, refreshed, restored, pp. of reficere, restore, refresh: see refect, v.] Reeovered; restored; refreshed.

Tak thanne this drawht, and, when thou art wel rerresghed and refect, thow ghal be moore atydefast to atye [rise] into heyere questiouns.

Chaucer, Boéthius, w. prose 6. refection (rè-fek'shon), n. [く ME. refeccion, refeccyon, く OF. refection, F . réfection \(=\mathrm{Pr}\). refectio \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). refeccion \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). refeição, refeção \(=\) It. refezione, < L. refectio( \(n-\) ), a restoring, refreshment, remaking, < reficere, pp. refectus, restore, remake: see refect.] 1. Refreshment after hunger or fatigue; a repast: applied especially to meals in religious houses.
And whan we were retourned ayen into ye sayde ehspell of oure Lady, after a lytel refeceyon with mete and
drynke... Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 27. But now the peacerus houra of sacred night
Demand refection, and to rest lnvite.
Pope, Illad, xxiv. 754.
Beside the rent in kind and the fendal services, the chit Who had givell stock was entitled to come with a company . and fesst at the Daer-atock tenant's house at particular periods. . This "right of refection "and liacient Irish custom,
Mfaine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 161. 2. In civil law and old Eng. law, repair; restoration to good eondition.
refectioner (rê-fek'shon-èr), \(\mu\). \([<\) refection +
\(\left.-0)^{2}.\right]\) One who has eharge of the refectory and the supplies of food in a monastery.

Two most Important officers of the Cunvent, the Kitchmer and with prov taions. refective (rē-fek'tiv), \(a\). and \(\%\). \([<\) refeet + ive.] I. a. Refreshing; restoring.
II. n. That which refreshes.
refectorer (rẹ̄-fek'tō-rèr), n. [< F. refectorior \(=\) Sp. refitolero \(=\) Pg. refeitorciro \(=1 \mathrm{t}\). refettoriere, < ML. refcetorarius, one who has eharge of the refectory, <refectorium, refeetory: see refectory.] Same as refectioner.
refectory (rē-fek'tọ-ri), n.; pl. refcetories (-riz). [ \(=\) OF. refectoir, refeitoir, also (with intrusive \(r\) refrectoir, refreitoir, refrietur, refrctor, ete., F.réfectoire and réfectoir \(=\) Pr. refector, refeitor \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). refectorio, refitorio \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). refitorio \(=\mathrm{It}\). refettorio, < ML. refectorium, a plaee of refreshment, < L. reficere, pp. refcchus, refresh, restore, refeet: see refect.] A room of refreshment;


Refectory of the Monastery of Mont Sto Michel, Normandy ;
\(\mathbf{1 3}\) th century.
an eating-room; specifically, a hall or apartment in a eonvent, monastery, or seminary where the meals are eaten. Compare fraiter. Sacred to peatness and repose, th \(\begin{gathered}\text { Scenea } \\ \text { slcove }\end{gathered}\) The chamber, or refectory. Couper, Task, vi. 572 To whom the monk : .. "s gneat of ours Told us of this in our refectory.

Tennyson, Holy Grail.
refel \(\downarrow\) ( r ēe-fel'), \(v . t\). [< OF. refcller, < L. refellere, show to be false, refute, < re-, again, back, + fallere, deeeive ( \(>\) falsus, false): see faill.] To refute; disprove; overthrow by arguments; set aside.

How I persuaded, how I pray'd and kncel'd,
How he refell'd ine, and how 1 replted.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 94
I shall confnte, refute, repel, refel.
Exptode, exterminate, expunge, extunguish Like a rush-candle this game heresy.

Chamman, Revenge for Honour, i. 2
refeoff (rē-fef'), v.t. [< ME. refeffen; as refeoff.] To feoff again; reinvest; reëndow.
Kynge Arthur refeffed hym a.gein in his londe that he
refer (rē-fèr'), \(v .:\) pret. and pp. referred, ppr. referring. [< ME. referren, < OF. referer, F . référer \(=\) Pr. referre \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). referir \(=\operatorname{Pg}\). referirse, referir \(=\mathrm{It}\). riferire, \(\langle\mathrm{L}\). referre, bear back, relate, refer, \(<\) re-, baek, + ferre, bear, \(=\mathrm{E}\). bear \({ }^{1}\). Cf. confer, defer, differ, infer, prefer, transfer, ete. Cf. relate.] I. trans. It. To bear or earry baek; briug back.
Alle thinges ben referred and browht to nowht.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iil. proge II.
He llves in hesvin, among the saints referred.
P. Fetcher, Eliza.

Cut from a crab his crooked clawa, and hide
The rest in earth, a scorplon theace will glide,
And ahoot his ating; his tsil, in circles toss
Refers the Itmbs his backward father lost.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metsmorph., \(\mathbf{x v}\).
2. To trace baek; assign to as origin, source, ete. ; impnte; assign; attribute.
Wo be to the land, to the realm, whoge king la a chlld: which some interpret and refer to chlldigh conditions.
Latimer, 2 d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.
Mahomet referred his new laws to the sngel Gabriel, by whose direction he gave out they were made.
Burton, Anat. of

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 603.
In the political as in the natural body, a sensation is it really resides. Macaulay, Hallam'a Const. Hiat.
3. To hand over or intrust for eonsideratiou and decision; deliver over, as to another person or tribunal for treatment, information, deeision, and the like: as, to refer a matter to a third person; parties to a suit refer their cause to arbitration; the court refcrs a eause to individuals for examination and report, or for trial and decision.
Now, touching the situstion of mesures, there are as mante or more proportions of then which I referre to the naskers plantasle and choise.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 74.
B. Jonson, Every Man in hia Humour, 11. 2
4. Reflexively, to betake one's self to; appeal. I do refer me to the oracle. Shak., W. T., i11. 2. 116. My father's tongue wsa loosed of a suddenty, and he sald sloud, "I rejer mysell to God'a pleasure, and not to yours." Scott, Redgauntlet, letter xi
5. To reduce or bring in relation, as to some standard.
You profess and practise to refer all things to yourself.
6. To assign, as to a class, rank, historieal position, or the like.
A sctence of historical palmisiry . . . that attempts to refer, by dist nct tons of penmansh \(\mathrm{p}_{\mathrm{p}}\), parchment, paper, its own country, diatrict, age, scliool, and even individual writer. Stubbs, Medteval snd Modern Mist., p. 76.
7. To defer ; put off; postpone. [Rare.]

Marry, all hut the Arst [challenge] I put off with engagement; and, hy good fortume, the first is no madder of fightjog than 1; so that that 's referred: the place where it must be ended fa fonr days' journey off

My account of thia voyage must be referred to the secood part of my travels. Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 8 . 8. To direet for information; instruct to apply for any purpose.
My wife . . . referred her to all the nelghbora for a character.
rould rejer the reader armith, Vicar, xl. tion in the Angust dssue of the ' \(n\) the admirable exposiContemporary liev., LIV. 329.
\(=\) Syn. 2. Ascribe, Charge, etc. See attribute.
II. intrans. 1. To have relation; relate.

Breaking of Bread: a Phrase which. .. Manifestly re-
fers to the Eucharist.
\(B p\). Atterbury, Sermons, I viL. 2. To have reeourse; apply; appeal: as, to refer to an eneyclopedia; to refer to one's notes.

Oif nann, what see we hat his station here,
From which to reason, or to which referp
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 20.

\section*{3. To allude; make allusion.}

I proceed to another affectlon of our nature which hears strong testimony to our being born for religion. 1 refer to the emotion which leada us to revere whit is higher than ourselvea. Channing, Perfect Life, p. 11.
4. To direct the attention; serve as a mark or sign of reference.
Some sampected passages . . are degraded to the bottom of the page, with an asterisk referring to the placea of their iosertion. Pope, Pref, to Shakapera.
5. To give a reference: as, to refer to a former employer for a recommendation. \(=\) Syn. 1. To belong to, pertain to, concern. - I and 3. Allude, Hint, etc. long to, per

\section*{referable (ref'er-a-bl), a. [<OF. referable, <re-} ferer, refer: see refer and -able. Cf. referrible.] Capable of being referred; that may be assigned; admitting of being considered as belonging or related to.
As for those names of A \(\phi\) positn, Zurya, \&c., they are all Teferable to I'áuos, which we have alresdy taken notlce of in our defence of the Cabbals.

Dr. \(\boldsymbol{n}\). More, The Cabbala, iv. 4.
Other classes of faformatlon there were-partly obtained from books, partly from observation, to some extent referable to hils two main employmenta of politica and law. R. Choate, Addreasee and Oratlons, p. 304. France ia the second commerclal conutry of the world; and her command of foreign marketa aeema clearly referable, in a grest degree, to the real clegance of her produc-
Glodstone, atght of Right, p. 47 . Gladstone, Mitght of Right, p. 47.
Isaac Barrow, Sir Thomas Browne, Henry More, Dr. Johnson, and many other writers. down to our own time. have referrible [instead of referable]..... Possibly it wes pronunciation, in part, that devar ed preferrible, and disreferee (ref-é-rē'), n. [ \(\quad\) F. reféré, pp. of referer, refer: see refer.] 1. One to whom something is referred; especially, a person to whom a matter in dispute has been referred for settlement or decision; an arbitrator; an umpire.
He was the untversal referce; a quarrel about a bet or a mistress was aolyed by him in a moment, and in a man-
2. Speeifically, in law, a person seleeted by the eourt or parties under authority of law to try a eanse in place of the eourt, or to exam-
referee
ine and report on a question in aid of the court，or to perform some function involving judicial or quasi－judicial powers．\(=\) Syn．Umpire． Arbitrator，etc．See judye，\(n\) ．
ereree（ref－è－rē＇），\(x, t\) ．［＜referce，n．］To pre The boys uaually asked him to keep the acore，or to refere the matchey they playeu． reference（rcf＇èr－ens），\(n\) ．［ \(\langle\mathrm{F}\) ．rêférence \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ． Pg．refereneia \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．riferenzu，く ML．＊referentia， L．Teferen \((t\)－\(s\) ，ppr．of reforre，refer：see refer． 1．The act of refcrring．（a）The act of aasigulng： Its proper claas．（b）The act of having recourse to a work or person for information：consultation：as a work of ing or speaking of（a person or thing）incidentally．

But datance only cannot change the heart；
One proof ahould to prove thasertion true
Inlaro：（3）The process of as， court，or some particular point in a cause to one or more persons appulnted by the conrt under authority of law to
act in place of or in aid of the court．（2）The hearing or act in place of or in ajd of the court．（2）The he 2．Relation；respect；regard：generally iu the phrase in or with reference to．

Ros．Bot what will you be calld ？
Cel．Something that hath a reference to my state； vo longer Celia，but Aliena．

\section*{Shak．，Aa you Like 1t，1．3． 129.}

I have dwelt ao long on this anbject that I muat contract what I have to say in reference to my tranalation．

Dryden，tr．of Juvenal，Ded．
If we take this definition of happiness，and examine it with reference to the aensea，it will be acknowledged won－ derfully adapt．

Swift，Tale of a Tub，ix．
3．That which is or may be referred to．（a）A written testimonial to character or ability．Hence－\((b)\) One of whom inquiriea may be made in regard to a per－ 4．A direction in a book or writing to refer to some other place or passage ：often a mere citation，as of book，chapter，page，or text．－ 5†．Assigninent；apportionment．

I crave fit diaposition for my wife，
6†．Au appeal．
Make your full reference freely to my lord，
On all that need．grace that it flowa over Book or work of reference，a book，auch as a dictlonary or an encyclopedia，intended to be consulted as occasion requires．Reference Bible，a Bible having references
to parsllel passagea，with or without brief explsnstiona， printed on the margin．－Reference book，a book or wrinted on the margin．－Reference book，a book or taining booka which can be consalted only on the apot： In contradistinction to a lending or circulating library． Reference－marizs，in printing，the charactera＊\(+\ddagger \| 8\) ， T，\(^{2}\) or flgures，or letters，used in a printed page to refer the referendar（ref＂ér－en－där＇），
rendary．］In Germany，à jurist，or see refe－ yet a full member of a judicial college，one not functions vary in different states． since 1860，two examioationa are required in the judicial aervice；after passing the first the candidate becomea a referendar，and aerves generally without pay and without a vote．
referendary（ref－e－ren＇da－ri），n．［＜OF．ref－ ferendaire，referendaire， F. référenduire \(=\) Sp． Pg．referendario \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．riferendario，referendario \(=\) G．referendar，＜ML．referendarius，an officer through whom petitions were presented to and answered by the sovereign，and by whom the sovereign＇s mandates were communicated to the courts，commissions signed，etc．，＜L．referen－ clus，to be referred to，gerundive of reforre，re fer：see refer．］1．Ono to whom or to whose decision anything is referred；a refcree．

In aulta which a man doth not well underatand，it ia but let him chuse well his referendaries，for else he may be led by the noae．Bacon，Suitora（ed．1887）． Ii I were hy your appointment your referendary for are barren．Dorne，Letters，xxiv．
2．An officer acting as the medium of com－ munication with a sovereign．－3．［Tr．Gr．\(\dot{\rho} \varepsilon\)－ фереvঠápıos．］An official who is the medium of communication between the patriarch of Con－ stantinople and the civil authorities．This of－ fice has existed since the sixth century．
referendum（ref－e－ren＇dum），\(\quad[=\) G．refe－ rendum，etc．，〈NI．，referendum，neut．of L．refe－ rendus，gerundive of referre，refer：see referen－ dary．］1．A note from a diplomatic arent ad dressed to his government，asking for instrue－ tions on particular matters．－2．In Switzer－ land，the right of the pcople to decide on cer－ tain laws or measures which have been passed by the legislative body．In one of its two forms，

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or obligatory referendum，it exista in oearly all the can． tons．Since 1874 the lacultative referendum forms part of the federal constitution：if 8 cantons or 30,000 voters 80
demand，a federal measure must be anlmitted to popular deman
vote．
referential（ref－e－ren＇shal），\(a\) ．［＜reference （ML．＊referentia）＂+ －al．］Relating to or hav－ ing reference；relating to or containing a refer－ ence or references．
Any one mlght take down a lecture，word for word，for
Alhenxeum，No． 2044 ，p． 411. referentially（ref－e－ren＇shal－i），adv．By way of reference．
referment \({ }^{1}+\)（rọ－－fér＇ment），\(\mu^{\prime}\) ．\([=\) It．riferi－ mento；as refer + －ment．］A reference for de－ cision．
There was a referment made from hla Majesty to my Lord＇a Grace of Cant．，my Lorda of Durham and Roches－ tcr，and myzelf，to hear and order a matter of difference In
the churcli of Hereford．Abp．Laud，Dlary，Dec．6，162\＆． referment \({ }^{2}\)（rē－fér－ment＇），\(v_{\text {．}} \quad[=\) Pg．refermen－ tar；as \(r_{-}+\)ferment．］I．intrans．To ferment again．Maunder．
II，trans．To cause to ferment again．
Th＇admitted nitre agitates the flood，
Revives ita fire，and referments the blood．
Sir \(\boldsymbol{\Omega}\) ．Blackmore，Creation，v1．
referrer（rẹ－fèr＇èr），\(n\) ．One who refers．
referrible（rệ－fér＇i－bl），\(a .[=\) Sp．referible \(=\)
Pg．referivel；as refer + －ible．Cf．referable．］ Same as referable．

Acknowledging ．．．the secondary［anbatance］to be re－ ferrible also to the primary or centrall aubstance by way of
causall relation．Dr．H．More，Immortal of Soul I ahall only take notice of those effects of lightning which seem referribe．．partly to the distinct ahape matter．Boyle，Works，1II． 682. Some of which may be referrible to thia period．
efetet，\(v . t\) ．［＜ME refeten，\(\langle\mathbf{O F}\) refeter，
faiiter，く refait，く L．refeetus，pp．of refieere，re fect：see refect．Cf．refit．］To refect；refresh．

Thay ar happen also that hunceres after ryzt，
For thay achal frely be refete iul of alle gode．
Alliterative Poems（ed．Morris），iii． 20.
refigure（rē－fig＇\({ }^{\prime} \mathrm{r}\) ），v．t．［＜ME．refiguren；＜re－ ＋figure．］1．To go over again；figure anew； represent anew．

Refigurynge hire ahap，hire wommanhede，
Withinne hia herte，and every word or dede
That pasaed waa．Chaucer，Trollus，v． 472. The child doth not more exprealy refigure the yizage of his Father thea that book reaenblea the atile of the Re－
monatrant．
Millon，Apology for Smectymnuus． monatrant． Milton，Apology
When the fog is vanishing away，
Whateer the mist that crowda the air conceal
Whate er the mist that crowda the air conceala．
Longfellow，tr．of Dante＇a Inferno，\(x \times x\) i．
Specifically－2．In astron．，to correct or re－ store the parabolic figure of：said of a para－ bolic mirror．
 fill again．

See！round the verge a vlne－branch twinea．
See！how the
See ！how the mimic clusters roll，
Aa ready to refill the bowl！
fine（rē－fīn＇），v．\([=S p . \operatorname{Pg}\) + fine \({ }^{2}{ }^{\text {．Ct．F．raffiner }}=\) It．raffinarar ；as re－ \(r e-+a f i n e r\), refine，fine（metal）：see affine \({ }^{2}\) ．］I trans．1．To bring or reduce to a pure state free from impurities；free from sediment；defe－ cate；clarify；fine：as，to refine liquor，sugar， or petroleum．
Winea on the leea well refined．
Tho temper of my love，whose flame If Ind
Fin＇d and refin＇d too oft，but falotles flashes
Find and refin＇d too oft，but falotles flashes，
And muat withln ahort time fall down in akhe

Now the table was furuished with lat thingB，and wine
that was well refined．Runyan，Pilgrim＇s Progress，p．T22． 2．In metal．，to bring into a coudition of purity as complete as the nature of the ore treated will allow．Uaed chiefly with reference to gold and allver，eapecially with reierence to the separation（parting） of these two metala from each other and from the baaer as bullion－bara or bricka of mixed metala，aa they come from the milla located at or near the minea．Refling la． in general，the last atage or atagea in the metallurgical treatment of an ore．Aa the term refining la commonly uaed with reference to the mann acture of iron，it meana the partial decarlurization and purification of pig lo the ogen－hearth furnace，Ior the purpose of rendertng it more auitable for uze tn the puddling－furnace in which the This method of pudding is called dry puddling The op－ eration of converting pig－into wrought－iron In the open． hearth furvace，when begun and completed without pud－ dllng，is generally called fining，and in thla process char－ coal or coke la naed．There are many modificationa of the fining proceas，but the principle is the same in all．In
pudding，raw coal ta uaed，and the fuel doea not come in puidilng，raw coal fa uaed，and the fuel doea not come in contact with the metal；In fining，the ore and fuel（eit ther
charcoal or cuke）are together upon the aame hearth．The

\section*{refinement}
various fining procesaes for converting pig－into wrought－ fron，with charcual as fuel，were of great importance be－
fore the luventlon of pudduc，by which method much the larger part of the wrought－iron wow used in the world is prepared，and thls la done，for the most part，without previous partial decarlurization of the pig in the refinery， puddle 1 and finery？
I will bring the third part through the fire，and will re－
Zech．xiii． 9 ． To gild refined gold，to paint the lily．© Shak．，K．Jolin，iv． \(2,11\). 3．To purify from what is gross，coarse，de－ basing，low，vulgar，inelegant，rude，clownish， and the like；make elegant；raise or educate， as the taste；give culturo to；polish：as，to tee－ fine the manners，taste，language，style，intel－ lect，or moral feelings．

So it more laire accordingly It［beauty）makes，
And the grosse matter of thla earthly myne
Spenser，In Honour of Beautle，1．47． Love refines The thoughta，and heart eniargea．
Reflned madder．See madderl．
II．intrans．1．To bccome pure；be cleared of feculent matter．

So the pure limpid atream，when foul with stalns：
2．To improve in accuracy，delicacy，or in anything that constitutes excellence．
Chancer has refined on Boccace，and has mended the atories which he has horrowed．Dryden，Pref．to Fables． But let a lord once own the happy linea，
\begin{tabular}{l} 
tena！how the style refines！ \\
Pope，Essay on Criticim， \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
A new generstion，refining upon the lessona given by himself（slienety and 3．To exhibit nicety or subtlety in thought or language，especially excessive nicety．
You apeak like good hlunt soldiera；and＇tis well enough； But did you live at court，as I do，gallsnts，
You would refine，and learn an apter language．
Fletcher（and another），Falae One，iil．2． Who，too deep for hiz hearera，atill went on refining，
And thought of convinclng，wilile they thought of dining．
Goldsmith，Retaliation， 1 ． 35 ． refined（rẹ－find＇），p．a．Purified；elevated；cul－ tivated；subtle：as，a refined taste；a refined discrimination；refined society．
There be men that be so aharp，and ao over－sharpe or rew
fined，that it aeemeth little unto them to Interprete worda， fined，that it aeemeth little unto them to interprete worda， but almo they holde it for sn office to dinine thoughta．
Guevara，Letters（tr．by Hellowes，157 ），p． 133. Guevara，Letters（tr．by Hellowes，
Modern taate
Is so refin＇d，and delicate，and chaste．
Couper，Table－Talk，1． 511. refinedly（rẹ－fíned－li），adv．With refinement； with nicety or elegance，cspecially excessive nicety．

Refinedly leave whe any dog
Refnedly leave his bitchea and hia bonea，
Dryden，Easay upon Satire，1．135．
Some have refinedly expounded that pasaage in Matt．xH．
Calvin，On Jonah（Calv．Trana．Soc．，1847），p． 26 ． refinedness（rệ－fíned－nes），\(n\) ．The state of be－ ing refined；purity；refinement；also，affected purity．
Great semblances of peculiar sanctimony，integrity，scru－
puloaity，apirituality，refinedness．Barrov，Works，III．xv． refinement（rẹ̆－fin＇ment），\(n .[=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．refinamento； as refine + －ment．Cf．＂F．raffinement \(=\) It．raffina－ mento．］1．The act of refining or purifying the act of separating from a substance all ex traneous matter；purification；clarification： as，the refinement of metals or liquors．
The ooul of man is capalle of very high refinements，even to a condition purely angelical．Immortal．of Soul，iii． 1. 2．The state of being pure or purified．

The more bodles are of a kin to splrit in aubtility and
Norris．
3．The state of being free from what is coarse， rude，inelegant，debasing，or the like；purity of taste，mind，etc．；elegance of manners or language；culture．
I am apt to doubt whether the corruptiona in cur lan－ guage have not at least equalled the refirements of it． Suift，Improving the English Tongue．
This refined taste is the consequence of education and hablt；we are born only with a capacity of entertaining celve and obey ail the rules and regulations of society．

Sir J．Reynolds，Discourses，xill．
Refinement as opposed to simplicity of taste is not ne－ ceasarlly a mark of a good esthetic faculty．

4．That which proceeds from refinine or a de－ sire to refine ；a result of elaboration，polish，or nicety：often used to denote an over－nicety，or

\section*{refinement}
affected subtlety: as, the refinements of log
or philosophy; the refinements of cunning. It 1 s the Poet'a Refinement upon this Thought which most admire.
From the small experience I have of courts, I have ever found refinements to be the worst sort of all conjecCures; \({ }^{\circ}\) of ame hundreds of facts, for the real truth be once in the right. Surft, Change in Queen's Mioistry. Aa used in Greece, its [the Doric column's] beauty was very much enhanced by a number of refinements whoae exnot be detected but by the most practised eye.
J. Ferguzson. Hist. Ar.
or oxtravagant complime a hearer.
1 must tell you a great piece of refinement of Harley. He charged me to come to him often; I told him I was loth to trouble him 10 so much buainess as he had, and desired I might have leave to coms at hla leves; which he imme dlately refused, and said that was not a place for frlends
to come to.
Swift, Journal to Stella, \(\mathbf{v}\). =Syn. 3. Cultivation, etc. See culture.
reflner (rệ-fīnér), \(n\). 1. One who refines liquors, sugar, metals, etc.
And he shali sit as a refiner and purifer of sllver. ini. 3 .
2. An improver in purity and elegance.

As they have been ths great refiners of our language, so
hath been my chief ambition to imitate them. Svift.
3. An inventor of superfluous subtleties; one who is overnice in discrimination, or in argument, reasoning, philosophy, etc.
Whether (as soms phantasticali refyners of phylosophy will nee fole and lito hin mechnicall men, hat ha no learning, shall he dimnd.

Nashe, Pierce Peniíesse, p. 68.
No men see less of the truth of things than these great over wise in thir conceptions. 4ł. One who indulges in excessive compliment; one who is over-civil; a flatterer.
The worst was, our gullded refiners with their goiden promises made all men thelr siauea in hope of recom-
pences.
Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I, 169 .
For these peopie have fallen finto a needlesa and endiess way of multiplying ceremonles, which have been exiremeiy troublesome to thoas who practise them, and lusupportable to every body else; insomuch that wise men are often more uneasy at the over civility of these efiners than they could possibly be in the conversation of peasants or me-
chanics. 5. An apparatus for refining; specifically, in England, a gas-purifier.
refinery (rē̄-fī'nér-i), \(n\); pl. refineries ( -iz ), [ \(\langle\) refine + -cry. Cf. F. raffincrie, a refinery, < raf. finer, refine: see refinc.] A place or establishment where some substance, as petrolenm, is refined; specifically, in metal., a place where metals are refined. See refine and finery \({ }^{2}\). reflt (rêefit'), \(r\). [<re- +fitı, \(v\). Partly due to ME. refeten, repair: see refcte.] I. trans. 1. To fit or prepare again; restore after damage or decay; repair: as, to refit ships of war.

Permilt our ahips a shelter on your shores,
Refitted from your woods with pianks and' oara.
Dryden, Exneid, i. 777.
We landed, in order to refit our vessels and siore our-
Addison, Frozen Words. 2. To fit out or provide anew.
II. intrans. To repair damages, especially damages of ships.
Having received some Damage by a Storm, we . . put
in here to refit before we could adventure to go farther.
At each placs [Tampa Bay and Pensacola Bay] we have a railroad termluus, whils at the latter harbor are ample refit (rē--fit'), n. [<refit, v.] The repairing or renovating of what is damaged or worn out; specifically, the repair of a ship: as, the vessel came in for refit.
refitment (rệ-fit'ment), \(n . \quad[<r e f i t+-m e n t\). The act of refitting.
refl. An abbreviation of reflexive.
reflairt, \(n\). [< ME.; as re- + flair.] An odor.
zif hit watz gemly on to aene,
A fayre reflayr zet jro hit flot,
A fayre reflayr zet fro hit flot,
Ther wonys hat worthyly 1 wot \&ene.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), 1. 46. reflairt, v. i. [ME. reflaren; < reflair, n.] To arise, as an odor.

Haill ! floscampy, and flower vyrgynail,
The odoor of thy good nees reflarr fo vs all.
ork Plays, p. 444.
reflame (rē-flām'), v. i. [<re- + flame.] To blaze again; burst again into flame.

Stamp out the flre, or this
re-flame, and burn the throne
Whll smoulder and re-flame, and burn the throne
Where you should sit with Philip.
Where you should sit with Philip.
Tennypon, Queen Mary, i. 5.

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reflect (rē--flekt'), v. [< OF. reflecter, F. refiéter \((=\) Sp. reflectar, reflejar), reflect; vernacularly, OF. reflechir, bend back, F. réféchir, reflect, etc. \(=\) Pr. Sp. Pg. reflectir \(=\mathrm{It}\). riflettere, reflettere, reflect; <L. reflctere, bend backward, <re-, back, + flecterc, bend: see flection.] I. trans. 1. To bend back; turn back; cast baek; throw back again.

Reflect I not on thy baseness court-contempt?
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 758.
And dazled with this greater light, I would reftect mlne eyes to that reflerlon of this light.
Let me mind the reader to reflect bive quotations Do you refect that Guilt upon me?

Congreve, Way of the World, ii. 3.
2. Hence, figuratively, to bend the will of; persuade. [Rare.]
Such rites beseem ambassadors, and Nestor urged these,
Chapman, Miliad, ix. 180. (Davies.)
3. To cause to return or to throw off after striking or falling on any surface, and in accordance with certain physical laws: as, to reflect light, heat, or sound; incident and reflected rays. See reflection, 2.

Then, grim in arms, with hasty vengeancs fies,
Pope, \(\mathrm{Hi} i \mathrm{ad}, \mathrm{xv}\). 18
Like a wave of water which is sent up against a seawall, and which refects itself back along the sea.
4. To give back an image or likeness of; mirror. Nature is the glass reftecting God,
As by the sea reflected is the ann.

Young, Night Thoughis, ix. 1007.
Heav'n reflected in her face. Corcper, A Comparison. The vast bosom of the Hadson was iike an unruffled mirror, refecting the golden splendor of the hesvens.

Irving, K nickerbocker, p. 344. Among the lower forms of iffe there is but liltile variatlon among the unita; the one refects the other, and specles are founded upoo differencea that are oniy deter. mioed by using the micrometer.

Amer. Nat., June, 1890, p. 578.
II. intrans. 1. To bend or turn back; he reflected.

Refect upon thy soul, Let thine eyes
How loathèd biack if is.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iv. b. Not any thing that shall

Shirley, Love's Crueity, L. 1.
2. To throw back light, heat, sound, etc.; give reflections; return rays or beams: as, a reflecting mirror or gem.

She iffts the coffer-llds that ciose his eyes,
Where, io, two lamps, burnt out, in darkness lies;
Two glasses, where herseif herself beheld
A thousand times, and now no more reflect.
Shak., Venoa and Adonis, i. 1130.
3. To throw or turn back the thoughts upon something; think or consider seriously; revolve matters in the mind, especially in relatiou to conduct; ponder or meditate.

Who saith, Who could such iil events expect?
With shame on his own counsels doth refect.
Sir J. Denham, Prudence.
Content if hence the unlearn'd their wants may view,
The iearn'd reflect oo what before they knew.
Pope, Essay on Criticlsm, 1. 740 .
We cannot be said to reflect apon any external object ercept in so far as that object has been previously perceived, and
furniture.
Let boys and girla in our achools be taught to think; let them not be drilied so much 1 n remembering 88 io re-
flecting.
J. F. Clarke, Seif-Cuiture, p. 1s7.
4. To bring reproach; cast censure or blame:
followed by on or upon.
This kind of language reflects with the aame ignominy
upon all the Protestant Reformstiona that have bln since Millon, Eikonokiastes, xiiii.
She could not bear to hear Charles refected on, notwith-
atandlog their difference.
5 + . To shine.
Lord Sstarnine; whose virtues wili, 1 hope,
Reflect on Rome as Titans rays on earth.
And ripen justics. Shak., Tit. And., 1. 1. 226.
\(=\) Syn. 3. To consider, meditate upon, etc. (see Ilst ander
reflectt, \(n\). [ \(\langle\) reflect, v.] Areflection. [Rare.]
Would you in blindnesse live? these rales of myne Heywood, Apoilo and Daphoe (Worka, ed. Pearsi, 18874,
refiected (rề-flek'ted), p.a. 1. Cast or thrown back: as, reflected light.-2. In anat., turned back upon itself. See reflection, 10.-3. In entom., turned upward or back: as, a reflected
margin.-4. In her., same as reflexed,3.- Flected and reffected. See fected.- Reflected light in painting, the subdued iight which falls on objecta that are in ahadow, and serves to bring out their forms., It is treated rectly ence it frotu without
reflectent \(\dagger\) (rē-flck'tent), \(a\). [<L. reflecten \((t-) s\), ppr. of reflectere, reflect: see reflect.] 1. Bending or flying back; reflected.

The ray descendent, and the ray reflectent.
Sir K. Digby, Nature of Man'a Soul. (Latham.)
2. Capable of reflecting.

When light passes throngh auch bodles, it finds at the very entrance of them such resistences, where it passes, as serve it for a reflecting body, and yet such a reftectent
body as hinders not the passage through, but oniy from body as hinders not the passage through,
belng a atralght line with the line Incldent.

Sir K. Digby, of Bodies, xili.
reflectible (rē-flek'ti-bl), \(a\). [< reflect + -ible. Cf. reflexible.] Capable of being reflected or thrown back
reflecting (rệ-flek'ting), p,a, 1. Throwing back light, heat, etc., as a mirror or other polished surface.

A perfectly refecting body ls one which cannot absorb any ray. Pollshed allver auggests such a body.

Ta body
Tight,
8
807.
2. Given to reflection; thoughtful ; meditative; provident: as, a reflecting mind.
No reflecting man can ever wish to adulterate maniy miety the parent of a

Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iiL.
Reflecting circle, an insirunent for measuring alitudes and anguiar distances, conatructed on the principie of the sertant, the gradnatlona, however, being cootmued compietely round the limb of the circle--Reflecting dial mirror goniometer. See goniometer.-Reflecting lamp, is lamp with an upper reflector bo arranged as to throw downward those raya of light which tend upward.-Re lecting level. (a) An instrument for determining ject at a distance. Thus in ilariottes level, ine an obdetermined by bisecting the disitance between the direct image of an object and itt reflection io a sort of artificlal horizon. In Cassinl's ievel, a teiescope hangs verticaliy carrying before its object-glass a plane mirror incilned \(45^{\circ}\) to the line of alght. (b) An instrument in whlch slow-moving bubbie la viewed by reflection, so that the image of the middie of it can be keen by the side of the direct image of a distant object. Such are Abney's and Locke's leveis, used by topographers. See Locke level under leteli- Refecting microacope. see microscope. of throwing off a greater or ieas proportion of incldent heat. This power is a maximum for the polished metais and a minimum for a surlace of lampliack; it is the re ciprocal of the absorptive (and radisting) power.- Reflecting quadrant. See quadrant, 4.- Refiecting aight, in firearms, a reflecting surface placed at such ao angle as to reflect to the eye iight from one direction only. reflectingly (rē-flek'ting-li), adv. 1. With re-flection.-2. With censure; reproachfully; censoriously. [Rare.]
A great indiscretion in the archbishop of Dubiin, who applled a story out ol Taclins very reflectingty on Mi: Har-
ley.
Sxuft, Journal to Stella, reflection, reflexion (rē-flek'shon), \(n\). [< ME. reflexion, reflexioun, 〈 OF. reflexion, F . réflexion, réfleclion \(=\operatorname{Pr}\). reflexio \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). reflexion \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). re flexão \(=\mathrm{It}\). riflessionc, \(\langle\) LL. reflexio( \(n-\) ), a bending or turning back, < L. veflectere, pp. reftexus, bend back, reflect: see reflect.] 1. A bending back; a turning.
Crooked Erimanthua wyth hys manye turnyoges and refexions is consumed by the Inhahytours with waieryng
their ground. J. Brende, ir. of Quintua Curtius, fol. 232 . 2. The act of reflecting, or the state of being reflected; specifically, in physics, the change of direction which a ray of light, radiant heat, or sound experiences when it strikes upon a surface and is thrown back into the same medium from which it approached. Reflection fol. jown two laws, viz.-(1) the angie of reflection is equal to the angle of incidence; and (2) the reftected and incident rays are in the same plane with s normal to the surface. If DE represents the surface of a mirror and CB the incident rap, theo HBC
iat the angle of incidence, and as the angle of incidence, and HBA, equal
to It, is the angle of reflection. This ap. to tit, is the angle of reflection. This apples alike io soond, to radlant energy eiastic body bounding from a perfectly elastic rigid surface. The plane pass-
 ing through the perpendicular to the
reflecting aurface at the polnt of incidence and the path of the reflected ray of light or hest ia called the plane of rays when the critical ancic is passed, see refraction

Lighta, by clear refiection muitiplied
From many a mirror. Coxper, Task, iv. 268. Reflection al ways accompanies refraction; and if one of thesc disappear, the other will disappear siso. Tyndall, Light and Elect., \(p\). 89.
reflection
3. That which is produced by being reflected; an image given back from a reflecting surface.

As the sun in water we can bear,
et not the sun, but his reflection, Ehere.
Dryden, Eteonera, 1. 137. Mountain peak sind viliage apire
Retain reflection of his fire.
Scott, Rokeby, y. 1.
The mind is like 8 double mirror, in which reflexions of self withio sell multiply themselves till they are undis-
tinguishable. J. . Newman, Gram. of Az8ent, p .185.
4. The act of shiuing. [Rare.]

As whence the aun 'gina his reflection
Shal thundera break.
5. The turning of thought back upon past experiences or ideas; attentive or continued consideration; meditation; contomplation; deliberation : as, a man much given to reflcction. Education begins the gentlentan; but readiog, good company, sad refection must finish him. Locke. (Allibone.)

Where nuder heav'n is pleasure more pursued
Couper, Expostulation, 1. 8.
6. A mental process resulting from attentive or contiuued consideration; thought or opinion after deliberation.
A gentleman whose conversation and friendship furnish me stint with some of the most sgreesble refections that result from my travels.
ruce, Source of the Nile, Int., p. xxil. He made very wise reflections and observations upon all
Suift, Gulliver's Travels, 1.3. I aaid.
 body has to do it; we must look at thinga as they are; morality.
7. A. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 57 . an outward perception, whether directly or indirectly; the exercise of the internal sense; the perception of a modification of consciousness; the faculty of distinguishing between a datum of sense and a product of reason; the consideration of the limitations of knowledge, ignorance, and errer, and of other unsatisfactory states as leading to knowledge of self; the discrimination between the subjective and objective aspects of feelings. The Latin word refexio was first nsed as a term of psychology by Thiomas Aqumss, who seems to intend no optical metaphor, but by the reaction of the object of outward perception. According to Aquinas, pure thonght in itself can know
nothing of singnlars, or particular things ; but in percepnothing of singntars, or particular things ; but in percep-
tion there is a peculiar senae of restion or reciprocation which he calls reflection, and this first makes us surse of the existence of sctusi singulars snd also of thought ae being an action; and this, according to him, is the first
self-conscionsness. Scotug accepted reflection, not as afforillig the first knowledse of gingulars, but as a perceprorulng the first knowledge of singulars, but as a percep-
tion of what pasaes in the mind, snd thus the originsl meaning of the term was modified. Warter Burletgh, who died in 1337 , sifords sn illustration of this when he says that is in the soul, becanse the thing withont is sprehended directly, and the passion of the aoul only indirectly, by reflection. Rzmus, in his dissertstion on reflection, de-
flnes it as "the successive direction of the sttention to flnes it as "the successive direction of the sttention to meaning had come about when Gocleniuz, in 1813, defned refiection as "the inward setion of the soul. by which it recognizes both itself and its acts and idess." The iniportance of the word in the Englich schoul of philosophy (Ber-
keley. Hume, etc.) may be satr to be dne entirely to its nee keley. Hume, etc.) may be satd to be d
by Iocke, who explaina it as followa :
The other fountain from which experiencefurnisheth the nnderstanding with idess if the perception of the operathons of our own mind within us, as tt is employed sbout the tdeas it has got; which operations, when the sonl comes to reffcet on and conelder, do furnish the under-
standing with another set of ideas, which conld not be standing with another set of ldeas, which conld not be had from things without; and such are perception, and all the different actings of our own minds; which we being conscious of, and observing in ourselves, do from these receive into our understandings as distinct ideas as we do from bodies affecting our aenses. This source of idear every man has wholiy in himself; and though it be
not senze, as having nothing to do with external objects not sense, as having nothing to do with external objects, taternal sense. But as I call the other sensation so I call this reflection, the ideas it afforde being such only as the mind cets by reflecting on Its own operations within Itself. By reflection, the in, in the following part of thts discourse, takea of ita own operations, and the manner of them; by reason whereof there come to be ideas of these operations in the underatanding.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. i. 4 Reld endeavored to revtre the Ramiat nse of the word,
for which he is condemned by Hamilton. Kant, in his use ior which he is condemned by Hamilton. Kant, in his use for he makes it a mode of congeloussess by which we are makes use of the term reflection to denote a mode of consclousness in which we distinguish between the relations of concepts snd the correaponding relationa of the objects on the concepts. Thus, wo concepts may be different,
and yay be conceived that their ohjects are den-
tifel; or twa concents inay be dentical, and yet it may be concelved that their objects (sBy, two drops of water) are different. Mr. Shadworth Horgson, in his "Philoso-

5035
phy of Reflection," 1878, uses the term to denote one of thre fundamental modea of consciouneness, nsmely that present are discrimioated without being separated as person and tiling.
The faculty by which I place the comparison of representations helong, and by which I determine whether they are compared with each other as belonging to the pure under. standing or to senanous intuition, I call tranacendental \(r\) re
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 261
The particular reflection that states of consciousness are
 is the rudimentary functloo in reflection as well s in in primary conaciousness; and reflective conception ts a deriva.
tive from it. S. IIodgzon, Philosophy of Reflection, i. \(2,83\). 8t. That which corresponds to and reflects something in the mind or in the nature of any one.
As if folkes complexiouns [constitutions, temperaments] altem dreme of reflexiouns.

Chaucer, House of Fame, 1. 22.

\section*{9. Reproach cast; censure; criticism.}

To suppose any Books of Scripture to be loat whtch contained aoy necessary Points of Fsith is a grest Reflexion
on Divine Providence. He bore all their weskneas and prejudice, and returned not reflection for reflection.

Penn, Rise snd Progress of Quakers, v. 10. In anat.: (a) Duplication; the folding of a part, as a membrane, upon itself; a bending back or complete deflection. (b) That which is reflected; a fold: as, a reflection of the peritoneum forming a mesentery.-11. In zoöl., a play of color which changes in different lights: as, the reflections of the iridescent plumage of a humming-bird. Coues.-Axis of refiection. See axis1. - Logical reflection. See logical. - Point of redection. See point1.-Total reflection. See refraction 1. \(=\) Syn. 5. Ruminstion, cogitstion.-6. See remark1, n. To reflect. [Rare.]
But reflectioning apart, thon seest, Jack, that her plot is beginitng to work.

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. xxi.
reflectionist (rê-flek'shon-ist), \(n\). [< reflcetion + -ist.] An adherent of Shadworth Hodgsou's philosophy of reflection. The doctrine is that a power of perceiving the relstions of subjective snd ob-
Jective aspecta and elementa is the higheat mode of consclousness.
reflective (rẹ-flek'tiv), a. \([=\mathrm{F}\). réflectif; as reflect + -ive. Cf. reflexive.] 1. Throwing back rays or images; giving reflections; reflecting.

In the reflective strean the sighing bride
mirror . . . of the dimensions of
 M. Alcott, Horpital Sketches, p. 62.
2. Taking cognizance of the operations of the mind; exercising thought or reflection; capable of exercising thought or judgment.

Forc'd by reflective Reason, 1 confess
That humsn Science is uncertain \(G u\) ue
That humsn science is uncertain Guess.
Prior, Solomon, 1.
His perceptive and reflective facnlties . . . thas acquired a precocious and extraordinsry development. (Wetley. (Webster.)
3. Having a tendency to or characterized by reflection.
The Oreeks are not reflective, but perfect in their senses and in thetr bealth, with the finest physical organizstion
In the world.
Emerson, Essays, 1 st ser., p. 23 . in the world. Emerson,
Several persons having the true dramatto feeling i. .
were overborne by the reflective, idyllic fashion which then begsn to prevail in Eaglish verae.

Stedman, Vict. Poeta, p. 2
4. Devoted to reflection; containing reflections.
[Rare.]-5. In gram., reflexive.- Reflective faculties, in phren., a divimion of the intellectual faculties comprising the two so-called organs of comparison an causality. - Reflective judgment, in the Kantian termi
nology, that kind of judgment that mounts from the par ticular to the general.
eflectively (rẹ--flek'tiv-li), adv. In a reflective manner; by reflection, in any sense of that word.
reflectiveness (rē-flek'tiv-nes), n. The state or quality of being reflective.
The meditative lyric appeals to a profonnder refectiveness, whtch is feelingly slive to the cul psthos of life, and
to all the myatery of sorrow, Shirp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 118.
reflectoire (ref-lek-twor'), n. [ [ F. réflectoire; as reflect + -ory.] A geometrical surface whose form is that of the appearance of a horizontal plane scen of waterwithair of waterwith air
above it. \(-\mathrm{Re}-\) above it. - Re-
flectoire curve,
a curve which is a


central verticsl section of the sur-
fice called a re-
flectoire flectoire. It is a
curveof the fourth
order and sixth class, haviog a tac-
node on the sur-lace of the water at inflnity, and a double point at the eye. reflector (rō-flek'tor), \(n\). \(=\) F. réflecteur; as reflect \(+-0 r^{1}\).] 1. One who reflects or consilers.

There is scarce anything that nature has made, or that men 2. One who casts reflections; a censurer.

This answerer has been pleased to find fanlt with about a dozen passsges; ... the reflector is entirely mistsken, and forces interpretations which never once entered into
the writer's head.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, Apol. 3. That which reffects. Specifically - \(-a)\) A polizhed surface of metal or any other suitsble materisl, used In any required direction. Reflectora may be either plsne or curvilinear; of the fornier the common mirrer is a fanitiar example. Curvilinear reflectors admit of a great variety of forms, scecrding to the purposes for which they are employed: they may be cither convex or concave, spherical, eltiptical, parabolic, or hyperbolic, etc. The parabolic form is perhaps the moat generally serviceable, being used for many purposes or minmina.
tion as well as for various highty important philosuphi. cal inatruments. Ita property is to reflect in parallel lines, all raya diverging from the focus of the parabols, and conversely. A series of parabolic mirrors, by which the rsye from one or more lamps were reflected in a parallel beam, so as to render the light visible at a great distance, was the arrangement generaliy employed in lighthouaes prevloua to the invention of the Fresnel lsmp, or lantern fitted with an Argend lamp and parsbolic reflector. lant it lamp, situated in the focns of the polished concav parabolod, \({ }^{c} t\) the ott-cis.
tern \(d\) the outer frame tern, \(d\) the outer frame
of the lantern, and \(e\) the climney for the escape of the products of combus tion. (b) A reffecting telescope, the speculum of converse application of the converse application or the allei rays proceeding from a distant body being in this case conceatrsted Into the focns of the reflector. Se telescope, and cut vader
catoptric.


Reflectors have been made as large as six feet in aperture, the greateat being that of Lord Roosse.
ewcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 68.
Double-cone reflector, a form of ventilsting-reflector, connected with a chandelier or a sinular device for anpplying artifficisl light: used in the ceiling of a hall or other place of public ssaembiy.- Parabolic reflector, a refing of paraboloidal shspe: used either for concentrating rays upon an object at the focus, 88 in the microscope,
or, with or, with a ilght st the focus, for lighecting in lighthouse parallel lines to form a besm or linterna. See def. 3, and cut sbove.
reflectory (rē̃-flek'tō-ri), \(a\). [< reflect \(+-o r y\).] Capable of being reflected.
reflet (F. pron. ré-flā'), n. [F., reflection, < L reflectere, reflect: see reflect.] 1. Brilliancy of surface, as in metallic luster or glaze on pottery, especially when having an iridescent or many-colored flash.
A full crimson tint wth a brilliant metallic reflet or iri2. A piece of pottery having such a glaze, especially a tile: sometimes used attributively.
There is in thls place an enormous reflet tile. . . . The refet tiles in which a copper tint is proninent. \(285,287\). Reflet métallique. See metallic luster, under luster2, 2. -Refiet nacré, a luater havtig an iridescent appesrance er-ot-pearl.
reflex (rệ-fleks'), v. t. [<L. reflexus, pp. of reflcetere, reflect: see reflect.] 1. To bend back; turn back.
A dog lay, . . . his head reflext upon his taft.
\(2 \dagger\). To reflect; cast or throw, as light, shine.

Msy never glorlons sun reflex his beams
Upon the country where you make abode
1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 87.
reflex (rḗfleks or rē-fleks'), a. [< L. reftcxuc, pp. of reflectere, reflect: see reflect.] 1. Thrown or turned backward; having a backward direction; reflective; reactive.
A refex act of the soul, or the turning of the intellec tual eye inward upon its own actions. Sir M. Hale The order and beanty of the inanimate parts of the world, the disernibe ends of that is the workmanghin not of blind meelianism ment that it is the workmanship, not of bind meelanism
reflex
2．In painting，illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture．Soc reflected liyht，nnder reflceted．－3．In biol．，bent back；reflexed．－Reflex action，motion，or move－ ment，In physiol，those conparatively gimple actions of along sensory nervea to a nerve－center，from which agaln muscular，glandnlar，or other activity．These actions are performcd involuntarily，and often unconscionsly，ns
the contraction of the pupil of the eye when exposed to trong light．
There is another action，namely，that of aggregation，
which in certaln cascs may be called refex，and it ta the only known inatance tn the vegetable kingdom．

Darvin，Insect1v．Flants，p． 242.
Reflex movements have silightly more of the appearance of a purpoatve character than antomatic movements，
though thils is in many cases very vague and inl－defined．

Reflex angle．Sceangle \({ }^{3}\) ，－Reflex epilepsy，eplleps dependent on some peripheral irritation，aa a nasal poly－ pus－Refiex excitation，muscular movement produced by the irritation or an efferent nerve－Reflex neuralgia， or less distant part．－Refiex paralysis．See paralysis．－ Reflex perception．（a）Conscionaness of our atates of A sensation supposed to be prodncel hy the irritation of an efferent or notor nerve：but the existence of the phe nomenon la denied．－Refiex acience，the sclence of aci－ ence；logic．－Reflex sense，the power of percelving re lations among objects of imagination．Thas term，in the form reflected sense，was introduced by Shafteshury，wlth whom，however，it merely means secondary sensation，or a senaation produced by idebs，Hutcheson modified the meaning and form of the expression．－Reflex theory，
any one of the theories proposed to acconnt for or explatin any ons of the theories propused to account for or explain the phenomens of reflex action in physiology．－Refiex
vision，vision by meana of reflected 1 ight，as from mirrora． －Reflex zenith－tube，an instrument nsed at Greenwich to observe the transit of y Draconls in an artiflelal horl－ zon，that star coming nearly to the zenith at that ohserva－ tory．
reflex（rē＇fleks，formerly also rē－fleks＇），\(n\) 。 \({ }^{[<}\)
F．réflexe \(=S \mathrm{p}\). retlejo \(=\) Pg．reflexo \(=\) It．riftes－ F．réfexe \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．reflejo \(=\) Pg．reflexo \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．vifles－ back，a recess，く reflecterc，pp．reflexus，bend back：sce reflect，reflex，v．］I．Reflection；an image produced by reflection．

Yon grey is not the morning＇s eye，
Cis but the pale refex of Cynthia＇s brow．
Shak．，R．and J．，iii．5． 20.

\section*{To cut across the reffex of a atar．}

Wordsworth，Influence of Nstural Objects（ed．of 1542 （ \(\ln\) cd．of 1820 ，reficction）．

\section*{Like the reftex of the moon}

Whelley，Pronethens Uabound，iill． 4.
2．A mere copy；an adapted form：as，a Mid－ dle Latin reftex of an Oid French word．－3． Light reflected from an illuminated surface to one in shade；hence，in painting，the illumina－ tion of one body or a part of it by light reflect－ ed from another body represented in the same piece．See reflected light，under reflected．

Yet，since your light hath once enlumind me，
With my reflex youra shall encreased be．
Spenser，Sonnets， \(1 x v i\) ． 4．Same as reflex action（which see，under re－ flex，a．）．
These reftexes sre caused by mechanical irritation of the
Medical Neves，LiI． 496 ． Abdominal reflex．See abdominal．－Cornea－reflex， winking on irritation of the cornea，－Cremasteric re－
fiex，contraction of the cremaster musele on stimulation fiex，contraction of the crenaster muscle on stimulation reflexes developed lyy percussion of tendona or boaes， as the knee－jerk．－Epigastric reflex，irritation of the akin in the filth or sixth intercostal space on the side of of the rectus abdomlnis muscle．Gluteal refex，con－ traction of the gluteal mancles，dne to irritation of the
skin of the nates．The center la in the apinal cord la the regton of the fourth or filth lumbar nerve．－Knee－reflez． Same as knee．jerk．－Paradoxtcal pupilary reflex，the dilatation of the papil on stimulation of the retina by litht．Also called paradoxical pupilary reaction．－
Patollar－tendon reflex．Sane as knee－jerk．－Plan－ patelar－tendon refiex，Sane as kilee－jerk，－Plan－ toes and foot evoked by tickling the sole of the foot． Alsoction of the pupii when light alla on the retina．The action is hisatcral，hoth pupils contracting though only one retina is atimulated．The paradosical pupilary re－ flex or reaction is the dilatation of the pupil when light falls on the retina：it occura in rare abnormal states． －Pupilary ekin－reflex，the dilatation of the pupll on more or less intense stimnlation of the skin．The motor
path is through the cervical sympathetic．－ pat，the collection of nerve－cella or nucleus in the brain in which the afferent sensory tmpulse becomes changed to the efferent motor Impulse．－Scapular refiez contrac－ tion of the posterior axillary fold，aue to irritation of the skin in the interscapular region．－Sole－reflex．Same as plantar reflex－Spinal reflexes，such reflex actlons as have their centera in the spinal，cord．－Superflicial re－ fiexes，such reflexes as are developed from skin－atimula． fiexes．－Tendon－reflex．Same å myotatic contraction （which see，under myotatic）．
reflexed（rẹ－－flekst＇），\(a\) ．［＜reftex，v．，＋eed \({ }^{2}\) ．］ 1.
In bot．，bent abruptly backward：said of pet－
als，sepals，leaf－veins，ctc．－2．In zoöl．，bent back or up；reflex．－3．In her．，eurved twice： chain secured to the collar of a beast，which often takes an S－curve．Also reflected．－Re－ flexed antennæ，antennec carried conatantly bent back positor which is turned bsek so as tn lie on the upper reflexibility（reè－flck－si－bil＇i－ti），\([=\mathrm{F}\) ，ré flexibilité \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). reflexibilidad \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．reflexibili－ dade \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．reflessibilitd ；as reflcxible + －ity（sce －bility）．］The quality of being reflexible，or capable of being reflected：as，the reflexibility of light－rays．
Reflexibility of Rays is their disposition to be reflected Medium upon whose aurface they fall．
eflexible（rẹ̃－flek＇si－bl），\(a . \quad\left[=\mathrm{F}\right.\) réf \({ }^{\prime}\) ． Sp. reflexible \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．reflexivel \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．reflessibile； as reflex，v．，+ －ible（cf．flexible）．］Capable of being reflected or thrown back．
Rays are more or less reflexible which are turned back more or less easilly．
reflexion，\(n\) ．See reflection．
reflexity（rèe－flek＇si－ti），\(n_{\text {．}}\)［ \(\langle\) reflex，a．，＋－ity．］ The capacity of being reflected．［Rare．］ reflexive（rệ－flek＇siv），a．and \(n\) ．［＜OF．reflexif， F．réflexif \(=\) Pr．reflexiu \(=\) Sp．Pg．reflexivo \(=\) 1t．reflessivo，riflessivo，＜L．reflexus，pp．of reflec－ tere，bend backward：see reflect．］I．a．I．Re－ fleetive；bending or turning backward；having． respect to something past．
Assurance refexive Ha cannot be a divins faltl．
The reflexive power of flame is nearly the same as that of tracing－paper．A．Daniell，Frin．of Physics，p． 413. 2．Capable of reflection；refleetive．
In general，hrute animals are of such a nature aa fa de－ vold of that free and refexive reason which is requisite to acquired art and consultstion．
br．H．M／ore，Immortal．of Sonl，iii． 13.
3 ．Casting or containing a reflection or cen－ sure．
I would fain know what man almost there is that does not resent an ugly reflexive word．South，Sermona，X．vi． Reflexive verb，in gram，a verb of which the action object a pronoun representing fita sgent or sobject ：As a bethought myself；the witness forswore himelf．Pronouns of this class are called refexire pronouns，and in Engllsil are generally compounda with self；though such examples as he bethought him how he should set also occur．

I do repent me，as it is an evil，
And take the shame with
Shak．，M．for 3．，ii．3．35．
II．\(n\) ．A reflexive verb or pronom．
What I wish to say is，that the refexive which serves to express the passive is a causal reflexive．

J．Hadley，Essaya，p． 209. reflexively（rē－flek＇siv－li），\(a d v\) ．1．In a reflex－ ive manner；in a direction backward：as，to meditate reflexiveiy upon one＇s course．－2．In gram．，after the manner of a reflexive verb． 3 ．Reflectingly；slightingly；with censure．
Ay，but he spoke alightly and reftexively of auch a lady．
reflexiveness（rẹ－－flek＇siv－nes），＂．The state or quality of being reflexive．
reflexly（rē＇fleks－li or rê̄－flcks＇li），adv．In a re－ fex manner．
reflexogenic（reè－flek－sō－jen＇ik），a．［＜L．reflexus， reflex（see reflex，a．），＋－genus，producing：see －genic．］Producing an increased tendency to reflex motions．
refloatt（rē－flōt＇），n．［＜re－＋float，after F．re－ flot，reflux，ebb：see float．］A flowing back； reflux；ebb．
Of which kind we concelve the maln float and refloat of the sea is，which is by consent of the universe aa part of
the diurnal motion．
Bacon，Nat．Hist．， 8907 ． reflorescence（rē－flō－res＇ens），\(n\) ．［＜L L．veflores－ cen（t－）s，ppr．of reflorescere，begin to bloom again，＜re－，again，＋florescere，begin to bloom： see fourish．Cf．reflourish．］A blossoming anew；reflowering．
Nor can we，it is apprehended，peruse the account of flect on the ascertainment of the Melchtacdekian priest－ hood to the person of Christ，hy the reflorescence of that mortal part which he drew from the stem of Jesse．
reflourish（rē－flur＇ish），v．i．［＜OF．refleuriss－， stem of certain parts of refurir，reflorir，re－ fcurir， F ．refleurir \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．rifiorirc，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\) ．＂reflo－ reflorescere，begin to bloom gain），くre，again， ＋florere，bloom：see flourish．］To revive， flourish，or bloom anew．
refoot
For Israel to refourish，and take new life by the influxes reflow（rē－flō＇），v．i．［［ re－＋flow，v．］To flow back；ebb．
When any one bleased apirit rejoices，his joy goca round the whole soclety ；and then all their rejoicings in his joy refono upon amd swell and muitply it．Scot，Chrlstlan Life，I．iil．\＆ 3.
reflow（rē－flo \({ }^{\prime}\) ），\(n\) ．［＜reflow，v．］A reflux；a flowing back；refluence；ebb．
reflower（rē－flon＇èr），\(v\) ．［ \(\langle r c-+\) flower，,\(~ C f\). refloresccnce，reflourish．］I．intrans．To flower again．
II．trans．To canse to flower or bloom again． Uer footing makes the ground all fragrant－fresh；
loceter，tr，of Lu Bartas＇s Weeks，thin
reflowing（rē－fló＇ing），\(n\) ．A flowing back；re－ flux．
as they plesse the wolence of our passion then moderate nothing but the flowinga and reflowings of our splrits to and fro from our hearts．

J．Scott，Christlan Life，II．vii．\＆ 10.
reflnence（ref＇lọ－ens），\(n\) ．［＜reflucn \((t)+\) cce．］
1．A flowing back；reflux；ebb．－2．A back－ ward movement．
Ward movement，my friends，one hornplpe further，a refuence back，and two doubles forward．Greene，James the Fourth，iv． refluency（ref＇lo̊－en－si），\(n\) ．［As reflucncc（see －cy）．］Same as réfuence．
All things aublunary move continually in an int crchange－ W．Montague，Devoute Essayg，1．vl． 2.
refluent（ref＇lọ－ent），\(a . \quad[=\mathrm{F}\) ．refluant \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ． Pg．reflucnte \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．rifluentc，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\). refluen \((t-)\) s，ppr．
of reflucre \(\langle\mathrm{It}\). rifuirc \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\) ．refluir \(=\mathrm{F}\) ． of reflucre
refluer），flow back，＜L L．re－，back，+ fluerc，flow： see fluent．］Flowing or surging back；ebbing： as，the refluent tide．

And refluent throngh the pass of fear
The battle＇s tide was poured．
Seott，L．of the L．，vi． 18.
And in haste the refuent ocean
Fled away from the shore，and left the llue of the sand－ Covered with waifs of the tlde．

Longfellow，Evangeline，i． 5.
refluoust（ref＇lọ－us），a．［＝It．refluo，＜L．re－ fluts，flowing baek，＜refluere，flow back：see refluent．］Flowing back；refluent；ebbing．
The stream of Jordan，south of their golng over，was not supplied with any reciprocsll or refluous tide out of the
Dead Sea．
Fuller，Iisgall Sight，II．I．17．（Davies．） reflux（rēfinks），n．\([\langle\) reflux \(=S p\). refujo \(=F\) ． Pg．refluxo \(=1 \mathrm{l}\) ．riflusso，くML．＂refluxus，a flow－ ing back，ebb，＜L．refluere，pp．refluxus，flow back：sce reflucnt．］A flowing back：as，the fux and reflux of the tides．
If man were ont nif the world，who were then to search out the canses of the flux and reflux of the sea，and the hidden virtue of the magnet？

Dr．IT．More，Antidote agatnat Athelsm，ii． 12. There will be disputes among its nelghbours，and some of these will prevali at ons time and some at another，in the perpetnal Bux and teflin of haman afraira．

Bolingbroke，The Occasional Wrtter，No． 2.
The old miracle of the Greek proverb，．．．Which adopted type of the imposelhle．De Quincey，Homer，ill． reflux－valve（rē＇flnks－valv），n．An automatic valve designed to prevent reflux；a back－pres－ sure valve．E．\(H\) ．Kinight．
refocillate \((\)（rọ－fos＇i－lāt），v．\(t\) ．［＜LL．refocilla－ tus，pp．of refocillare（＞It．rifocillare，refocillare \(=\) Sp．refocilar \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．refocillar），warm into life again，revive，revivify，＜L．re－，again，+ focil－ lure，focillari，revive by warmth，cherish，\(<\) fo－ cus，a hearth，fireplace：see focus．］．To warm into life again；revive；refresh；reinvigorate．
The tirat view thereol did even refocillate my spirlts．
Coryat，Cruditiea， \(\mathbf{I} .110\).
refocillationt（rē－fos－i－lā＇shon），\(n . \quad[=S p . r e-\) focilacion \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). refocillação，＜LLL．as if＂refocil－ latio（ \(n-\) ），＜rcfocillare，refocillate：see rcfocil－ late．］The act of refocillating or imparting new vigor；restoration of strength by refresh－ ment ；also，that which causes such restoration．
Marry，slr，aome precious cordial，some costly refocilla．
Middleton，Mad World，Hi． 2.
refold（rē－fōld＇），v．t．\(\quad\left[\left\langle r^{c}-+\right.\right.\) fold \(\left.{ }^{\mathrm{I}}.\right]\) To fold
refolded（rê－fōl＇ded），a．In entow．，replicate： noting the wings when fluted or folded longi－ tudinally，like a fan，and then turned back on themselves，as in the earwigs．
refoot（rē－fùt＇），v．t．［＜re－＋foot．］To repair by supplying with a new foot，as a boot or a stocking．

\section*{reforest}
reforest (rē-for'est), v.t. [<rc-+ forest.] To replant with forest-trees; restore to the
tion of forest or woodland; reafferest.
Within the last tiwenty years, France has reforested about twe hundred and firty thousand aeres of mountain.
Pop. Sci.
lauds. The reforesting of the denuded areas in the lower hllls.
Nature, XXXVII. 467. reforestation (rē-for-es-tā'shon), n. [<reforest + ation.] The act or process of reforesting; replanting with forest-trees.
Quite recently districts have been enclosed lor reforestation, and the eucalyptus and ather trees have been planted.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 93. reforge (rē-fōrj'), v. \(t\). [= F. reforger; as re+ forye.] To folge or form again; hence, to fabricate or fashion anew; make over.

The kyngdome of Ged recelueth none but suche as be reforged and channged according to thls paterne.
reforger (rē-fōr'jèr), n. One who reforges; one who makes over.
But Christe, beyng a newe reforger of the oide iawe, in stede of burnte offreyng dld substitute charitee.
reform (rê.-fôrm'), \(v\). [Early mod. E. also refourm; < ME. reformen, refourmen ( \(=\mathrm{D}\). reformeren \(=\) G. reformiven \(=\) Sw. reformera \(=\) Dan. reformere), ( OF. reformer, refurmer, refformer, reffourmer, form anew, reform, rectify, etc., F. reformer, form anew, réformer, reform, rectify, correct, reduce, put on half-pay, \(=\operatorname{Pr}\). Sp. Pg. reformar \(=\mathrm{It}\). riformare, reform, \(\langle\mathrm{L}\). reformare, form anew, remodel, remold, transform, metamorphose, change, alter, amend, reform (as manners or discipline), (re-, again, + formare, form: see form.] I. trans. I. To form again or anew; remake; reconstruct; renew. (In this, the original aense, and in the fillowing sense, usuall wlth
all pronunclation of the prefix, and somelimes written distlinctively \(r\) reform. 1
Then carppez to gyr Gawsn the knyzt in the grens,
"Refourme we oure forwardea [covenants], er we fyr
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 377. And right ao to the aame forme,
In fiesshe and bloud he ahall reforme,
Whan time cometh, the quicke and dede
Gower, Conf. Amant., in.
Beholde the buyldynge of the towre; yf it be well I am centente, and yf eny thynge be amysse yt shall be refourmed alter your deuyae.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chren., II. ixxxilli. She saw the bees lying dead in heaps. . . . She could render back no life; ahe could aet net a muscle in motion; she could re-form not a filament of a wing.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 5.

Napoleon was hambled; the map of Europe was reformed on a plan which ahowed a reapect for territorial ferce and of the growth of ideas.

Stubbs, Mledleval and Modern Hist., p. 237. 2. To restore to the natural or regular order or arrangement: as, to reform broken or scattered troops.
In accustoming officers to seek all opportualtles for
re-forming dispersed men st the earliest possible mo-re-forming dispersed men at the earliest possible mo-
ment.
Encye. Brit., XXIV. 354.

Then came the command to re-form the hattalion.
The Century, XXXVII. 469
3. To restore to a former and better state, ol to bring from a bad to a good state; change from worse to better; improve by alteration, rearrangement, reconstruction, or abolition of defective parts or imperfect conditions, or by substitution of something better; amend; correct: as, to reform a profligate man; to reform corrupt manners or morals; to reform the corrupt orthography of English or French.

And now, forsooth, takea on him to reform
Somse certain edicts, and seme strait deerees
That lie too heavy on the commonwealth.
hak., 111 en. IV., Iv. 3. 78
In the Begluning of his Reiga, he refined and reformed
the Laws of the Realm.
Bater, Chronicles the Laws of the Realm.

Daker, Chronicles, p. 56. When Men have no mind to be reformed, they must
have some Terms of Reproaeh to faaten upon those who have some Terms of Reproaeh to faaten upon those who
go sbout to do it.
Stulingfleet, Sermons, III. v. Reforming men's conduct without reforming thelr na-
tures Is impossible. II. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 384. 4. To abandon, remove, or abolish for something better. [Rare.]

1 Play. I hope we have reformed that [bombaalic actlingl indifferently with us. slr.
LIamlet. 0 , reform it altogether.

Shak., Hamlet, Iil. 2. 40.
5t. To mend, in a physical sense; repair. Ile gave towardes the reforming of that church [St,
Helen's] five hundred markes,
Stowe, Survey of London, p. 181. 6. To correct. [Rare.]

5037
The prophet Esay also salth, "Who hath reformed the Spirlt of the Lard, or who la ef 'His councii to teach 11 im?"

\section*{To reform an instrument, in law, to adjudge that it} as when it was drawn without correetly expressing the in when it was drawn without correctly expressing the
intent of the partlea. \(=\) Syn. 3. Improve, Better, etc. (see
II. intrans. I. To form again; get into ordel or line again; resume order, as troops or a pro cession. [In this use treated as in I., I, above.] -2. To abandon that which is evil or corrupt and return to that which is good; change frou worse to better; be amended or redeemed.
Experience ahows that the Turk never haa reformed, and reason, arguing irom experience, win, Amer. Lects, reform (reē-fôrm'), n. \([=\mathrm{D}\). reforme \(=G\). Sw. Dan. reform; \(\langle\mathrm{F}\). reforme \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). Pg . re forma = It, riforma, reform; from the verb. ] Any proccerling which either brings back a bet ter order of things or zeconstructs the present order to advantage; amendment of what is defective, vicious, depraved, or corrupt; a change from worse to better; reformation : as, to introduce reforms in sanitary matters; to be an advocate of reform.
A varlety of schemes, founded in visionary sind Impractlcable ideas of reform, wers suddenly produced.

Pitt, Speech on Parliamentary Reform, May 7, 1783
Great changea and new manners have occur'd,
And blest reforms. Couper, Couveraation, 1.804. Onr fervent wish, and we will add aur sangulne hope, is that we may see auch a reform of the Honse of Comnona aa may render fts votes the express image of the plnlon of the middle orders of Britain.

Maeaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Gevernment. Revoiution means merely transformation, and is accom pllshed when an entirely new principle is-either with loree or withont it - put in the place of sa existing atate
of thlugs. Reform, on the other hand, Is when the prinof thlngs. Reform, on the other hand, is when the prin developed to mory logical or just conscaned, and only means do not signify A reform may be carried out by bleodahed, and a revolution in the profonndest tranqullity Lassalle, quoted in Rae's Contemporary Socialiam, p. 66
Ballot reform, reform in the manner of veting in popuar elections. Since about 1887 several of the United State to diaceurage cerruption at elections, and to provide fo an exclusively officlal ballet; these laws are medeled more or less on the socalled Auatralian ayatem In elections.-Civil-service reform, in \(U\). S. politics, reform in the administration of the civil service of the United States more generally, reform in the adminiatration of the entir puhlic service, federal, state, and lecal. The main ob ects of thla reform are the abolition of abuses of pa terference of office-heldera in sctive palitics, sbelition of arblitsry appointments to and removals Irem effice, quall fication by competitivg examination for appointment to al effices of a clerical nature, and prometion lor merit. Slace the pasaage of the Civil-service Act in 1871 this reform has been one of the leading questlons for publie diacnssion. Ses Civil-service Aet (under civil) and spoils system (unde spoil),-Reform Act. See Reform Bill.-Reform Bill apecifically, in Eng. hist., a bill for the purpose of eularg hig the number of votera in elechons parenitr of Honse of Commons, and of removing inequalities in repthe Liberals after a violent atruggle, snd eften called ape clically The Reform Bill, diafranchised many rottell boroughs, gave increased representation to the large tewns and enlarged the number of the helders of county an borengh franchise. The effect of the second Reform Bill passed by the Conaervatives in 1867, waa in the direction of a more demecratic repreaentation, and the aame tendency passed by the liberals in 1884, Reform school a pasaed by the Lliberals in 1884.-Reform school, a re Tariff reform. See tarif:=Syn. Amendment, etc. See reformation.
reformable (rē-fôr'ma-bl), a. [< ME. reformable, < OF. reformable, F. réformable \(=\) Sp. reformable \(=\) Pg. reformavel \(=\mathrm{It}\). riformabile, MIL. *reformabilis. \(<I_{1}\) reformare, reform: see reform, \(v\).\(] Capable of being reformed; inclined\) to reform.
Yf ony of the sald articlis be contrary to the liberte of the asid cite, or old eustumes of the same, thath hit be
reformabytl and corrigabill by the Mayre, Bailiffs, and the comen counsayle of the citee

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 337.
A aeruanut not reformable, that
Takes to his charge no heede,
In wealth he may not byde
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 83
Woman [Eliz. Young], I have sued for thee Indeed, and I promise thee, if thou wilt be refornable, my Lord will be
Foxe, Martyrs, III. 769, sn. 1558 . reformade \(\dagger\) (ref-ôr-mād'), \(n\). [Appar. an Anglicization of reformado.] A reduced or dismissed officer; a disbanded or non-effective soldier.
They also that rode Reformades, and that eame down te nete by suther, "The Reformade joy "" sing. [Marginal
reformadot (ref-ôr-mā'dō), Bunyan, Holy war, p. 123.
reformado \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). reformado \(=\) It. riformato \(=\mathrm{F}\)

\section*{reformation}
reforme, reformed, reduced, < L. reformatus, pp, of reformare, reform, refashion, amend : see reform,
favers the retorm of his order.
Anongst others, thls was one of Celestln the pope'a
Aveata sor lia new reformadoes. Weever. (Lathanı.) 2. A military oflicer whe, for some disgrace, is deprived of his command, but retains his rank and perhaps his pay; also, generally, an officer without a command.
He had ... Wrlthen limself into the hablt of ons of your poor infantry, your decayed, rulneus, worm-eatea these reformados had he moulded himself
B. Jonson, Every MIsu in his Humeur, iil. 2.
II. a. 1. Penitent; reformed; devoted to reformatiou.

Venus, and ali her naked Loves,
The reformado nymph removes.
Fenton, The Fair Nua.
2. Pertaining to or in the condition of a reformado; hence, inferior, degraded.

Although yeur church be opposite
To ours, aa Black-Iriars are to White, In rule and erder, yet 1 grant
You are a reformado saint
Sutler, II Udibras, II. II. 116.
reformalizet (rē-fôr'mal-iz), \(v . i\). [Irreg. (re-
form + at + ize; or \(\left\langle r e_{-}+\right.\)formalize.] To form + at + -ize; or <re- + formalize.] To make pretension to improvement or to formal correctness.

Christ's dectrine [Is] pure, correcting all the unpure glosses of the reformalizing Phariseea.
Loe, Bllsse of Brighteat Besuty (1614), p. 25. (Latham.) reformation (ref-ôr-mā'shon), n. [<OF. reformacion, reformation, F. réformation \(=\) Pr. refor macio \(=\) Sp. reformacion \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). reformação \(=\mathrm{It}\). riformazione, < \(L\), reformatio( \(n-\) ), a leforming, amending, reformation, transformation, < re formare, pp. reformatus, reform: see reform, \(v_{.}\)] I. The act of forming anew; a second forming in order: as, the reformation of a column of troops into a hollow square. [In this literal sense ten disilnctively with a hyphen.]
2. The act of reforming what is defective or evil, or the state of being leformed; correction or amendment, as of life or manners, or of a government.

I would rather thluke (saulng reformacion of other bet ter learned) that this Tharsis ... were rather seme other comntrey in the seuth partea of the world then thia Thar Cillicia.
R. Eden, Elrst Beoks on Amerlca (ed. Arber), p. 8.

Never was such a andden acholar made;
With such a heady currance, sceuring faults.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1. 33.
God has set before me two great objects, the suppresgion of the slave trade and the reformation of manners.

28, 1787 (Life, v.).
Specifically, with the definite article-3. [cap.] The great religious revolution iu the sixteenth century, which led to the establishment of the Protestant churches. The Reformation assumed dif ferent aspects and reaulted in alteratlons of discipline or terent aspects and reaulted in alterations of diseipline or and in different stages of Its progress. Varions reformer of great intluence, aa Wyelif and Huss, had appeared before the alxteenth century, but the Reformation praper began nearly aimultaneously In Germany under the lead of Luther and in Switzerland under the lead of ZwIngll. Tine chief points urged by the Reformers were the need of juatification by faith, the use and antherity of the Scriptures and the right of private jndgment in their interprestantlation, the adoration of the Virgin Mary and saints, the supremacy of the Pope, and varioua other doctrinea and ritea regarded by the Reformers as unacriptural. In the German Reformation the leading features were in publlcatlon st Wittenberg of Luther'a ninety-five these against indnlgences in 1517, the excommunication of Luther In 1520 , his teatlmony before the Diet of Worms In 1521, the spread of the principlea in many of the German atates, as Hesse, Saxony, and Brandenburg, and the
oppoaition to them by the emperar, the Diet and Con eppoaition to them of the emperar, the Disat and Con between, the Proteatants and the Catholies, ending with comparatlve rellgieua equality in the Peace of Passau in 1552. The Reformation spread in Switzerland under Zwingll and Calvin, In Ersance, Hungary, Bohemla, the Scandinavlan couniries, Low Countries, etc. In Scotland it was introduced by Knox about 1560 . In England it led in the relgn of Henry VIII. to the abolition of the papal anpremacy and the liberation from papal control of the reaction under Mary, waa firmly estsblished under Ellza beth. In many countrles the Reformation occasloned an increased atrength and zeal in the Roman Catholic Chureh sometlmes called the Counter-Reformation. The term Ref. ormation as spplled to this movement la not of course aecepted by Reman Cathelics, who use it only with some word of qualifleation.
Prophesles and Forewarnings ... sent before of God, by alvers sud sundry geed men, long before the time of Iuther, which foretold and prophesied of thls Reforma tion of the Clurch to come.

Foxe, Martyra (ed. 1684), II. 43.

\section*{reformation}

Festival of the Reformation，an annuai commemora－ nailing of the ninety－flive theses on the doors of the Castle tion of the calendar，the fustitution of the Gregorian calendar．See calendar．\(=\) Syn．2．A mendment，lieform
Reformation small；reform applies to something more thorough，and reformation to that which is most mpoitant，thorongh reform，we dignity it less than when we call it temperance reformation．Moral reforn，religlous reformation；tem porary amendment or reform，permanent reformation．Re
reformative（rẹ̄－fôr＇mạ－tiv），\(a . \quad[=\mathrm{Sp}\). Pg．\(\cdot \mathrm{c}\)－ formativo；as reform＋－ative．］Forming again； having the property of renewing form．
reformatory（rộ－fôr＇mạ̃－tọ̆－ri），\(a\) ．and \(n . \quad[=F\) ． eformatore＝Sp．Pg．reformatorio；as reform ＋－atory．］I．a．Having a tendency to reform or renovate；reformative．－Reformatory school， II refmatory．See II．
reformatorics（－riz）．An institution or the reception and reformation of youths who a already begun a carcer of vice or crime ain，identical in character with certitled industrial schools， dmission to either being determined by differencesof age and criminailty，and they differ from ragged schools in so far as they are supported by the state，and receive onis such children or youths as are under judicial sentence．
reformed（rẹ－fôrmd＇），p．a．［Early mod．E．also refourmed；\({ }^{\circ}\)＜reform + eed \({ }^{2}\) ．］1．Corrected amended；restored to a better or to a good state as，a reformed profligate；rcformed spelling．
Very noble and refourned knight，by the words of your ing came to your hhart． Gucuara，Letters（tr．by Heliowes，1577），p．181． 2ヶ．Deprived of rank or position，or reduced in pay．Sce reformado，2．－Captain reformedt．See captain．－Reformed Barnardines．See Feuillant，1．－ tant bodies on the continent of Furope which trace thei rigen to the Swiss reformation under Zwingli and Calvin， as distinguished from the Lutheran Church．In France lands the Arminans afterward separated from the Cal－ vinists（Gomarists）．In Germany，after 1817，the greater part of the Keformed and Luthersas comblned to In the United states：（1）The Reformed（Dutch）Church in America，growing out of a nnlon among the Dutch churches in America in 1770 and finally perfected in 1812 The territory of the denomination was at firat small part of Peunsylvauía，but was gradusily extended to the West．The affairs of each congregation are man hosen for two years．The elderg，with the pastor，receive and dismiss members and exercise discipline ；the deacons have charge of the alms．Both together are ex officlo trustees of the church，hold its property，and call its min－
ister．Ex－elders and ex－deacons constitute what is called ister．Ex－elders and ex－deacons coustitute what is called the Great Consistory，which may be summoned to give ad．
vice in inportant matters．The minister and one eider vice in inportant matters．The minister and one eider ifossis，which supervises spiritual concerns in that district． Cour ministers and four eldera from each classis in a farger district nake a Particular Synod，with similar powers． Representatives，clericai and lay，from each classis，pro－ portioned in number to the size of the classis，constitnte the General Synod，which has supervislon of the whoie，
and is a court of last resort in judiclat cases．The church s Calvinistic in its theolozical belief，and possesses a lit－ urgy the greater part of which is optional except the offices fine（ 2 The Beformed（German，and for prine．（9）The Reformed（German）Church in the United Germany in New York，Maryland，Virginia，and North and South Carolina．The tirat synod was organized September \(27 \mathrm{th}, 1747\) ，under the care of the Reforined Classis of Am－ sterdam．The church holds to the parity of the ministry， maintsins a presbyterial form of goverument，is moder． ately Calvinistic in its theology，and provides iiturgical Torms or service，which are，however，chiefly optional．（3） 4）The Reformed Episcopal Church an Americs in 1822. organized in the United States in 187s，by elght clergy men and twenty laymen previousiy members of the Prot estant Episcopal Church．It maintains the episcopacy as a desirable form of church polity，but not as of divine obligation，continues to nse the Book of Common Prayer， but in a revised form，and rejects the doctrines of apos or oblation in the Lord＇s Suaper，the ciergy，the sacrifice or oblation in the Lord＇s Supper，the real presence，and sh army one who is continued on full pay or haifent after his troops are hroken up．Farrov，Mil．Encyc．－Re－ formed Presbyterian Church，\＆Presbyterian denomi nation originating in Scotland．See Cameronian，\(n\) ．， 1 ， 2 （b）．－The Reformed，on the continent of Europe，Cal． 2 （b）．－The Reformed，on the continent of Europe，
vinistic
Protestants as distinguished from Lutherans． reformedly \(\dagger\)（rệ－fôr＇med－li），adv．In or after the manner of a reform．［Rare．］

A fieres Reformer once，now ranckl＇d with a contrary Reformation from Tyndarus und Rebuftus two canonical Promoters．
reformer（rệ－fôr＇mér），\(n\) ．［＜reform + er 1 ．］ 1．One who effects a reformation or amend－ nent：as，a reformer of manners or of abuses specifically［cap．］，one of those who instituted
or assisted in the religious reformatory move－ ments of the sixteenth century and earlier．

God＇s passioniess reformers，infuences
lowell，Under the WiHows．
2．One who promotes or urges reform：as，a tariff reformer；a spelling reformer．
They could not call him a revenue reformer，and still wers few abuses of the civii service of which he had not wera \(e w\) abuses of the civii service of which he had not，
during the whole of his iff，been an active promoter．
reformist（rē－fôr＇mist），n．［＝F．réformiste； as reform + －ist．］1t．［cap．］One whe is of the reformed religion；a Protestant．
This comely Subordination of Degrees we once had，and we had a visible conspicuous Church，to whom ali othicr
Reformizts gave the upper Hand．Hovell，Letters，iv．36． 2．One who proposes or favors a political re－ form．［Rare．］
Such is the langoage of reform，and the spirit of a reo
formist！D＇Israeli，Calam．of Authors，p．204， refortify（rē－fôr＇ti－fī），v．t．\([=0 \mathrm{OF} .(\) and F．）re－ fortifier \(=\) It．rifortificare，\(\langle\mathrm{ML}\) ．refortificare，
 fortify．］To fortify anew．
refossion \(\dagger\)（rē－fosh＇on），\(n\) ．［＜L．refossus，pp． of refodere，dig up or out again，\(\langle\) re－，again，+ fodere，dig：see fossil．］The act of digging up again．

Hince are ．refossion of graues，torturing of the sur－ viving，worse than many deaths．
．Hall，St．Psul＇s Combat．
refound \({ }^{1}\)（rē－found \({ }^{\prime}\) ），\(v, t\) ．［ \(\langle\mathrm{OF}\). （and F．）rc－ fonder，found or build again，, re－，again，+ fonder，found：see found \({ }^{2}\) ．］To found again or anew；establish on a different basis．
George 1I．refounded and reformed the Chair which I have the honour to fill．
ubbs，Medieval and Modern Hist．，p． 4. refound \({ }^{2}\)（rē－found＇），v．t．［＜OF．（and F．）re－ fondre \(=\operatorname{Pr}\). refondre \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \operatorname{Pg}\). refundir \(=\mathrm{It}\). rifondere，cast over again，recast，＜L．refun－ dere，pour back or out，＜re－，back，＋fundere， pour：see found3．］To found or cast anew．
Perhaps they are ali sntient bells refounded．
T．Warton，Hist．Kiddington，p． 8.
refounder（rē－foun＇dèr），\(n\) ．［＜refound \(1+\) er \({ }^{1}\) ．］ One who refounds，rebuilds，or reëstablishes． Charlemagne，．．．the refounder of that empire which Is the ideal of despotism in the Western world．
efract（rệ－frakt＇），v．t．［＝F．réfraeter，＜L． refractus，pp．of refringcre，break back，break up，break open，hence turn aside，＜re－，back， ＋frangere，break：see fraction．Cf．refrain \({ }^{2}\) ．］ To bend back sharply or abruptly；especially， in optics，to break the natural course of，as of a ray of light；deffect at a certain angle on pass－ ing from one medium into another of a differ－ ent density．See refraction．
Visual beams refracted throngh another＇s eye．
refractable（rē－frat －able ］Capable of tąbl），a．［く refract＋ ble，as a ray of light or heat．Dr．H．More． refractaryt（rē－frak＇ta－ri），a．［＝OF．refrac－ taire，F．réfractaire \(=" \mathrm{Sp}\). Pg．refractario \(=\mathrm{It}\) ． refrattario，＜L．refiactarius，stubborn，ebsti－ nate，refractory，＜refringere，pp．refractus， break in pieces：see refract and－ary 1 ．Cf．re－ fractory．］The earlier and more correct ferm of refractory．Cotgrave．
refracted（rè－frak＇ted），a．In bot．，same as re－ flexed，but abruptly bent from the base．Gray． refracting（rë－frak＇ting），p．a．Serving or tend－ ing to retract；turning from a direct course．－ Doubly refracting spar，Iceiand spar．See calcite and spy the－Kefracting angle of a prism，hie sagle formed pose white or solar light．－Refracting dial Sea dial． parent media，at which s ray of itght，in passing fromone into the other，undergoes relraction．－Refracting aya－ tem，in lighthouses，same as dioptric system（which see， efraction（rē－frak＇ F．réraction（rè－frak shon），\(n\) ．［＜OF refraction， F．réfraction \(=\) Sp．refraccion \(=\) Pg．refraçã̃o \(=\) It．rifrazione，refrazione，〈ML，refractio（ \(n-\) ），lit． a breaking up（in logic tr．Gr．àvák \(\lambda_{a \sigma t s), ~ N L . ~ r e-~}^{\text {re }}\) fraction，¿L．refringere，pp．refractus，break up， break open，break to ieces：see refract．］1．The act of refracting，or the state of being refracted： almost exclusively restricted to physies，and applied to a deflection or change of direction of rays，as of light，heat，or sound，which are ob－ liquely incident upon and pass through a smooth surface bounding two media not homogencous， as air and water，or of rays which traverse a

\section*{refraction}
medium the density of which is not uniform，as the atmospherc．It is found（1）that，when passing the perpendlcular to the surace ray beat aw fowar when pussing into one less dense；（2）that the sines of the angles of Incidence and refraction bear a constant ratio to each other for any two given media；and（3）that the Inci－ ient ray and the refracted ray are in the same plane．Thus， if（fig．1）SP represents a ray water st P ，it will be bent away
from its original direction SPL toward the perpendicular Qq in passing into the denser medium that the \(\frac{\sin S P Q}{\sin R P q}\) is constant quantity - that \(\sin\) duantity－that is the perpen－ such that the line from it to \(P\) the point of incidence，is normai

path bears a constant ratio to its distance from the pat as it wouid be withont refraction，however the sngle of Incldence varles；but this constant depends on the nature stant ratio is called the index of refraction or refractive index of the glven substance（or \(n\) ）．Again if the ray proceeded from \(\mathbb{R}\) to \(P\) ，it would be bent away from the perpendicuiar in the direction PS．The iatter case is pe collar，however，in that for a certain angle of incidenc called the critical angle（whose sine \(=1 / n\) ）the angle of re－ raction of QPS is a right angle and a ray incident at \(P\) at any greater angle cannot pass out inta the rarer medium toli，but surfera total reflec ton st P．In fig．，，AHC is EHK theangle of refraction， CD betng the normal to th surfaca；if，further，the sec Arst，the ray enterging into the original medium at \(E\) with its first dírection all If（flg．3）the refracting me dium has the form of a prism（ABC），the fincldent ray Lir unfers a double change（EG）in emerging from it；the totai angle of deviation IDL varles iuvalue with a change no the direction of LF，but has a definite minimum value when the sogies of incidence and emergence are equal If d representa tbe angle of the prism BAC，and \(r\) the angle of minimum devlation，LD，then the refractive given by the refation \(n=\frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(d+r)}{\sin (d)}\) ．The angle of de viaiton or refraction also increases as the wave－length of the ray dimfnishes，and hence a beam of white fight in
passing through a prism persed，thus yielding a pectrum．The phenom－ ight expiain the proper－ lies of lenses（see lens） and of prisms（see prism and spectrum）Sound－ waves may also be re－ from one medium tosing ther of different den－ slty，obsying the same laws as light．Double
 refraction is the separa． fon of a ray of itght into two rays，which are unequaliy refracted npon passing through an anisotropic medium． This property belongs to all transparent crystalline subb－ stances except ihose of the isometric system．A strik－ par．In unlaxial crystals（those belonging to the te the orduary law of refastiems）one of the rays follow alled the ordinary ray；the other，which does not is calfed the extraordinary ray；both rays are polarized see polarization），tha ordiary ray having vibrations perpendicular to and the extraordinary ray vibrations parallei to the verticsil axis．If the index of refraction is greater for the ordibary ray than for the extraordi nary ray，the crystal is ssid to be negative，and in the op posita cass positive：otherwise expressed，a crystal is neg．
stive or positive according as the crystallographic sxis （optical axis）is the axis of grestest or of least eiasticity． in the directlon of the vertical axis a ray suffers no double efraction，and this direction is called the optic axis．In laxisl crystais（those belonging to the orthorhombic monoclinct，and triclinic systems）neither ray foliows the ordinary iaw of refraction and there are two directions called optic axes，iying in the plane of the axes of greatest and teast efasticity，in which a ray suffers no double re－ ponding to the rays propagated by vihrations paralle to the three axes of elasticity．A blaxial crystal is called negative or positive sccording as the acute blsectrix coin－ cides with the axis of greatest or of least elasticity，Ac－ cording to the degrea of difference between the two indices of refraction of \＆nniaxial crystal and between the grentest and feast of the three indices of a biaxial crystai，the donble
refraction is sald to he strong or wealr；upon this difference refraction is sald to ho strong or wealr；upon this differenci
depends the brilliancy of coior of thin sections of a crystal as seen in polarized Hght．Amorphous substances like mal conditions，as when subjected to unequal strains，as in glass suddenly cooled．This is also true of crystals he－ longlng to the isometric system，which，however，some－ times show secondary or abnormat doubis refraction（as garnet），due to internal molecular strain or other cause． For the refraction of the eye，see eyel，and crystalline \(h u\)－ tested by trial with leoses，test types，etc．，by the nphthal－ moscope，or hy skiascopy or th
rected by appropriate glasses

\section*{refraction}
2. In logic, the relation of the Theophrastian moods to the direct moods of the first figure. Astronomical or atmospheric refracticn, the spa-
rent anguiar elevstion of the heavenly bodies above their true placea, caused by the refraction of the raya of light in their paagage through the eartin's atnosphere, zo that in consegnence of this refraction those bodiea appear higher than they really are. It is greatest when the body is on the horizon, and diminishea sil the way to the zenith,
where it is zero.-Axis of double refraction. See
 in the lorm of a hellow, iuminous cone, consisting of cal refraction external conical refraction sind internal conirefracting ory emergence sid in the later hits converted oa entering the crystal, and issuing as a hollow cylinder. -Double refraction. See del. IT-Dynamic refrac. tion.-Electrical double refraction, the double refraction produced in an isotropic dielectric medium, aa glass, under tha action of sn electrical atrain.-Index of re-
fraction. See index, and def. 1.- Plane of refraction, the plane passing through the normal or perpendicular to the refracting surtace at the poiat of incidence
sind the refracted ray.- Point of refraction -Refraction equivalent, a phrase used by Iandolt to express in the case of a liquid the quantity obtained by multiplying the molecular welgbt of the liquid by the so-called apecitic refractive energy, as defined by Gladstone and Dale (namely, the refractive Index less unity divided hy its denaity referred to water). The refraction equivalent of a componnd ia said to be equal to the sum of the equivalents of ita component parts.- Refraction of sion of latitude and lon, of ascension and descenaltitude, declination, etc., of a heavenly body due to the effect of atmospheric refraction.-Refraction of sound, whenever it a beam of sound from its rectlinear course dation, neceasarily tor an unequal acceleration or retarlocity and from the side of greatest velocity.-Static refraction, refraction of the eye whan the sccommodation is eatirely relaxed. - Terrestrial refraction, that reIraction which makes terrestrial objecta sppear to be raised higher than they are in rcality. Thia arises from is at higher elevations its retractive power increasing it is at higher elevations, its reiractive power increazing as
the denaity Increaze. The mirage is \(s\) phenomenon of terreatrial relraction.
refractive (reè-trak'tiv), \(a . \quad[\langle\mathrm{F}\). réfractif \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). refractivo; as refract + -ive.] Of or pertaining to refraction ; serving or having power to refract or turn from a direct course.- Refractive index. Same as index of refraction. See index and re-fraction.-Refractive power, in optics, the degres of in-
fluence which a transparent body exercises on tha light which passes through it: nsed slso in the same senae as which passes thr
refractiveness (rẹ--frak'tiv-ues), \(n\). The state or quality of being refractive.
refractivity (rē-frak-tiv'i-ti), n. [< refractice + -ity.] See the quetation.
The refractivity of s substance is the difference between the index of refraction of the substance snd unity

Philesophical Mag., 5th ser., XXVIII. 400.
refractometer (rē-frak-tom'e-tėr), \(n\). [Irreg. L. refractus, pp. of refringere, break up (see refraet), + Gr. \(\mu\) ह́rpov, measure.] An instrument used for measuring the refractive indices of different substances. Many forms of thls have been devised; sud the term is specifically applied to an inatrument which employs interference fringes snd which allows of the measurement of the difference of psth of two interfering rays - the immediate object of observstion being ths diaplacement produced hy the passage of from which its retractra fractometera (inferential refractometers) may also he employed for other purpozea, for exsmple, in certain cases of IInear measurement.
refractor (rē-frak'tor), \(n . \quad[=\mathrm{F}\). réfracteur; as refract + -orl.] A refracting telescope. See telesconc.
refractorily (rêe-frak'tō-ri-li), adv. In a refractory manner ; perversely; obstinately. Imp. Dict.
refractoriness (rē-frak'tō-ri-nes), \(n\). The state or character of being refractory, in any sense. refractory (rē-frak'tō-rí), a. and n. [Erroneously for the carlier refractary, «L.vefractarius, stubborn, obstinate, refractory: see refractary.] I. a. 1. Resisting; unyielding; sullen or perverse in opposition or disobedience; obstinate in non-compliance; stubborn and unmanageable.

There is a law in esch well-order'd nstion
To curb those racing appetites that are
Most dizobedient snd refractory.
hak., T. and C., ii. 2.182
Onr care snd cantion ahould be more carefiully employed In mortification of our natures snd sequist of auch virtues
to which we are mere refractory.
Jer. Taylor, Worka (ed. 1835), II. 8. He then dissolved Farliament, and sent its most refractory membera to the Towcr. D. WYebster, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1834.
2. Resisting ordinary treatment or strains, etc.;
difficult of fusion, reduction, or the like: said

\section*{refreid}
especially of metals and the like that require
an extraordinary degree of heat to fuse them, or that do not yield readily to the hammer. In metailurgy an ore is aald to be refractory when it is with difliculty trested by metaliurgical processes, or when then not easily reduced. Stone, brick, ctc., are refractory ng, or \(\begin{gathered}\text { resist the action of fire without meltinc, crack } \\ \text { and }\end{gathered}\) be used for tine lining of furnaces and crncibies, and for 3. Not surposes.
. Not susceptible; not subject; resisting (some influence, as of diseaso). [Rare.]
Pasteur claimed to so completely tame the virus that dog would, in being rendered refractory to rables hy hypodermio inoculation or trepanning, ahow no aign of ili-
Refractory period of a muscle, the time after s first atimulua when the muscle is not irritable ly a second atim hlus. This has been found for striated frog'a muscle, aftea olaximal first at imulation, to bs about gos second. = Syn. 1. Stublarn, hacter
II. \(n\).; pl. refractories (-riz). \(1+\). One whe is obstinate in opposition or disobedience.
Render not yourself a refractory on tha sudden.
2t. Obstinate opposition.
Glorying in their scandatona refractories to public order and constitutiona
er. Taylor (\%), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 138
3. In pottery, a piece of ware covered with a vaporable flux and placed in a kiln to communicate a glaze to other articles. E. I. Knight. refracture (rẹ̀-frak'tūr), \(n\). [<re-+ fracture. In def. 2 with ref. to refractory.] 1. A breaking again, as of a badly set bene.-2 \(2 \dagger\). Refractoriness; antagonism. [Rare.]
Mors veniall sad excusable may those verball reluctan cies, reserves, sind refractures (rather than soything of Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 562. (Davies.) refragability (ref"ra-ga, bil'i-ti), u. [< ML. refragabilita \((t-) s\), < refragabilis, refragable: see refragable.] The state or quality of being refragable; refragableness. Bailey.
refragable (ref'ra-ga-bl), \(a\). [= Pg. refragavel ML. refragabilis, resistible, < L. refragari oppose, resist, gainsay, contest: see refragate.] Capable of being opposed or resisted; refutable. Bailey.
refragableness (ref'ra-ga-bl-nes), \(n\). The character of being refragable. [Rare.]
refragatet (ref'rra-gàt), v. i. [< L. refragatus pp. of refragari, oppose, resist, contest, gainsay, <re-, back, again, + fragari, perhaps < frangere ( \(\sqrt{ }\) frag), break: see fragile.] To oppose; be opposite in effect; break down under examination, as theories or preofs.
And 'tis the observation of the neble St. Alban that that philosophy is built on a few vnlgar experiments; they were to he discharg'd by a diatinction.

Glanville, Vasity of Dogmstizing, six.
refrain \({ }^{1}\) (rè-frān'), v. [Early mod. E. refrayne, refreyne, < ME. refreinen, refreynen, refraynen <OF. refraindre, refreindre, also refrener, F'. re fréner, bridle, restrain, repress, \(=\) Pr. Sp. re frenar \(=\) Pg. refrear \(=\mathbf{I t}\). raffrenare,\(\langle\mathrm{LL}\). refrenare, bridle, hold in with a bit, <LL. re-, back + frenum, fræmum, a bit, curb, pl. frena, curb and reins, a bridle: see frenum. \({ }^{\text {I. trans. } 1 .}\) To hold back; restrain; curb; keep from action.
My son, . . . refrain thy foot from their path. \({ }_{\text {Prov, i. } 15 .}\)
In thif plight, therefore, he went home, and refrained himself as long as ha could, that hia wife and children shonld not perceive his diatress.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Pregress, p. 84.
The fierceness of them ahalt thon refrain.
Pa. Ixxvi. 10 (Psalter).
\(2 \dagger\). To ferbear ; abstain from; quit.
Men may also refreyne vealal sinne by receyvynge
Chaucer, Parsoa's Tale. At length, when the sun waxed low
Then all the whole train the grove did refrain,
And unto their cavca they did go.
I cannot refrain lamenting, however, in the most poignant terma, the fstal policy too prevalent in most of the \({ }^{\text {Wrashingtom, }}\) quoted in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 282.
II. intrans. To forbear ; abstain; keep one's elf from action or interference.

Dresdfull of daunger that mote him betyde,
She oft and oft adviz'd him to refraine
From chase of grester beastes.
Spenser, F. Q., III. 1. 87.
Refrain from these men, and let them aloas.
The chat, the nuthstch, and the jay sre still;
The robla too refrains:
Harper
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 718.
efrain \({ }^{2}(\) rō-frān' \(), ~\)
<OF. (and \(\mathrm{F}^{\prime}\).) retrain, a ME. refraine, refreyme, refrim, a refrain \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). refian \((=\mathrm{Pr}\). refrant, proverb, an oft-repeated saying), < refraindre, repeat, sing a song, \(=\) Pr. refranher, refrenher, repeat,\(=\) It. refragnerc, refract, reverberate, \(\langle\) L. refringere, break back, break of: see refract.] 1. A burden or chorus recurring at regular intervals in the course of a song or ballad, usually at the end of each stanza.

Everemo "allas?" was hia refreyne. Chaucer, Troilus, Hi. 1571.
They sang the refrain:-
"The roads ahonld blossom, the rosds shouid bloon,
so fair s bride shall leave her home!
Longfelloro, B1 ind Girl of Castèl-Cutlè.
2. The musical phrase or figure to which the burden of a song is set. It has the same relstion to the main part of the tune that the burden has to the main text of the aeng.
3. An after-taste or -odor; that impression which lingers ou the sense: as, the refrain of a Cologne water, of a perfume, of a wine.
refrainer (rē̄-frā̄nèr), n. [Early mod. E. rcfreinor; < refrain \({ }^{1}+\)-er \({ }^{1}\).] One who refrains. So these it. peraons were ener cohibetors and refreinors of the kinges wilfull skope and vnbrideled libertie.

Hall, Hen. VII., sn. 18.
refraining (rệ-frā'ning), n. [< ME. refraining, the singing of the burden of a song; verbal n. of "refrain \({ }^{2}, \mathrm{v} .\), (OF. refrener, sing a refrain, refraindre, repeat, sing a song: see refrain \({ }^{2}\).] The singing of the burden of a song.

She . . couthe make in song aich refreynynge,
It sat [becaane] hir wonder wel to synge.
Rom. of the Rose, 1. 749. refrainment (rẹ̄-frān'ment), \(n . \quad[=\) F. refrènement \(=\) Sp. refrenamiento \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). refreamento \(=\) It. rajrenamento; as refrain \({ }^{+}+\)-ment.] The act of refraining; abstinence; forbearance.
Forbearance and Induracee . . . we may otherwise call Refrainment and Shpport. Judgment of Herculea, vi. \& 4. refraitt, \(n\). [Also refret; <ME. refraite, refraide, refrayde, refrct, < OF.refrait, a refrain, < refraindre, repeat: see refrain \({ }^{2}\).] Same as refrain \({ }^{2}\). The refraite of his laye salewed tha Kynge Arthur and the Quens Gonnore, snd alls the other after,

Rerlin (E. I.' T. S.), iii. 615.
reframe (rē-frām'), v.t. [<re- + framc.] To frame or put together again.
refranation (ref-ra-nā'shon), n. [Irreg. \(<L\). refirenatio(n-), refrenation: see refrenation.] In astrol., the failure of a planetary aspect to occur, owing to a retrograde motion of one of the planets.
refrangibility (rê-fran-ji-bil'i-ti), \(n\). [=F. réfrangibilite \(=\) Sp. refrangibilitad \(=\) Pg. reframgibilidade \(=\mathbf{I t}\). rifrangibilità ; as refrangible + -ity (see -bility).] The property of being refrangible; susceptibility of refraction; the dispesition of rays of light, etc., to be refracted or turned out of a direct course in passing out of one medium into another.
refrangible (reè-fran'ji-bl), a. [=F. réfrangible \(=\) Sp. refrangible \(=\) Pg. refrangivel \(=\mathrm{It}\). ri frangibile, refrangible, く L. refringere, refract (see refract), + ible.] Capable of being refracted in passing from one medium to another, as rays of light. The violet rays in the spectrum are more refrangible than those of greater wave-length, as the red rays.
Some of them (rays of light1 are more refrangible than
Locke, Elem, of Nat. Hhilos
refrangibleness (rẹ-fran'ji-bl-nes), \(n\). The character or property of being refrangible; refrangibility. Bailey.
refreeze (rē-frēz'), t. t. [<re- + freeze.] To freeze a second time.
Partisily refrozen under continual agitation.
Proc. Physical Soc., London, il. 62. (Encye. Drict.)
refreidt, refroidt, \(v\). [ME. refreiden, refreyden, refroiden, < OF. refreider, refreidier, refroidir, reffroidir, F. refroidir, render cold or cool, chill, ete.,\(=\) Pr. refreidar, refreydir \(=\) Sp. Pg. resfriar \(=\mathrm{It}\). raffreddare, \(\langle\mathrm{ML}\). rofrigidare, make cold or cool, < L. re-, again, + frigidus, cold: see frigid. Cf. refrigerate.] 1. trans. To make cool; chill.
He ... ahal som tyme be moeved in hymself, but if he were al refreyded by aiknease, or by malefice of sorceric Nevew, be not so roth, refroide youro maltalente, fior wrath hath many s worthi man and wise made to be hold for foles while the rage endureth.

\section*{II. intrans. To grow cool. \\ God wot, refreyden may this hoote fare,}
\begin{tabular}{l} 
Chaucer, Trollus, v. 507. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{refrenation}
refrenation (ref-rê-nā'shon), n. [< OF. refrerefrenatio( \(n-\) ), a bridling, curbing, restraining, <refienare, bridle, curb, check: see refrain \({ }^{1}\).] The act of restraining. Cotgrave. refresh (rē-fresh'), \(v\). [く ME. .efreshen, refresehen, refrisschen, \(\langle O F\), refreschir, vefraischir, also reficschier, refraissicr \((=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\). refrescar \(=\) It. rillfrescare, \(\langle\mathrm{ML}\). refreseare, refrisearc), refresh, cool, < L. re-, again, + friscus, freseus, new, recent, fresh: see fresh.] I. trans. 1. To
make fresh or as if new again; freshen; improve; restore; repair; renovate.
I have desirid hym to move the Counscil for refreshing gonnes snd gonne powdre, sud he seld he wolde.
Before I entered on my voyage, I took care to refresh my memory among the classic authors.

Addison, Remarks on Italy, Pref.
I remember, old gentiemsn, how often you went home in a day to refresh your countensace and dress when Tera-
minta reigned in your heart. Steete, Tstler, No. 95 .

As in some soiltude the summer rill
Refreshes, where it winds, the feded green.
2. To make fresh or vigemory or Jain Horaton. vigor or energy to; give new strength to; reinvigerate; recreate or revive after fatigue, privation, pain, or the like; reanimate.

I am glad of the coming of Steplanss and Fortunatus,
for they have refreshed my sptrit nnd yours.
Cor. x Fi . 17, 18.
And labour shall refresh itself with hope,
To do your grace incessant services.
Shak., Hen. V., i1. 2. 87.
There are two causes by the influence of which memory unsy be refreshed, and by that means rendered, st the time of deposition, more vivid than, by reason of the joint influence of tile importance of tha fact and the ancientucss of it, it would otherwise be. One is intermediste state-
ments. 3. To steep and soak, particularly vegetables, in pure water with a vicw to restore their fresh appearance. = Syn. 1 sad 2. To revive, renew, recruit, recreste, enliven, cheer.
II. intrans. 1. To become fresh or vigorous again; revive; become reanimated or reinvigorated.
I went to visite Dr. Tenisoln st Kcnsington, whither he was retired to refresh aiter he had ben sick of the small
pox.
Evely, Diary, Misch 7, 1684 . 2. To take refreshment, as food or drink. [Colloq.]
Tumblers refreshing durtng the cessation of their per3. To lay in a fresh stock of provisions. [Colloq.]

We met an American whajer going in to refresh. refresh \(\dagger\) (re-fresh') [< refresh, v.] Dict.) act of refreshing; refreshment.

Beauty, sweete love, is like the morning dew,
Whose short refresh upon the tender green,
Daniel, Sounets, xivil. refreshen (reè-fresh'n), \(\boldsymbol{c}^{\circ} \cdot t\). [ \(\langle r e-+\) fresheu. \(]\) To make f'resh again; refresh; renovate. [Rare.] In order to keep the mind in repair, it is necessary to
repiace and refreshen those lapressions of nature which rephace and refreshen those latinaly wearing awsy.
are con Reynolds, On Du Hresuoy
Sir J. Reynolds, On Du Freshoy's Art of Painting, Note 28. to had begun to rsin, the clouds emptying themselves fu bulk . . . to sumate and refreshen the peopie.
refresher (rē-fresh'er), n. 1. One whe or that which refreshes, revives, or iuvigorates; that which refreshes the memory.

This [swimmingl is the purest exercise of health,
The kind refrcsher of the summer hests.
Thomson, Summer, 1. 1258.
Every fortnight or so I took care that he should receive a refresher, as lswyers call it
memorialising my pretensions.
De Quinceys

De Quincey, Sketches, I. 72. (Davies.) Miss Peecher [a schooimistress] went into her littie offlclai residence, snd took s refresher of the principal rivers
2. A fee paid to connsel for continuing attention or readiness, for the purpose of refreshing his memory as to the facts of a case before him, in the intervals of business, especially when the case is adjourned. [Colloq., Eng.] Had he gone to the bar, he might have attained to the sbly with retainers sind refreshers. refreshful (rẹ̄-fresh'fül), \(a\). [<refresh \(+-f u l\).] Full of refreshment; refreshing.

They spread the breathing harvest to the su
That throws refreshful round a rural smell.
Thomson, Summer, 1. 364.

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refrigeration
refreshfully (rẹ̄-fresh'fül-i), ad

\section*{ing manner ; so as to refresh.}

There cams upoul my face
Keats, Endymion, 1
refreshing (rē--fresh'ing), \(n\). [Verbal n. of refrcsh, \(v\).\(] Refreshment; that which refreshes;\) relief after fatigue or suffering.

> And iste vs rest as tor a daye or twayne
> Thanum we wolle geve them batell new

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), i. 2991.
Secret refreshings that repair his strength.
refreshing (rẹ̄-fresh'ing), p. a. [Ppr. of refrcsh v.] Tending or serving to refresh; invigorat ing; reviving; reanimating: sometimes used with a humorous or sarcastic implication.

\section*{Who [Ceres] with thy asffron wings upon my flowera}

Diffusest honey-drops, refreshing showers.
Shah., Tempest, iv. 1. 79
And one good action in the midst of crimcs Is "quite refreshing," in the sffected phrsse Of these ambrosial Pharissic times.

Byron, Don Jusn, vili. 90.
refreshingly (rệ-fresh'ing-li), adv. In a refreshing manner; so as to refresh or give new life.
refreshingness (ree-fresh'ing-nes), \(n\). The character of being refreshing. Imp. Dict.
refreshment (rē-fresh'ment), n. [< OF. refreschement, refraischement, etc. (also rafrechissement, rafraischisscment, rafraichissement, F. rafraíchissement), refreshment; as refiesh + -ment.] 1. The act of refreshing, or the state of being refreshed; relief after exhaustion, etc.
Although the worship of God is the chief end of the institution [the Sabbath], yet the refreshment of the lower
ranks of mankind by an intermisaion of their laboura la ranks of mankiad by an intermisalon of their laboura is indiapensably a secondary object.

Bp. Horsley, Works, II. xxiit.
2. That which refreshes; a recreation; that which gives fresh strength or vigor, as food, drink, or rest: in the plural it is now almost exclusively applied to food and drink.

When we need
Refreshment, whether food or tsik between,
Food of the mind. Bitton, P. L., 1x, 287. Having taken s little refreshment, we went to the Latin Convent, st which all Frank Pilgrims are wont to be en
Such honest refreshments snd comforts of life our Christisn liherty has made it lswful for ns to use. Bp. Sprat
"May I offer you any refreshment, Mr. ? I haven't the sdvantage of your nsme." Thacheray, Pendennis, xv. Refreshment Sunday, the fourth Suaday in Lent; Mid. ent Sunday. The nsnie of Refreshment or Refection SunIng to the feeding of the multitude mentioned in the Gospel for the day (John vi. 1-14). Also calied Bragget Sunday, Jerusalem Sunday, Latare, Mothering Sunday, day, Simnel Sunday
refrett, refretet, \(n\). See refrait.
refrication + (ref-ri-kā'shon), n. [<L. refricare, rub or scratch open again, \(\langle r e\)-, again, + fri eare, rub: see frietion.] A rubbing up afresh.
In these legal sacriflces there is a continual refrication of the memory of those sins every year which we have com
nitted.
Bp. Ilatl, Hard Texts, Heb. \(\mathbf{x}\). 3 .
refrigerant (rè̀-frij'e-rant), a. and \(n\). [<OF. refrigerant, F . réfrigérant \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\). refrigerante \(=\) It. refrigerante, rifrigerante, \(\langle\) L. refrigeran \((t\) - ) \(s\), ppr. of refrigerare, make cool, grov cool again: see refrigerate.] I, a. Abating heat; cooling.
Unctuons liniments or salves , devised as lenitive
II. n. 1. Anything which abates the sensation of heat, or cools.-2. Figuratively, anything which allays or extinguishes.
This almost never fails to proves refrigerant to passion.
refrigerate (rẹ-frij'e-rāt), \(\tau . t\). ; pret. and pp. refrigerated, ppr. refrigerating. [< L. refrigeratus, pp. of refrigerare (> It. refrigerare, rifrigerare \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\). refrigerar \(=\mathrm{F}\). réfrigérer \(),\) make cool again, < re-, again, + frigerare, make cool: see frigerate.] To cool; make cold; allay the heat of.

The great brizes which the motion of the alr in greal circles (8uch as are under the girdle of the world) produ-
The sir is intolerably cold, either contioually refrigesturbed with tempests.
Goldsnith, Animsted Nsture, I. 142.
efrigeratet (rệ-frij'e-rāt), a. [< ME. refrigcrate, < L. refrigeratus, pp.: see the verb.] Cooled; made or kept cool; allayed.

Nowe benes,
Made ciene, and sette np wel refrigerate,
From grobles ssue wol kepe up theire estate.
Palladius, Husbondrle (E. E. T. S.), Do 160.
efrigerating-chamber (rē - frij' e - rā - ting cham "ber , \(n\). A chamber in which the air is artificially cooled, used especially for the storage of perishable provisions during warm weather.
refrigerating-machine (rẹ-frij'e-rā-ting-ma. shen \({ }^{\prime}, n\). A machine for ihe artificial production of cold. In such machines mechanical power is empioyed for the conversion of heat into work by operating upon 8 gas at a temperature far removed from that at lowing cycle of operations: first, the gas is compressed into a smaller voiumse, in which compression its conts ined heat is increased by the heat-equivalent of the work pergorm is the the pression, secondy, the compressed near to the temperature of the cooling medum rought water) and the fucresse of heat date to compresion is re moved; thirdly, the compressed and cooled gasis permitted to expand, expending a portion of its expansive force in the periormance of work. This work having been performed st the expense of the store of heat originally contsined in the gas, the latter has now lost the heat-equivilent of the work, and its temperature is grestly lowered. The now cold gas can be used for the refrigeration of any other substance which has a higher tempersture by methods described under ice-machine and refrigeration. 1n other ms-
chtnes a gas or vapor the ordinary temperature of which is near to that st which it liquefles is compressed and cooled, and subsequently permitted to sssume the gaseous form. By the compresslon the temperature of liquetaction is raised till it becomes the same as or s little higher than that of s conveniently svailsble cooling medium, snch as ordinary stmospheric sir, or, most commonly, water at ordinary temperature, the application of which to cooing the gas still under constant pressure reduces it to the subsequent ext on state the liquid into st the expense of its inner heat it therefore pafferne duction of temperature to restore which it absorbs its istent hest of vaporization from a surrounding or contlguous substance (usually a ssline solntion), which, thus made cold, is nsed for cooling air-spsces, or refrigerators or substances therein contained, or for making ice. Machines of efther of the sloove classes sre very commoniy califed icemachines, snd aro so styied in the ciassifications of inventhons in both the United States and British patent-offices, whether designed for the manuracture of ice, for merely cooing substances in in
refrigeration (rẹ̄-frij-e-rā'shọn), \(n\) [< OF. refrigeration, F . réfrigération \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). refrigeracion \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). refrigeração = It. refrigerazione, く L. refrigeratio( \(n-\) ), a cooling, coolness, mitigation (of diseases), < refrigerare, pp. refrigeratus, make cool again: sec refrigerate.] 1. The act of refrigerating or cooling; the abatement of heat; the state of being cooled.
Suche thynges as are fyned by continuall heste, mouynge,
R. Eden, tr. of Jacobus Gsstaldus (Frat Books on [Americs, ed. Arber, p. 294).
The testimony of geological evidence . . . indicstes a general refrigeration of climste.

Croll, Climste and Time, p. 530.
Specifically-2. The operation of cooling various substances by artificial processes. This is effected by the use of inclosures in which the articies to be cooled are placed on or in proximity to ice or other refriby a refrigerating-machtne or -sppsratus; cooling, by flosting metslic psins or vessels contsining ice apon the surface of the liquid to be cooled, or by ctrculat. ing the lister over an extended surface of some cood conductor of heat coojed by continuous contact of cold water, cold sir, or cold brine with the opposite surrace. Seo icemachine sid refrigerating-machine.- Chemical refrigeration, reirigeration by the use of mixtures of sabstances in the curng their samixture, by mutnal solution of esch others, become lowered in or one or more in snother or the latent hest of liquefaction from the sensible heot Remarkable changes of temperature are thus produced by a variety of refrigerating mixtures or freezing-mixtures. See freezing-mixture.-Mechanical refrigeration. (a) In its strictest sense, the converaion of heat nhto work by tha expansion of a volume of gas or vapor which performs work during the sct of expsnifon, ss in moving a piston sganast some resistance, ususiny that of of pump or con vapa the compressing during the expansion if it expands adisbsticsily is reduced in temperature by the conversion of its inner hest into work, the reduction being found in degrees by dividing the work due to the expanslon by the product of the specific heat of the gas, the weight of the volume expanded, and the mechantcal equiv. alent of heat. Air mechanically retrigerated is frcquently discharged directiy into ref rigerators or rooms it is destred to cool, but in apparatus for cooling by the use of other sists freezing st ow tomg soluilon some sal wher magnestum chlorid - is osed as a medium for extracting hest from the subatances nud spaces to be coojed, snd ss a vehicte for conveying the heat so abstracted to the mechanically cooled gas. See ice-machine. (b) Iu a broader sense, a process of retrigeration in which the cycle of hestchanges is only partly produced by mechanitsl action, sa In compression ice-maschines using anhydroas ammonia, Wherein the cooling of the vapor takes place entirely durng the for sible heat of the substance, the mechanical part of the process heing wholly confined to compressing the ammo-nis-vapor while liquefying it uuder the sction of cold and most extensively used.

\section*{refrigerative}
refrigerative（rē－frij＇e－rā－tiv），a．aud n．［＝ Or．remgeratit． \(\mathcal{F}\) ．refrigeratif \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\) ．re－ frigerativo \(=\) It．refrigerativo，rifiogerativo；as refrigerate + －ive．］I．a．Cooling；refrigerant： as，a refrigerative treatment．
All lectuces are by nature Tefrigeraitive，and doe coole
IIolland，tr，of Pliny，xix． 8 ．
II．1．A medicine that allays the sensatiou of heat；a refrigerant．
refrigerator（rē̈－frij＇e－rā－tor），\(n\) ．［＜refrigerate \(+-o r^{2}\) ．］That which refrigerates，cools，or keeps cool；specifically，any vessel，chamber，or apparatus de－ signed to keep its contents at a temperature little if above the freezing－point． \(\underset{\text { anenae，a a refricera：}}{\text { In }}\) tor is an incloaed chamber or com－ meats，flsh，fruit， or liquors，etc．， the preaeoce of ice or freezing－mix－ tures，or by the
circulation of cur． rents of cold airor． iiquid supplied by sn ice－machine or a refrigerating machine．Domes are made in a great variety of shapes，snd may be elther portable or built into the They range from the common ice－ box（which in its sampleat form is merely a metal－ lined wooden box with facilities for dralng． which fish or hich nah or meat may be kept，to large and elahorate times called icc－safes．－Anesthetic refrigerator．See
refrigerator－car（reē－frij＇e－rā－tor－kär），n．A freight－car fitted up for the preservation by means of celd of perishabie merchandise．Such cars are supplied with an lee－chamber，and sometimes with ar and cause a constant circulation of air over the ice car，and causes a cornstang the car ．
refrigeratory（reè－－frij＇e－rậ－tō－ri），a．and \(n\) ．［＝ Sp．Pg．It．refrigeratorio，＜I．．refrigeratorius， cooling，refrigeratory，＜refirigerare，pp．refri－ geratus，cool：see refrigerate．］I．a．Cooling； mitigating heat．
This grateful acid spirit that first comes over is． highly refrigeratory，diuretic，sudorific．

Bp．Berkeley，tr．of Slris，\＆ 120.
II．\(n . ;\) pl．refrigeratories（ \(-\mathrm{r}^{\mathrm{i} i z \text { ）．Anything }}\) which refrigerates；a refrigeraut；a refrigera－ tor；any vessel，chamber，or pipe in which cool－ ing is effected．
A delicate wine，and a durable refrigeratory．Mortimer． refrigerium \(\dagger\)（ref－ri－je＇ri－um），n．［＝It．Sp．Pg． refrigerio，a cooling，mitigation，consolation，\({ }_{\text {LL }}\) see refrigerate．］Cooling refreshment；refri－ geration．
It must be scknowledged，the ancienta have talked much f annual refrigeriums
refringe \(\dagger, \tau, t\) ．［＜L ，refringere，break up，break open，くre－，back，＋fringere，break：seefraction． Cf．refraet，refrain \({ }^{2}\) ，and infringe．］Toinfringe upon．Palsgrave．（Halliwell．）
refringency（rẹ－frin＇jen－si），\(n\) ．［＜refringen \((t)\) \(+-e y\).\(] The power of a substance to refract a\) ray；refringent or refractive power．
refringent（rē－frin＇jent），a．［＜F．réfringent \(=\) Sp．refringente，＜L．refringen（t－）\(s\) ，ppr．of re－ fringere，break up，break off：see refract．］ Possessing the quality of refractireness；re－ fractive；refracting：as，a refringent prism． ［Rare．］
Refraction is the deflection or bending which luminons rays experience in passing obliquely from one medium to another．．According as the refracted ray approaches or deviates from the normal，the second medium is caid to be more or less refringent or refracting than the firat．
Atkinson，tr．of Ganot＇s Phyaics（10th ed．）， 856.
refroidet，\(v\) ．Same as refreid．
reft1（reft）．Preterit and past participle of reare． reft \({ }^{2}\) t，reftet，\(n\) ．Obsolete forms of riffl． refuge \({ }^{1}\)（ref＇\({ }^{2} \mathrm{ij}\) ），\(n\) ．\([<\) ME．refige，＜ OF ．（and F．）refuge \(=\) Pr．refug，refueh \(=\) Sp．Pg．It．re－

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fugio，＜L．refugium，a taking refuge，refuge，a
place of refuge，＜refugere，tlee back，retreat，く re－，back，＋fugere，flee：seo fugitive．Cf，re－ fuit，refute \({ }^{2}\) ．］1．Shelter or protection from danger or distress．

And as thou arta rightful lord and juge，
Ne yeve us ncither Mercy ne refuge
Rocks，dena，and caves！But I in none of these
Yind place or refuge．Milton，P．L．，ix． 119.
2．That which shelters or protects from danger， distress，or calamity；a stronghold which pro－ tects by its strength，or a sanctuary which se－ cures safety by its sacredness；any place where one is out of the way of a threatened danger or evil；specifically，an institution where the des－ titute or homeless find temporary shelter；an asylum．
God is our refuge and atrength，a very present help in
The high hills are a refuge for the wild goats，and the rocks for the conles．
Pa．civ． 18. Drawn from his refuge in some lonely elm，
The squirre］．．．ventures Cowper，Taak，vi． 310.
3．An expedient to secure protection，defense， or excuse；a device；a contrivance；a shift ；a resource．

Was to aend Their latest refuge \(\quad\) Shak．，Cor．，v．3． 11. 0 ，teach me how to make mine own excuse ！ Or st the least thia refige let me find；
Though my groas blood be ataln＇d with this abuse， I mmaculate sind spotless is my mind．

Shak．，Lucrece，I． 1654. A youth unknown to Phoebus，in deapair，
Puts his last refuge sll in heaven snd prayen． Pope，Dunciad，il． 214.
Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel．
Johnsom，in Boswell，an． 1775.
City of Refuge．See city．－Harbor of refuge．See har－ bor 1 ．－House of refuge，an inatitution for the shelter of the homeless or deatitute．－School of refuge，s charity， ragged，or industrial school．Also called boys or girlg \({ }^{3}\) house of refuge．＝Syn．1．Safet y，securlty．－2．Aaylnm，re－
treat，sanctuary，liarbor，covert．
efugel（ref＇ūj），v．；pret．and pp．refuged，ppr． refuging．［＜OF refugier， F, réfugier \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\) ． refugiar \(=\) It．refugiare，take refuge；from the noun．］I．trans．To shelter；protect；find ref－ uge or excuse for．

Silly beggars，
Who，sitting in the stocks，refuge their shame，
That many have and others mnst ait there．
Shak．，Rich．II．，v．5． 26.
Even by those gods who refuged her abhorred．
II．intrans．To take shelter．［Rare．］
The Dnke de Soubise refuged hether from France upon miscarriage of some undertakings of his there．

Sir J．Finett，Foreign Ambassadora，p． 111. U＂pon the craga
Which verge the northern ahore，upon the heighta
Eastward，how few have refuged
Eastward，how few have refuged！Southey．
fuge \({ }^{2}\)（ref＇ū），n．A dialectal form of refuse \({ }^{2}\) ．

\section*{Halliwell．}
refugee（ref－ū－jē＇），n．［＜F．réfugié（＝Sp．Pg． refugiado \(=\) It．refugiato），pp．of réfugier，take refuge：see refuge \(\left.{ }^{1}, v_{0}\right]\) 1．One who flees to a refuge or shelter or place of safety．
Under whatever name，the city on the rocks，small at first，strengthened by refugees from Salons，grew snd pros－ pered．
2．One who in times of persecution or political commotion flees to a foreign country for safety．

Poor refugees at flrst，they purchase here；
And aoon as denizen＇d they domineer
Dryden，tr of Satires of Juvenal，tii．
3．One of a band of marauders during the
American Revolution：so called because they placed themselves under the refuge or protec－ tion of the British crown：same as eoc－boy， 3 ．
refugeeism（ref－ū－jē＇izm），\(n\) ．［＜refugce + －ism．］ The state or condition of a refugee．
A Pole，or Czech，or something of that fermenting sort， in a state of political refugeeism．

George Eliot，Daniel Deronda，xxii．
refuitt，n．［ME．，also refuyt，refute，refut，refutt， ＜ OF ．refuit，refuyt，refui，m．，refuite，refute， F ． refuite，f．，flight，escape．＜refuir，flee，く I．．re－ fugere，flee：see refuge \({ }^{1}\) ．］Refuge；protection． Thou art largease of pleyn fellicitee，
Havene of refute，of quiete，and of reste
．
How myght ye youreself guyde that may nought ae to and conport to hatelie of a kynge that ought to be refute and conofort to alie the hoste．

Merlin（E．E．T．S．），iii．622 refulgence（rē－ful＇jens），n．［＜OF．refulgence \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\). refulgeneia \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．refulgenza，＜L．．re－ fulgentia，reflected luster，refulgence，＜reful－ gen \((t-) s\) ，refulgent：see refulgent．］The state

\section*{refusal}
or rejection of anything demanded，solicited， or offered for acceptance．
For upon theyr refusall and forsskinge of the gospelt， the same was to you by so muche \(y^{\bullet}\) rather offered．

\section*{I beseech you \\ That my refusal of so great an offer \\ May make no ill construction． Fletcher，Spanish Curate，i．I．}

2．The choice of refusing or taking；the right of taking in preference to others；option of buying；preëmption．

I mesn to be a suitor to your workhip
For the smaif tenement．
Why，ti your worship give me but your hsud，
That I may have the refuad，I lave done
B．Jonson，Volpone，v． 4.
Neighbour Steel＇a wife asked to have the refusal of it，bat
Ia guegers I won＇t aefl it．
Barnsid＇s Act［passed in 1785］，whtch avoided and pro－ hibited all apeculattve dealngs in the l3rittah publte tunda， ＂puts＂and refusals，and even auch ordinary transactions R8 aelling atocks which the vendor has not in his posees－
aton at the time．Nineteenth Century，XXVI． 852. 3．In hydraul．engin．，the resistance of a pile at any point to further driving．－To buy the re－ fusal of see buy．
refuse \(^{1}\)（rệ－fūz \(\left.z^{\prime}\right), v\) ．；pret．and pp．refused，ppr． refusing．［＜ME．refusen，refiusen，〈 OF．refu－ ser，renfuser，ranfuser，F．refuser \(=\) Sp．rehusar \(=\) Pg．refusar \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．rifusare，refuse，deny，re－ ject；origin uncertain；perhaps（1）＜LL．\({ }^{\prime} r e\)－ fusare，freq．of L．refundere，pp．refusus，pour back，give back，restore（see refuull I ，and cf． refus \({ }^{2}\) ）；or（2）irreg．＜L．refutarc，refuse（see refutel），perhaps by confusion with recusare， refuse（see recuse）；or（3）＜OF．refus，refuse， leavings（see refuse \({ }^{2}\) ）．］I．trans．1．To deny， as a request，demand，or invitation；decline to do or grant：as，to refuse admittance；she re－ fused herself to callers．

Accepteth thsin of us the trewe entente，
that never yet refuseden your heate．Chaucer，Clerk＂s Tsle，1． 72. If you refuse your atd
In this 80 never－needed help，yet do not
Uphratd＇s with our distress．Shak．，Cor．，v．1． 33. He then went to the town－hall；on their refusing him entrance，ho burst open the door with his foot，and seated 2．To decline to accept；reject：as，to refuse 2．To decline to accept；redice；to refusc an offer．

\section*{And quhorns 3 e sucht for to refuse}
frome that gret office，chsirge，and cure
Lauder，Dewtie of Kyagla（E．E．T．S．），1． 508. The stone which the bullders refused is become the head atone of the corner．Ps．cxvili． 22 I，Anthony Lumpkia，Esquire，of Blank place， 3†．Todisown；disavow；forsake．Nares．［＂God refuse me！＂was formerly a fashionable impre－ refuse in
cation．］

Reffuse me nat oute of your Reme［m］braunce．
Political Poems，etc．（ed．Furnivaii），
Political Poems，etc．（ed．Furnivaii），p． 41.
He that yn yowthe no vertue wyll vse，
In Age all honour wyil hym Refuse．
Booke of Precedence（E．E．T．S．，extra ser．），i． 68.
Deny thy Iather，and refuse thy nanue．
Shak．，R．and J．，ii． 2.34.
4．Milit．，to hold（troops）back，or move（them） back from the regular alinement，when about to engage the enemy in battle．In the oblique order of battle，if either flank attack，the other flank is refused．－5．Fail to receive；resist； repel．
The acid，by deatroying the alkali on the lithographic chalk，causes the stone to refuse the printing lak except where touched by the chalk．

Workshop Receipts，1st aer．，p． 152
＝Syn． 1 and 2．Decline，Refuse，Reject，Repel，and Rebuff II．intrans．To decline to accept or consent； fail to comply．
Our［women＇s］hearts are Iorm＇d，as you yourselves would Too proud to

Cossk，too humble to refuse．to Addison＇s Csto． Free in his will to choose or to refuse，
Man msy improve the crisig，or abuse

Couper，Progress of Error，i． 25. refuse \({ }^{1} \dagger\)（rē－fūz＇），n．［＜ME．refuse，くOF．refus， m．，refuse， \(\mathrm{f}_{0},=1 \mathrm{t}\) ．refuso，m．，a refusal；from the verb：see refiuse \({ }^{1}, v\) ．Cf．refuse \({ }^{2}\) ．］A re－ fusal．

He hathe hurte ful fele that ist to make
A yifte inghtly，that put is in refuse．
Thy face tempts my soul to leave the heavens for the And thy words of refure do pour even hell on me．

Sir P．Sidney（Arber＇a Eng．Garner，1．567）． refuse \({ }^{2}\)（ref＇ūs），n．and \(a\) ．［＜ME．refus，refuce， く OF．refus，reffus，repulse，refusal，rejection
（faire refus de ．．．，object to，refuse，à refus， so as to cause rejection，etre de rcfus，be refused， ecif de refus，a refuse stag，etc．），associated with the verb refuser，refuse，and prob．\＆L．refusus， pp ．of refundere，pour back，give back，restore： see refuse 1 ，refund 1 ．Some confusion may have existed with OF．refus，refugee，refus，refuit， refuge：see refuit，refute \({ }^{2}\) ．］I．＂．That which is refused or rejected；waste or useless matter； the worst or meanest part；rubbish．
Thou hsst made us as refuse．
Yet man，laborious msa，by alow degrees．．． 45 ．
Gieans up the refuse of the general spoili．
Conper，Heroism，1． 70.
Shards and scurf of salt，and scum of dross，
Ofd plash of rains，and refuse patch＇d with moga．
Oid plash of rains，and refuse patch＇d with moas．
＝Syn．Dregs，scum，dross，trash，rubblah．
II．a．Refused；rejected；hence，worthless； of no value：as，the refuse parts of stone or timber．

Thst sm To sen me languyshinge
Chaucer，Trollus，i，570．
They fought not agalnst them，but with the refuse and scstered peopic of the overthrown army his father had
lost before．
Everything thst was vile and refuse，that they destroyed atterly．
\(1 \mathrm{ssm} . \times 7.9\).
refuse \({ }^{3}\)（rē－fūz＇），v．t．［＜re－＋fuse \(\left.{ }^{1}, v.\right] ~ T o\)
fuse or melt again．
refuser（rệ－fū＇zèr），\(n\) ．One who refuses or re－ jects．
The only refusers and condemners of this catholic prac－ refusion（rē－fū＇zhon），n．［く OF．refusion， F ． réfusion \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．rifusione，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\) ．refusio（n－），an overflowing，＜refindere，pp．refusus，pour back： see refuse \({ }^{1}\) ，refund．］1．A renewed or repeated melting or fusion．－2．The act of pouring back； a reflowing．
It hath been objected to me that this doctrine of the refusion of the soul was very conatatent with the beltef of a fature atate of rewarda and punishments，in the inter－

refutability（reè－fū－ta－bil＇i－tit），n．［＜refutable + －ity（see－bility）．］Capability of being refuted． refutable（rê－fū＇ta－bl），a．\(\quad[=0\) ．＂refutable \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). refutable \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．refutarel；as refutc \({ }^{1}+\) －able．］Capable of being refuted or disproved； that may be proved false or erroneous．
He alters the text，and crestes a refutable doctrine of hta own．
refutably（rẹ－fū＇tạ－bli），\(a d v\) ．In a refutable manner；so as to be refuted or disproved．
refutal（rê－－fūtal），\(n\) ．［＜refute \({ }^{1}+\)－al．］Refu－ tation．［Rare．］
A living refutal of the lie that a good soldier mast needs
he depraved．
refutation（ref－ū－tā＇shon），n．［＜OF，refula tion， F ．réfutation \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．refutacion \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．refu－ tação \(=1\) It．rifutazione，〈 L．refutatio（n－），a refu－ tation，〈refutare，pp．refutatus，refute：see re－ fute I.\(]\) The act of refuting or disproving；the overthrowing of an argument，opinion，testi－ mony，doctrine，or theory by argument or coun－ tervailing proof；confutation；disproof．Refr． ation is distingulahed as direct or ostenaive，indirect on of reasoning empioyed．
It was snswered by another boke called the Refutacion or oure
As for the fres interpreta wasted，it ncdeth no refutation

Caluine，Declaration on the Eighty－seventh Psalm．
The error referred to ．．．is too obvious to require a
particuiar refutation．
Bushnell，Nature and the Supernat．，xi．
refutatory（rề－fū＇tạ̄－tọ̄－ri），\(a\) ．［＜F．réfutatoire \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). Pg．refutatorio，＜LL．refutatorius，of or belonging to refutation，refutatory，＜L．refu－ tare，pp．refutatus，refute：see refutel．］Tend－ ing to refute；containing refutation．
refute \({ }^{1}\)（rē̄－fūt＇），v．\(t_{.}\)；pret．and pp．refuted， ppr．refuing．［く OF．refuter，refute，confute， ．réfuter \(=\) Sp．Pg．refutar \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．rifutare，re futare，＜L．refutare，check，drive back，repress， repel，rebut，etc．，＜re－＋＊futare as in confutare confute：see confute．］1．To disprove and over throw by argument or countervailing proof； preve to be false or erroneous：as，to refute a doctrine or an accusation．

And then the Law of Nations galnst her rose，
And reasons brought that no man could refute．
Spenser，F．Q．，V．ix． 41.
Then I began to refute that fouie error，howbelt my
apeach did nothing at sil preuaile with him． Hakluyt＇s Voyages，II， 60 ．

\section*{regal}

How wit thou reason with them，how refute Their idoilsms，traditiona，parm，how Milton，P．R．，iv．233． And he says much thst msny may dispute， Corper，Truth， 1.360. 2．To overcome in argument；prove to be in error：as，to refutc a disputant．
There were so many witnesses to these two miracles － 1 Co \(=\) Syn．1．Confute and Refute agree in representing a quick fute appltea to argumenta，refute to both arguments sad fute app
charges．
refute \({ }^{2} \downarrow, n\) ．See refuit．
refuter（rọ̀－fūtér），u．One who or that which refutes．
My refuter＇s forehead ia stronger，with \＆weaker wit．
Ep，Hall，INonour of Jtarried Clergy，i． 8
eg．An abbreviation of（a）regent；（b）register； （c）registrar；（d）regular；（e）regularly．
regain（rê－gán＇），v．t．［＜OF．regaignier，regaa－ gner，rewaignier， F ．regogner \((=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．reganar \(=\) Pg．reganhar \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．riguadagnare \(),\langle\) re－，again， ＋gaagnier，gaigner，gain：see gain \({ }^{1}\) ．］1．To gain anew；recover，as what has escaped or been lost；retrieve．

But by degrees，first this，then that regain＇d，
The turning tide bears bsck with flowing chance
Unto the Dauphia ali we had attain＇d．
Datie Civil Wars，v． 44.
If our Fsthers have iost their Liberty，why msy not we
Selden，Table－Talk，p． 40 ． Hopelul to regain
Thy love，the sole contentment of my heart．
Hiton，P．L．，x． 972
Ah，iove！although the morn shall come again，
And on new rose－buda the new sun shsilismile
Can we regain what we have loat meanwhite？
William Morris，Earthy Psrsdise，I． 338.
2．To arrive at again；return to；succeed in reaching once more：as，they regained the shore in safety．
The teap waa quick，return was quick，he has regain＇d the piace．

Leigh IUnt，The Giove and the Liona． \(=\) Syn．1．To repossess．
regal1（rē＇gal），\(a\) ．and \(u\) ．［＜ME．regal，regall， ＜OF．regal，regal，royal（as a noun，a royal vestment），in vernacular form real，F．réal（＞ E．real \({ }^{2}\) ）and royal（＞E．royal）；＝Pr．reial， rial \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). Pg．real（ \(>\) E．real3，a coin）\(=\mathbf{1 t}\). regale，reale，＜L．regalis，royal，kingly，＜rex （reg－），a king：see rex．Cf．real2，reals，royal， regale \({ }^{2}\) ．］I．a．Pertaining to a king；kingly； royal：as，a regal title；regal authority；regal pomp．
Most msnifest it is that these［the pyramids］，as the rest，were the regall sepulchres of the AIEyptaans．
Sandys，Travailes，p． 09.
With them［Ithuriel and Zephon］comes a third of regal port，
but taded spiendour wsn．Milton，P．L．，iv． 869. Among the gema will be foand some portraits of kinge in thes with the regal coing of the same pertod C．Tu Neutom Art and Archrol．， Regal or royal ishes whaies and aturgeons：so calfed or caught on the British coasta they can be clalmed ss the property of the soverelgn．＝Syn．Kingly，etc．See royal． II．t n．pl．Royalty；royal authority．

Now be we dachessea，Joth I and ye，
And sikered to the regale of Athenea．
Chaucer，Good Women，1． 2128.
regal \({ }^{2}\)（rē＇gal），u．［Early mod．E．regall，re－ galle，also rigole，regole；＜OF．regale，F．régale，く OIt．regale，a regal，It．regale，a hand－organ（Sp． regalia，an organ－pipe），（ regale，regal，royal， L．regalis，regal，royal ：see regall ．］1．A small portable organ，much used in the sixteenth and seventeenth cen－ turies，consisting of one or sometimes two sets of reed－pines played with keys for the player＇s right the piayer＇s with a small bellows for the left hand．Its compass in－ cluded only a few tones． In many casea tha instru－ ment was made to shut up Wthin covers，like a iarge Bible－organ．If there was but one pipe to esch note the instrument waa calfed
 a single regal，if two pipea
\(\underset{\text { Regal．}}{\substack{\text { Ren } \\ \text {（From an ofd painting．）}}}\)
The invention of the regal to each note，a double regal．The inveation of the regal
is otten crroneoualy ascribed to hoil，an organ－buftder ol is often crroneously ascribed to Roil，an organ－buider of the nanie is still spplied in Germany to certain reed－stopa

\section*{regal}
of the organ. In England a single Insirument was usually calted a pair of regals.

With dulsemers and the regalls,
Sweet siltrous melody.
Leighton, 'Tearcs or Lamentatlona (1613). (Hallivell.) And in regals (where they have a plpe they call the nightingale pipe, which coutsineth water) the sound hath a continuall trembling.
Representations of regals shew as it they were fastened the shoulder, whlle the right hand tonches the kcys, and the leit is employed in blowing s anall pair of bel2. An old iustrument of percussion, composed of souorous slabs or slips of wood. It was s sort of
 with a stick armed with a ball or knob.
regale \({ }^{1}\) (rē-gāl'), \(v\). ; pret. and pp. regaled, ppr. regaling. [<OF. regaler, regaller, F. régaler, entertain, regale ( \(=\) Sp. regalar, entertain, caress, fondle, pet, \(=\) Pg. regalar, entcrtain, charm, please, \(=\mathrm{It}\). regalare, entertain, treat); of doubtful origin: (a) in one view orig. 'treat ike a king,' 'treat royally,' < regal, royal (cf. OF. regaler, regaller, take by royal authority) (see regall); (b) in another view, lit. 'rejoice oneself,'<re- + galer, rejoice: see gala \({ }^{1}\); (e) the Sp. is identified hy Diez with regalar, melt <L. regelare, melt, thaw, warm, lit. 'unfreeze, re-, back, + gelare, freeze: see cangeal, and cf. regelation; (d) cf. OF. regaler, regaller, divide or share equally, distribute, equalize, \(<\) re- + egal, equal: see egal, equal.] I. trans. To entertain sumptuously or delightfully; feast or divert with that which is highly pleasing; gratify, as the senses: as, to regale the taste, the eye, or the ear.
Ths Portugueae general then Invited the monka on board his vessel, where he regated them, and gave to each presents that were moat suitsble to their austere life.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 144.
Every old burgher had a budget of miraculous atories to tell shout the explolts of Hsrdkoppig Plet, wherewith he regaled his children of a long winter ulght.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 361.
Heliogabalua and Galerins are reported, when dinlng, to have regated themselves with the sight of criminsla torn
by wild beasts.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 298.
II. intrans. To feast; lave pleasure or diversion.

See the rich churl, amid the aoclal sona
of wine and wit, regaling!

\section*{henstone, Economy, i. 14}

On twigs of hawthorn he regal'd, On plppins' russet peel.

Cowoper, Epitaph on a Hare. The little girl . was met by Mrs. Norris, who thus egaled in the credit of being ioremost to welcome her.
Jone Austen, Misnsfid Park, ii. regale \({ }^{1}\) (rē-gāl'), n. [< F. régal, also régale, a banquet, amusement, pleasure-party (=Sp. Pg.
It. regalo, a present, gift: see regalia 2 , regalio) réqaler, regale, entertain : see regale 1, v.] A choice repast; a regalement, entertainment, or treat; a carouse.
The damned
would take it for a great regale to have s dunghill ior their bed, inatead of the burning coala Onr Our new acquaintance asked na if ever we had drank egg-filp? To which we answering in the negative, he aa-
sured us of a regale, and ordered s quart to be prepared. ured us of a regale, and ordered a quart to be prepared.
Smollett, Roderick Random, xiv. Smollett, Roderick F
your profuge regales
That ys may garnish your proiuse regales
With summer fruits brought forth by wintry auna.
With summer fruits brought forth by wintry auna.
Cowper, Task, Bii. 551. regale \({ }^{2}\) (rë-gā'lē), n.; pl. regalia (-liä). \([=\mathrm{OF}\). regale, \(\mathrm{F} \cdot\) végale \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). regale \(=\mathrm{It}\). regalia, a royal privilege, prerogative, < \(\overline{\mathbf{M}}\). regale, royal power or prerogative, regalia, pl. (also as fem. sing.), royal powers, royal prerogatives, the ensigns of royalty, etc., neut. of L. regalis, regal, royal: see regal1.] 1. A privilege, prerogative, or right of property pertaining to the sovereign of a state by virtue of his office. The regalia are uauslly reckoned to be six-asmely, the power of judicature; of life and death; of war and peace; of mas-
terless goods, as estrays, etc. ; of assessments; and of mintterless goods, as estrays, etc.; of asaessments; and of mint-
ing of money.
The prerogative is sometimea called jurs regalia or reand power, or minora, the revenue of the crown 2. In eceles. hist., the power of the sovereign in ecclesiastical affairs. In monarchical countrles where the papal authority la recognized by the stats, ths regals ia usually deflned by a concordat with the papal
see; in other monarchical countries it takes the form of see; in other monarchical countries it takes the form of
the royal aupremacy (aee supremacy). In medieval timea the roysl aupremacy (aee supremacy). In medieval timea espectaly the regale involved the right of enjoyment of all ecclesiastical benefices or positions sbove the ordinary parochial cures during the vacsucy of s see. These rights were exercised by the Norman and Plantagenet kings of England and by the French kings from the eleventh century onward with constantly widening spplication and Increased insistence till the time of Louis XIV. Opposed
to pontificale. Sec invertiture.

\section*{5043}

Those privileges and libertles of the Church which were not derogatory to the regale and the kingdom.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., I. 3. pl. Eusigns of royalty; the apparatus of a coronation, as the crown, scepter, etc. The regalis of England consist of the crown, the scepter with the cross, the verge or rod with the dove, the so-called stafi of
Edward the Conlessor, several swords, the smpulla for the sacred oill, the spurs of chivalry, and seversl other pieces. These are preserved in the jewel-room in the Tower of London. The regaia or scotand consist of the crown, other regal decorations, sre exhlbited lo the crown-room In the castle of Edinburgh
4. \(p l\). The insignia.
4. \(p l\). The insignia, decorations, or "jewels" of an order, as of the Frcemasons.-Regalia of the church, in England, the privlleges which have been
conceded to the church by kings; sometimes, the patrimeny of the church.
Regalecidæ (reg-a-les'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Regaleeus + -idæ.] A family of tæniosomous fishes, typified by the genus Regaleeus. They have the body much compressed and elongated or ribbonlike, the head oblong and with the opercular apparatus produced hackward, severs1 of the anterior dorsal rays gle, oar-like raya in the position of the ventral fica. The species are pelaglc and rarely seen. Some attain a length of more than 20 feet.
Regalecus (re-gal'e-kus), \(n\). [NL. (Brünnich), lit. 'king of the herrings,' < L. rex (reg-), king, + NL. alec, herring: see alee. 1 A genus of ribbon-fishes, typical of the family Regaleeidx.


King of the Herrings, or Oar-fish (Regalecus glesne).
The northern \(R\). glesne is popularly known as the king of the herrings. Also called Gymnetrus. regalement (rề-gāl'meent), n. [ \(=\) F. régalement =Sp. regalamiento; as regale \({ }^{1}+\)-ment. \(]\) The Musea atill require
IJumld regalement, nor will aught avail
Imploring Phoebus with unmoisten'd lips.
J. Philips, Cider, it.
regaler (rẹ̀-gā'lèr), \(n\). One who or that which regales. Imp. Diet.
regalia \({ }^{1}, n\). Plural of regale \({ }^{2}\).
regalia \({ }^{2}+\) n. [Confused in E. with regalial ; < \(\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\). It. regalo, \(\langle\mathrm{F}\). régale, a banquet: see regale \({ }^{1}\).] Same as regale \({ }^{1}\).
The Town shall havs its regalia; the Coffee-houre gapers, I'm resolv'd, shan't want their Diveraion.
resolv'd, shan't want their Diveraion. (Davies.)
D'Urfey, Two Queena of Brentiord, \(i\). (Dilis.
regalia \({ }^{3}\) (rệ-gā'liä), n. [< Cuban Sp. regalía, a fine grade of cigar (regalía imperial, imperial regalia, media regalía, medium regalia), lit. 'royal privilege': see regale \({ }^{2}\).] A superiorkind of cigar. See the quotation.
The higheat clasa of Cuban-made cigars [are] called "vegueras." . Next coms the regaliax, gimilarly made or the best vuelta Absjo tobacio; sid it is only the lower qualities, "ordinary regalias," which are commonly
found in commerce, the finer . . being exceedingly high. priced.
[< F. régalien, apper-
regalian (rẹ-gāliạn), a. [< F. régalien, appertaiuing to royalty, < régal, regal: see regal¹, regale \(e^{2}\).] Pertaining to a king or suzerain; regal; sovereign; belonging to the regalia.
Chester was first called a couaty palatine under Henry 1I., but it previonsly possessed all regalian rights of ju-
risdiction.
Hallam, Middle Ages.
He had a right to the regalian righta of colning.
regaliot, \(n\). Same as regale \({ }^{1}\).
Do you think . that the fatal end of their journey deprave their palate irom tasting these regolios?

Cotton, tr. of Jontaigne's Essaya, xvi. (Daviez.)
Foola, which each man meeta in his dish each day
Are yet the great regalios of a play.
Dryden, Sir Martin Mar-All, Prol., 1. 3.
regalism (rë'gal-izm), n. [< regalı + -ism.]
The control or interference of the sovereign in ecclesiastical matters.
Nevertheless in them [the Catholic kingdoms of Europe] regalisin, which is royal supremacy pushed to the very
verge of schism, has always prevailed. Card. Manning.
regality (rê̄-gal'i-ti), \(n\). [Early mod. E. regalite, \(\langle\mathrm{OF}\). regalite \(=\mathrm{It}\). regalita,,\(<\mathrm{ML}\). regali-

\section*{regard}
\(t a(t-) s\), kingly office or character, royalty, \(\langle\mathrm{L}\). regalis, kingly, regal: see regalı. Cf. regalty, realty \({ }^{2}\), rayalty, doublets of regality.] 1. Royalty; sovereignty; kingship.
The noblea and commons were wel pleased that Kyng reslgne hla croune and departe from his regatite resigne hia crounc and departe from his regaize. IV., Int.
II Hen.
Is it possible that one so grave and judicious should ateth into civil regality, when ons is allowed to do that which hath been at any time the deed of more?

He came partly in by the in all pointa of regality. \(\quad\) Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII. 2. In Scotland, a territorial jurisdiction formerly conferred by the king. The lands over which this jurlsdiction extended were sald to be given in libe ram regatitatem, and the persona receiving the right wer termed lords of regality, aud exercised the highest prerog. atives of the crown.
There be civill Courts also in everie regalutie, holden by their Ralliffes, to whom the kings have gratiously grant3 t. pl. Things pertaining to sovereignty; insignia of kingship; regalia.
For what purpose was it ordayned that christen kynges . . shulde in an open and stately place hefore all their sublectes receyue their crowne and ather Regalities
Such which Ood prlate regalities.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), 1. 201 . Burgh of regality. See burgh.
regaily (ré'gal-i), adv. In a regal or royal manregalot (rệ-gā'lō), \(u\). [< It. Sp. Pg. regala: see regale \({ }^{1}\).] Same as regale \({ }^{1}\).
I thank you for the last regalo yeu gave me at your Museum, and for the good Company. Houcell, Letters, I. vi. 20. land I congratnlate you on your regalo from the Northumber-
Walpole, To \(\mathbf{M i s n n}\), July \(\&, 1758\). regalst ( \(\mathrm{re}^{\prime} \mathrm{gala} \mathrm{z}\) ), \(n . p l\). Same as regalia \({ }^{1}\). See regale \({ }^{2}, 3\)
regalty \(\dagger\) (rē'gal-ti), \(n\). [ \(<\) ME. regalty, < OF *regalte, regalite, royalty: see regality, realty \({ }^{2}\).] Same as regality.

For all Thebea with the regalty
Lydgate, Story of Thebes, il.
Thia was dangerous to the peace of the kingdom, and entrenched too much upon the regalty. (ed. 1835), 11. 99. regalyt, n. [< ME. regalie, regalye, < OF. regalie, f., < ML. regalia, royalty, royal prerogative, prop. neut. pl. of L. regalis, royal: see regal1, regale \({ }^{2}\).] 1. Royalty; sovereignty; prerogative.

Hit stondeth thus, that youre contraire, crueltee,
Anyed is agenst your regalye Under colour of womanly besute. Chaucer, Plty, 1.65. To the entente to make John, sone of the same Duke, King or thatie therof.
heigh regar
Paston Letters, 1.100.
2. pl. Same as regalial. See regale \({ }^{2}, 3\).

The regalies of Scotland, that is to meane the crowne, with the aepter and cloth of estate.

Fabyan, Chron. (ed. 1559), I1. 140.
regar, \(n\). See regur.
regard (xệ-gärd'), v. [Formerly also reguard (like guard); 〈OF. regarder, reguarder, rewarder, F. regarder ( \(=\) Pr. regardar, reguardar \(=\) Pg. regardar \(=\mathrm{It}\). riguardare, ML. regardare), look at, observe, regard, \(<\) re- + garder, keep, heed, mark: see guard. Cf. reward.] I. trans. 1. To look upon; observe; notice with some particularity; pay attention to.

Il much you aote him,
You shall offend him;
Shak., Macbeth, lit. 4. 58.
HIm Sir Bedivere
Tennyzon, Passing or Arthur.
The horse aeea the spectacle; it is only you who regard
nd admire it.
H. James, Subs. snd Shad., p. 295 . 2t. To look toward; have an aspect or prospect toward.
Calats is an extraordinary well fortiffed place, in the old Castle and new Citadell, reguarding the sea.

Evelym, Dlary, Nov. 11, 1643.
3. To attend to with respect; observe a certain respect toward; respect; reverence; honor; esteem.
He that regardeth the day regardeth it unto the Lord.
Rom. xiv. 6.

\section*{This aspect of mine . .}

The best-regarded virgins of our cilme
IIave loved.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 1. 10.
4. To consider of importance, value, moment, feelings of others; not to regard pain.

\section*{regard}

His bookes of Inshandrle are moch to be regarded． Ascham，The Scholemaster，p． 152
Facts from various places and times prove that in mili． tant conmunitles the clains to life，liberty，and property
are little regarded．
II．Spencer，Prin．of Sociol．，
560 ． 5．To have or to show certain feelings to－ ward；show a certain disposition toward； treat；use．
His associater aeem to have regarded him with kindness． 6．To view；look on；consider：usually fol－ lowed by as．
They are not only regarded as authora，but as partisana． A face perfectly quiescent we regard as aignifying ab－ aence of feellng．II．Spencer，Prin．of Paychol．， 8497. I regard the Judicial faculty＂fudgment，＂．as that resulta．Stubbs，Medieval and Modern Hist．，p． 94. 7．To have relation or respect to；concern：as， this argument does not regard the question．
This fable seems to regard natural philosophy．
Bacon，Physical Fablea，xi．，Expl． The deed is done，
And what may follow now regards not me．
Shelley，The Cenci，
\(8 \dagger\) ．To show attention to；care for；guard． But ere we go，regard this dying prince，
The valiant Duke of Bedford．Come，my
We will beatow you in some come，my lord，
We will beatow you in some better place．
Shak．， 1 Hen．Vi．，iii． 2.86. As regards，with regard to；as respecta；as concerns： \({ }^{=}\)Syn．To remark，heed，estimate，value．
II．intrans．To have concern ；care．
The Knight nothing regarded
Constance of Cleveland（Child \({ }^{\text {To } \mathrm{s} \text { Ballads，IV．229）．}}\) regard（rệ－gärd＇），\(n\) ．［Formerly also reguard （like guard）；＜ME．regard，＜OF．regard，regort， reguard， F. regard \(=\mathrm{Pr}\) ．regart，reguart \(=\mathrm{OS} \mathrm{S}\) ． requardo \(=\) Pg．regardo \(=\mathrm{It}\). riguardo（ML．re－ gardum），regard，respect；from the verb：see regard，v．］1．Look or gaze；aspect．
I extend my hand to him thus，quenching my familiar smile with an austere reyard of control．

Shak．，T．N．，ii．5． 731.
You are now withis regard of the presence．
B．Jonson，Cynthia＇a Revels，ii． 1. 2．Attention，as to a matter of importance or interest；beed；consideration．

Beleue me（Lord），a souldiour cannot have
Too great regarde whereon his knife ahould cat．
Grecoiyne，Steele Glas（ed．Arber），p． 65. Things without all remedy
Should be without regard；what＇a done is done． We have aufticient proof that hero－worship is atrongest
where there is least rejard for human freedom． \(H\)
3．That feeling or view of the mind which springs especially from estimable qualities in the object；esteem；affection；respect；rever－ ence：as，to have a great regard for a person．

Will ye do aught for regard o＇me？
damie Telfer（Cl Ball To him they had regard，because that of long time he
had bewitched them with sorceriea． I have heard enough to convince me that he is unwort thy y egan．Sheriaan，schoor tor scande 4．Repute，good or bad，but especially good； note；account．
Mac Tirrelaghe was a man of meanest regarde amongeat
them．
I am a bard of no regard，
Wi＇gentle folka and a \({ }^{\text {a }}\) th
Wi＇gentle foiks and a＇that．
Burns，Jolly Beggars．
5．Relation；respect；reference；view：often in the phrases in regard to，with regard to．
Thus conscience does make cowards of us all；
And enterprisea of great pltch［folios have \(p \mathrm{z}, \mathrm{h}]\) and mo－
ment With this
With this regard their currenta turn awry．
Shak．，Hamlet，11．1． 87.
To ．．persuade them to pursue and persevere in vir－ tue with regard to themselvea，in juatice and goodnesa 2oith regard to their neighbours，and piety toward God．
6．Natter；point；particular；consideration； condition；respect．

\section*{Love＇s not love}

When it is mingled with regards that stand
Aloof from the entire point．Shak．，Leart，i．1． 242. I never beheld so delicate a creature［a horse］，an in Evelyn，Diary，Nov．17，I684．
Nature－In the first sentiment of kindness antici－ pates already a benevolence which shall lose all particular
ergergon，Love．
ema ita general light．
7 f．Prospect；object of sight；view．
Throw out our eyes for brave Othello，
Even tiil we nake the main and the aerial bue

8．In old English forest law：（a）Official view or inspection．（b）The area within tlie jurisdic－ tion of the regarders．－9．pl．Respects ；good wishes；compliments：as，give my best regards to the family．［Colloq．］－At regard oft，in com－
parizon with． parizon with．

Thanne shewede he hym the litel erthe that here is，
At regard of the hevenes quantite．
Chaucer，Parilament of Fowi\＆，1． 57.
Court of regard（or survey）of dogs，an old forest court in England which was heid every third year for the law－
ing or expeditation of mastiffs．－Fleld of regard，a aur－ face concelved as plane or apherical，fired with regard to the head，in which ee all Also called feld of with the In regardt．（a）Io view（of the lsct that）：usually with ellipsis of that following．
in England ．．．hath been．．．an overmatch［ot France］， in regard the middle people of England make good soldiere， which the peasants of France do not．

Bacan，True Greatness of Kingdoma and Eatates． 1 fear it［my laat letter］miacarried，in regard you make （b）Comparatively；relatively．Compare in respect． How wonderfully dyd a fewe Romayns，in regarde，de－ Sér T Elyot Image of
Sir
In regard of．（a）Io view of ；on account of．
Change was thought necessary in regard of the great hurt which the church did receive by a number of things then is ase．
in reg

In regard of his hurt，Smith waa glad to be so rid of him． Capt．John Smith，True Travela，I． 5 ． （b）In regard to；in respect to．［Objectionable．］ In regard of its security，it［the chest of drawers］had a great advantage ovar the bandboxea．

Dickens，Martin Chuzzlewit，xlix．
In this（that）regard，in this（that）respect．（Objection－ oft，with regard to；considering．

\section*{How in affety beat we msy}

Compoas our present evils，weith regard Of what we are，and where．Miton，P．L．，iL． 281. \(=\) Syn．2．Notice，observance（of），care，coacern．－3．Exti－ regardable（rề－gär dạ－bl），a．［〈 OF．（and F．） regardable；as regard + －able．］Capable of being regarded；observable；worthy of notice； noticeable．
Herelo fa not only regardable a mere history，but a
mystery alao．\(T\) ．Adame，Works，I．I． regardant（rẹ－gär＇dagnt），a．［Formerly also re－ quardant；＜OF．regardant，ppr．of regarder， look at，regard：see regard，v．］1．Regarding； looking to；looking behinid or backward；watch－ ing．
You might have known that by my looka and language， Had you bees regardant or observant．

B．Jonson，New Ian，iv． 3.
With look ea regardiant［read requardant］did the Thracian
gaze．Marsion and Barksted，Insatiate Countesa，il． 2．In lucr．，looking backward：applied to any animal whose face is turned toward its tail．－3．Looking at one another；turned so as to face one another．
Two regardant portrsits of a lady and gentleman（in a marble rellen）．

Soulages Catalogue，No． 440.


Passant regardant．See passant．－
Rampant regardant．See rampant．
Lion Passant head turned backward and downward：

Regardant．
elybt，with eapecially said of －Villein regardant，regardant villein in feudal law，a villein or retainer annexed to the land or manor， charged with the dolog of all base services within the
regarder（rệ－galr＇dèr），n．1．One who or that which regards．
Modern science is of itaell ．．a alight regarder of time
and space． 2．In Eng law an officer whese business it was to view the forest，inspect the officers，and inquire concerning all offenses and defaults．
A Forest ．．．hath also her peculiar Offlcers，as Forest－ ers，Verdeters，Regarderd，Agisters，\＆c．
［
Haviful（rệ－gärd＇fül），a．［＜regard＋full．］
Having or paying regard．Especially－（a）Fall of regard or respect ；reapectful．
To aae all thinge and persona apon whom his name is arate manoer of usage，different from common，and far from contempt and acorn．Jer．Taylor，Holy Dying，iv． 8 ． （b）Taking notice；heedful ；obaerving with care；atten－ tive．

Slie，looking lacke，espies that griesiy wight
Spenser，F．Q．，IV．vii． 22
Let a man be very tender and regardful of every pious
motion made by the Spirit of God to his heart．South．
\(=\) Syn．（b）Observant，mindful，watchful，carefnl．
regardfully（rệ－gärd＇fül－i），adı．In a regardfu］
regarding（rề－gär＇ding），prep．［Ppr．of regard， v．］Respecting；concerning；in refcrence to： as，to be at a loss regarding one＇s position． ＂Regarding personalities，＂he added，＂I have not the
same clear ahowing．＂George Eliot，Felix Holt，xxiv．
regardless（rē－gärd＇les），a．［＜regard＋－less．］ 1．Not having regard or beed；not looking or attending；heedless；negligent；indifferent； careless．

Sy eyea
Set here unmov＇d，regardess of the world，
Beau．and F？，King and No King，i． 1.
Bliodeth the beauty everywhere revealed，
Treading the May．flowers with regardless，
Whitier，Anoet．
Ang the Hilla，Prel．
2．Not regarded；slighted．［Rare．］
Yea，Traitor；Zara，1ost，abandon＇d Zara，
Congreve，Mourning Bride，II．ө．
\(=8 y n .1\) ．Unmind ful，inattentive，unobservant，neglect－
ful，unconcerned．
regardlessly（rē－gärd＇les－li），\(a d v\) ．In a regard－ less manner；heedlessly；carelessly；negli－ gently．
regardlessness（rẹ－gärd＇les－nes），\(n\) ．Hecdless－ ness；inattention；negligence．
regard－ring（rê－gärd＇ring），\(n\) ．A ring set with stones the initial letters of whose names make up the word regard，as ruby，emerald，garnet， amethyst，ruby，and diamond．
egather（rē－gaqn＇ér），v．t．［＜re－＋gather．］ To gather or collect again．
When he had renewed his provisions and regathered
Hakluyt＇s Vonages，III 840 regatta（rē．－gat＇ï）），r．［＝F．régate，〈 It．regatta， rigatta，regata，a boat－race，yacht－race，a row－ ing－match，a particular use（orig．Venetian）of OIt．regatta，rigatta，a strife or contention for the mastery，＜OIt．regattare，rigattare，sell by retail，haggle as a huckster，wrangle，contend， cope or fight for the mastery（cf．Sp．regatear， retail provisions，baggle，rival in sailing；re－ gateo，a haggling，a regatta），prob．a dial．form of recatare，＊reeattare，buy and sell again by retail，retail，regrate，forestall（cf．Sp．recatear， retail；recatar，take care，be cautious）（ re－， again，＋cattare，get，acquire，purchase（cf．Sp． catear，taste，try，view），＜L．eaptare，catch， capture，procure：see eatch I ，and cf．acate． Cf．regrate \(\mathrm{I}_{\text {．}}\) ］Originally，a gondola－race in Venice；now，any regularly appointed boat－ race in which two or more row－boats，yachts， or other boats contend for prizes．
A regatla of wherriea raced past us．
Hazthorne，Our Old Home．
They penetrated to Cowes for the race bsils snd regatta
Thackeray，Vanity Fair，yxxix regelate（rē＇jē－lāt），\(v . i . ;\) pret．and \(p \mathrm{p}\) ．regelated， ppr．regelating．［＜L．regelatus，pp．of regelare （）It．vegalare \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．regelar \(=\mathrm{F}\). vegeler），air， cool off，〈re－，back，＋gelare，congeal：see geall．］ To freeze or become congealed again；specifi－ cally，to freeze together．
Everything yields．The very glaciers are viscous，or regelate into conformity，and the stiffest patriota palter
and compromiae．Emereon，Fortune of the Republic．
regelation（rē－jẹ̄－lā＇shọn），\(u\) ．［＝F．regélation， a freezing over，＜LL．regelatio（ \(n-\) ），a thawing， L．regelare，thaw，warm，＜re－，back，again，also \(=u n-,+\) gelare，freeze \(:\) see regelate．］The phe－ nomenon of congclation and cohesion exempli－ fied by two pieces of melting ice when brought into contact at a temperature above the freez－ ing－point．Not only does this occur in alr，hut also in water．The phenomenon，firat observed by Faraday，is obacure．
Two pleces of ice at \(32^{\circ}\) Fahr．，with moist aurfaces， When placed in contact，freeze together to a rigld masa．
Thia is called regelation．
Faraday．（Vebster．） An attempt ．．．has been made of late years to recon cile the brittleness of ice with its motion in glaciers．It is founded on the obaervation，made by Mr．Faraday in 1850 ，that when two pieces of thawing ice are placed to－ gether they freeze together at the place of contact． press the freezing together of two pieces of thawivg ice observed by Faraday；and the memoir in which the term waa first used was published by Mr．Huxley and Mr．Tyn－ dail in the Philosophical Transactions for 1857.

Tyndall，Forma of Water，p． 164.
regencet（rē’jens），и．［＝OF．regенес，F．ré－ gence \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\). regencia \(=\mathrm{It}\). regqenza，\(\langle\mathrm{Ml}\) ． regentia，rule，＜L．regen \((t-) s\) ，ruling：see re－ gent．］Government；rule．

\section*{Some for the gospel，and nuassacres}

That awore to ay haman reg
Oaths of auprem＇cy and allegiance．
S．Butler，Hudibrss，III．II．a75．

\section*{regency}
regency (rë'jen-si), n.; pl. regencies (-siz). [As regence (
The aceptre of Chriat's regency
Hooker.
2. More specifically, the office, government, or jurisdiction of a regent; deputed or vicarious government. See regent, 2.
The king's liness placed the queen and the duke of York in direct rivalry for the regency.
3. The district under the jurisdiction of a regent or vicegerent.

Reglona they pass'd, the mighty regencies
Of eeraphini.
Milton, P. LL, v. 748.
4. The body of men intrusted with vicarious government: as, a regency constituted during a king's minority, insanity, or absence from the kingdom.

By the written law of the land, tha sovereiga was emor incapacity of the helr a pparent. Prease or the minority
5. The existence of a regent's rule; also, the period during which a regent administers the government.
I can juat recall the decine of the grand era.
cil In hhe ancient habitués, ... contemporaries of Brummeil in hla zenith-boon companlona of George IV. In his regency -
atill haunted the apot.
Buluer, My Novel, x.
To the forced and gloomy blgotry which marked the declining yeara of Louis quatorza aucceeded the terrible reaction of the regency and the followiag relgnk.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essaya, 2d aer., p. 17.
6. The office of a university regent, or master regent. - 7. The municipal administration of certain towns in northern Europe.-Albany regency, in . S. S. hist., a group of politiciana who, by the akil tlona and other machinery of the Democratic party in the State of New York, from about 1820 to about 1850. The most noted membera were Wright, Martin Vaa Buren Marey, aad Dix. - Regency Act, a name given to apecial atatotes regulating regency, as, for inatance, an English atatute of 1840 (3 aod 4 Vict., c. 52 ), which authorized the Prioce Conaort to act aa regent, in caae of the demilse of The Regency, in French hist., the period of the minority 175-23, when regendert (rê-jen der), v. t. [<re-+ gender. Cf regenerate.] To gender again; renew.
Furth apirta fyro freahlyo regendred.
Stanihurst, Eneld, 11. 490. regeneracy (rê-jen'ê-rā-si), \(n\). [<regenera(te) + -cy.] The state of being regenerated.
Thongh Saul were, yet every blasphemoua alnner could not expect to be, called from the depth of ain to regene.
racy aod aalvation. regenerate (rẹ̄-jen'e-rāt), v.t. [< L. regeneratus, pp. of regeneräre ( \(>1 \mathrm{lt}\). regenerare, rigenerare \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\). regenerar \(=\mathrm{F}\). régénérer \()\), generate again, <re-, again, + generare, generate: see generate.] 1. To generate or produce anew; reproduce.
Io a divided worm, he [Biilow] saya, the tail is regeneactly equivaleat to the threa layera of the embryo.
2. In theol., to cause to be born again; cause to become a Christian : give by direct divine influence a new spiritual life to. See regeneration, 2.
No aocoar was a convert inltiated. .' but by an caay figure he became a new man, and both acted and looked upoo himaelf as one regenerated and born a aecond time.
Addison, Def. of Christ. Relig., ix, 2.
regenerate (rê-jen'eo-rät), \(a\). \([=\mathrm{F}\). regénéré \(=\) \(\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\). regenerado \(=\mathrm{It}\). regenerato, rigenerato, <L. regeneratus, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Reproduced; restored; renewed.

Othou, the earthly anthor of my blood,
Whoae youthful apirit, in me regenerate
Doth with a twoford vigour lift me up.
Doth with a twofold vigour lift me up.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 70.
Who brought a race regenerats to the field
And ralaed fair Lualtania'a fallen ahield.
. In theol., begotten or born anew; changed from a natural to a spiritual state.
Seelog now. that thia child Is regenerate, and graftunto Almighty God for these benefita,

Infants.
regenerateness (rễ-jen'e-rät-nes), \(n\). The state of being regenerated. Bailey. regeneration (rē-jen-e-rā'shon), \(n\). [くME. re-
generacioun, くOF. rcjeneration, F. rcgénération \(=\) Sp. regeneracion \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). regeneração \(=\mathrm{It}\). regenerazione, rigencrazione, < LL. rageneratio( \(n-\) ), a being born agaiu, regeneration: see regenerate.] 1. The act of regencrating or producing anew.-2. In theol.: (a) A radical change in the spirit of an individual, accomplished by the di-

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rect action of the Spirit of God. Evangelical the logians agres that there is a neceasity for such a radical they differ widely in their paychological explanations of the change. They are, however, generally agreed that it ffects or or at leaal neceasarily hvolves a change in the affections and deaires of the sonl. Regeneration is also uiteratood, aa by the Roman Catholic church, to be th gift of the germ of a apiritual life conferred regulary tha sacrament of regeneration, or simply regeneration. The word regeneration occura only ones in the New Testamen in ita ordiaary theological meaning; but equlvalent expressiona are found, auch aa "begotten again," "bor
bcording to hia mercy he sered os by the washing of According to hia mercy ha saved ns, by the washing of
egeneration, and renewing of tha Holy Ghoat. Tit. iii. 5 . Baptiom la . . . a aign of Regeneration or New-Birth, ay instrunent, they that receive Baptiam rightly are grafted into the Church.

Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, xxvll.
(b) The renovation of the world to be accomplished at the second coming of the Messiah.
Yo which have foliowed me, in the regeneration, when the Son of Man shall ait in the throne of hla glory, ye ala Iarael upon tweive thrones,
3 (rē-jen- \(\theta\)-ra'shon). In biol., the genesis or origination of new tissue to repair the waste of the body, or to replace worn-out tissue; also, the reproduction of lost or destroyed parts or organs. Regenaratlon of tissue conatantly goea on in all animala in tha ordinary repalr of waata producta of nearly confined to anlmals below vertebrates, in many of which it la an eaay or naual process. - Baptismal regeneration. Sea
3. See reproduction.
egenerative (rẹe-jen'e-rā-tiv), a. [=OF. regeneratif, F . regénératif \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\). regenerativo; as regenerate + -ive.] 1. Producing regeneration; renewing.
She identified him with the atroggling regenerative proceas in ber which bad begun with hia action.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, livv.
In Mahommedanism there la no regenerative power; it Is " of the letter, wbich killeth" - unelaatic, aterile, bar
2. In metal., on the principle of the Siemens regenerator, or so constructed as to utilize that method of economizing fuel, as in the term regenerative gas-furnace. See regenerator.-Regenerative burner. See burner:-Regenerative chamber, In a furnace, a regenerator.-Regenerative furnace. See furnace.
regeneratively (rệ-jen'e-rạ-tiv-li), adv. In a regenerative manner; so as to regenerate.
regenerator (rệ-jen'e-rā-tọr), \(n . \quad[=\mathrm{F}\). régénérateur, \(n . ;\) as regenerate \(+-a r^{1}\).] 1. One who regenerates.
He la not hiz own regenerator, or parent at all, in hls new Ali theae aoclal regenerators panted to be free.

The American, XIV. 23
2. In metal., a chamber filled with a checkerwork of fire-bricks; that part of a regenerative urnace in which the waste heat of the gase escaping from the hearth is, by reversal of the draft at suitable intervals, alternately stored up and given out to the gas and air entering the furnace. The idea of employing what la now gen erally called the "regenerative syatem" of heating was first conceived by Robert Strling, in 1816, but his arrange ment for carrylng it out waa not a practical ona. The preacentication of the principle constituting a hiohly \(1 m\) portant improvement in the conoumption of fuel are due to tha brothers Siemena. The regenerative aystem has already been extensively applied in various metallurglea and manufacturing processes, and la likely to recelve atil further development. According to the Siemena regenerative method, there must be at least one pair of regeneratlve chambers, in order that the heat may be in process of being atored up in one while being atilized in the other. Io tha siemena regenerative reheating- or mill-iurnace ons larger and ona amaller chamber through one of which the alr paseea, and through the other the gas on lta way to the furnace. The so-called "Ponsard recuperator" is a form of regenerator in which, by an ingenioua arrangement of solld and hollow fire-bricka, the current la made continuoua in one direction, Inatead of requiring reveraal as.dn the Siemena regenerative furnace. This form of furnace haa been empla
egenerator-furnace (rê-jen' \(\theta\)-rā-tọr-fèr"nặs) \(n\). Any form of furnace with which a regenerator is connected.
regeneratory (rē̃-jen'e-rã -tọ-ri), a. [< regenerate + -ory.] Regenerative; having the power to renew; tending to reproduce or renovate egenesis (rê-jen'e-sis), \(n_{0}\) [< re- + genesis \(]\) The state of being renewed or reproduced.
There tended to be thereafter a continual regenesis of
dissentling aects. II. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mu., XX IIII. 368 . regent (rē'jent), a. and \(n\). [< OF. vegent, F. régent \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). Pg. regentc \(=\) It. reqgente, ruling, as noun a regeut, vicegerent, \(\langle\mathrm{L}\). regen \((t-) s\), ruling; as a noun, a rulcr, governor, prince; ppr. of
regent-ariole
regore, pp. rectus, direct, rule, correct, lit. 'mako straight,' 'stretch,' \(=\) Gr. ó \(\rho \varepsilon \gamma \varepsilon v\), stretch, \(=\) Skt, \(\sqrt{ }\) raj, stretchout, \(=\) Goth uf-raljan, stretch out, \(\sqrt{V}\) etc. \(\left(\right.\) see rack \(\left.{ }^{1}\right) ;\) cf. Skt. \(\sqrt{\text { ra }}\) raj, direct, rule, \(v \bar{a}-\)
 roots in Skt. may be orig. identical, as they have become in L. From the L. regere are also ult. ragimen, regiment, régime, region, rector, rectum, rectangle, rectilineal, ete., correct, direct, erect, etc., dress, address, redress, etc. Related E. words of Teut. origin are right, rack \({ }^{1}\), etc.] I. a. 1. Ruling; governing.

To follow nature'a too affected fashion,
Or travel in the regent walk of passion. Quarles, Embleraa, ii. 4.
He together calla,
Or aeveral, one by one, the regent powers,
Under him regent.
Mition, P. LL, v. 697. Some other active rejent priacipie that residea lu the
Sody.
Sir \(M\). Hale.
2. Exercising vicarious authority: as, a prince regent.-3. Taking part in the government of a university.-Queen regent. See queen.
university.-Queen regent. See queen.
II. n. 1. A ruler; a governor: in a general sense

Uriel, . . regent of the aun, and held
The aharpeat-aighted spirit of all in Heaven. Milton, P. L., iii. 690.
The moon (aweet regent of the aky)
Siver'd the walla of Cumaor Hall.
Mickle, Cumnor Hall.
2. One who is invested with vicarious authority; one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the king. In most heredltary governmenta thla office is regarded aa belongling to tha neareat relative of the sovereign capable of under-
taking lt; but this rule is subject to many modifleationa.

I aay, my aovereign, York is meateat man
to be your regent io the land of France., i. 3. 164.
3. In the old universities, a master or doctor who takes part in the regular duties of instruction or government. At Cambridge all resident mastera of arta of leaa than four yeara' atanding, and all doctor of lesa than two, are regents. At oxiord the period of regency la ahorter. At both nolveraltlea thoze of a more advanced called non-regents. At Cambridge the regenta compose the upper honae and tha non-regenta the lower house of the genate, or governing body. At Oxford the regenta composa the congregatlon, which confers degreea and doea the ordinary buainess of ths univeraity. The regenta and non-regenta collectively compose the convocation, which la the governing body in the last resort.
Only regents-that 18 , mastera actually engaged 10 teaching - had any right to be present or to vote In con-
gregations [at Bologna].
Encyc. Brit., XX XIII. 835. 4. In the State of New York, a member of the corporate body known as the University of the State of New York. The univeralty is officlally de scribed aa consiating "of all incorporated inatitutiona of academic and higher education, with the Stata Library, State Muscum, and auch other Jibrarica, muaeumas, or other institutiona for higher education in the atate as may be admitted by the regenta. . . . The regenia have power to incorporate, and to alter or repeai the chartera of collegea, academles, libraries, muscuma, or other educational inatitutiona belonging to the University; to distribute to them all funda granted by the atate for their nse; to inapect their worknga and require anaual reporta nu-
der oath of their preslding offeera; to eatablish examinationa aa to attarnmenta in learning, and confer on auccess ful candidatea auitabla certificatea, diplomas, and degreea, and to confer honorary degreea."-House of regents. Se housel. - Necessary regent, one who is obliged to aerv aa regent: opposed to a regent ad placitum, who haa served the neceaaary term and la at liberty to retiro.
regent-bird (rē jent-bèrd), n. An Australian bird of the genus Sericulus, S. chrysocephalus or melinus, the plumage of which is velvety black and golden-yellow in the male: so called


\section*{Regent-bird (Sericulus chrysecepfitatus).}
during the regency of the Prince of Wales, afterward George IV., in compliment to him. It is related to the bower-birds, but has been variously classified. See Sericulus. Also re gent-oriole.
regentess (rē'jen-tes), n. [< regent + -ess.] A female regent; a protectress of a kingdom. regent-oriole (rḗjent-ō/ri-ōl), \%. Same as re-gent-bird.

\section*{regentship}

5046
region
regentship（rē＇jeut－ship），\(n .[<\) regent + －ship．］The office or dignity of a regent，es－ a king；regency．

If York have ill demean＇d himself in France，
Then let him be densy＇d the regentship．
Shok．， 2 Hea．VI．，1．3． 107.
regerminate（rē－jèr＇mi－nāt），v．i．［＜L．re－ germinatus，pp．of regerminare，sprout again， ¿re－，again，\(\ddagger\) germinare，sprout，germinate： see germinate．］To germinate again．
regermination（rē－jér－mi－nā＇shon），n．［＜L． regerminatio（n－），＜regesminare，pp．regermina－ tus，sprout again：see regerminate．］A sprout－ ing or germination anew
The Jews commonly express resurrection by regermina tion，or growing up again like s plant． gerere，throw or cast back．regestus，pp．of re－ chronicle，＜re－，back，+ gercre，carry：see gest \({ }^{2}\) ．］Te throw back；retert．
Who can say， \(1 t\) ia other than righteous，that thou shouldest regest one dsy npon us，Depart from me，ye
wleked？ regestt（rē－jest＇），n．［ \(\langle\mathrm{F}\) ．（obs．）regeste，pl．re－ gestes（ \(=\) Pg．registo，resisto），a register，＜L．re－ gestum（pl．regesta），neut．of regestus，pp．of re－ gerere，record：see regest，v．Cf，register \({ }^{1}\) ．］A register．

Old Jegenda and Cathedrall regests． reget（rē－get＇），v．t．［＜re－＋get \({ }^{2}\) ．］1．Toget or obtain again．

And then deslre ln Gascolgn to reget
The glory losi．
Daniel，Civil Wars，vi． 71.
2t．To generate or bear again．
Tovy，although the mother of va all，
Regetts［read regests ？］thee in her wombe．
Davies，Scourge of Folly，p．52．（Davies．） reghtet，adv．A Middle English form of right． regiam majestatem（ \(1 \cdot{ }^{\prime}\)＇ji－am maj－es－tá＇tem）． ［So called from these words at the beginning of the collection；L．：regiam，acc．fem．of re－ gius，pertaining to a king，reyal（＜rex（reg－）， king）；majcstatem，acc．of majestas，majes－ ty：sec majesty．］A collection of early laws， David I．，king of Scotland．It resembles ao closely the Tractatus de Legibus，supposed to have been written by Glanvil in the reign of Henry 11．，that no doubt one was copied from the other．
regiant（rē＇ji－ąn），\(n_{0}\)［＜L．regius，of a king（see regious），+ －in．］1．An adherent or upholder of regalism．
This is alleged and urged by our regians to prove the king＇s paramount power in ecclesiasticis．
2．A royalist．
Arthur Wilson ．．favours all Republicans，snd never speaks well of regians（it is his own distinctions）if he can possilly avoid \({ }_{B}^{\text {lt．}}\)

Bp．Hacket，Abp．Williams，i．39．（Davies．） regiblet（rej＇i－bl），a．［＝It．reggibile \(=\) Sp．re－ gible，＜LL．regibilis，that may be ruled，gov－ ervable，tractable，＜L．regere，rule：see regent．］ Governable．
regicidal（rej＇i－sī－dal），a．［＜regicide \({ }^{2}+\)－al．］ Consisting in，relating to，or having the nature of regicide；tending to regicide．
regicide \({ }^{1}\)（rej＇i－sìd），n．［＝F．régicide \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．
Pg．It．regieida，＜L．rex（reg－），a king，+ －cida， cxdere，kill．］A king－killer；one who puts a king to death；specifically，in Eng．hist．，a member of the high court of justice constituted by Parliament for the trial of Charles I．，by which he was found guilty of treason and sen－ tenced to death in 1649.
The regicides who atat on the life of our late King were bronght to tryal in the Old Bailey．Evelyn，Diary，Oct．11， 1660 ． regicide \({ }^{2}\)（rej’i－sid），\(n\) ．\([=\mathrm{F}\) ．régieide \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ． Pg．It．regieidia，the slaying of a king，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\) ．rex （reg－），king，＋－cidiunt，a killing，＜cxdere，kill．］ The killing of a king．

Did Fste，or we，when grest Atrides \(\mathrm{dy}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{d}\) ，
Urge the bold traitor to the Regicide
Urge the bold traitor to the Regicide？ Fent
 （－द．j）．\([=\) Pg，regifugio，＜LL．．regifugium，＇the king＇s flight，＇＜L．rex（reg－），king，＋fuga， llight，＜fugere，flee：see fugitive．］An ancient Roman annual festival，held，according to some ancient writers，in celebration of the flight of Tarquin the Proud．
regild（rē－gild＇），t．t．［＜re－＋gildl．］To gild anew．
régime（rā－zhēm＇），n．［＜F．régime，＜L．regi－ men，direction，government：see regimen．］ 1.

Mode，system，or style of rule or management； government，especially as connected with cer tain social features；administration；rule．
The induatrial refgime is disingnished from the preda－ tory refgime in thls，that mintual dependence becomes great and direct，whilie mutual antagonlam becomes amall
II．Spencer，Prin．of Paychol．， 8525 ．
2．In French Taw，specifically，the system of property rights under the marriage relation， fixed upon by the parties by an ante－nuptial contract．The principal systems are régime de com－ munaute（see community property，under community），re gime de separation de biens，and regime dotal（see dot2）． Anclent regime［F．ancien régime］，a former atyle o syatem of government；an ancient aocial system；qpe In France before the revolution of 1789 ．
regimen（rej＇i－men），n．；pl．regimens，reaimina （rej＇i－menz，rē－jim＇i－nil）．［＝OF．regime，F．ré－ gime \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). regimen \(=\) Pg．regimen，regime \(=\) It. regimine，\(<\) L．regimen，guidance，dircetion，gov－ ernment，rule，〈regere，rule：seo regent．Cf．ré－ gime．］1．Orderly government or system；sys－ tem of order；government；control．
It concerneth the regimen and government of every man over himseif，and not over others．

Bacon，Advancement of Learning，11． 278.
Tlme \(\ldots\) restored the giddy revellers to the reginen of sober thought．
2．Any regulation or remedy which is intended to produce beneficial effects by gradual opera－ tion；specifically，in med．，the regulation of diet，exercise，etc．，with a view to the pres－ ervation or restoration of health，or for the attainment of a determinate result；a course of living according to certain rules：sometimes used as equivalent to hygiene，but most com－ monly used as a synonym for diet 1,2 ．
My Father＂a disorder appeared to be a dropsy，an in－ emplaryly temperate，and of admirable regimen．
Evelym，Diary，Oct．30，1840．
Yet 1 have heard you were ill yourself，and kept your bed ：oot from neceasity． 3．In zoöl．，habit or mode of life with regard to eating；choice of food；dietetics：as，an animal or a vegetable regimen；carnivorous regimen．－4．In gram．：（a）Government；the control which one word exercises over the form of another in connection with it．
The grammsrlsns poslt the absence of regimen as one of the differential featurea of a conjunction．
F．Inall，Faise Phllol．，p． 84.
（b）The word or words so governed．
regiment（rej＇i－ment），n．［＜ME．regiment，rege－ ment，〈 OF．regiment，regement，government， sway，later a regiment of soldiers，\(=\) Pr．regi－ \(m e n t=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．regimiento，government，a regiment， \(=\) Pg．regimento \(=\) It．reggimento．\(\langle 1,1\) ．regimen tum，rule，government，＜L．regere，rule：see re－ gent．Cf．regimen，régime．］1t．Rule；govern－ ment；authority．
That for hens forth \(y^{t}\) he be under the regement and gouernance of the Mayr and Aldermen of the aame cite． Charter of London，lo Arnold＇a Chronicle，p． 43. Regiment of Women the Trumpet against the monstrous The regiment of Debora，who ruled twentle yeares with religion．Lyly，Euphnes snd hia England，p． 455 ． 2†．A district ruled；a kingdom．

That frowsrd Saturn gave unto his sons．
3t．Rule of diet；regimen．
Thls may bring her to eat，to sleep，and reduce what＇s now out of square with her into their former law sud \({ }^{\text {nt．}}\) Fletcher（and another），Two Noble Kinamen，lv． 3.
4．Milit．，a body of soldiers，consisting of one or more battalions of infantry，or of several squadrons of cavalry，commanded by a colonel， or of a certain division of artillery．It Is the largeat permanent assoclation of aoldiers，and the third anbdivizion of an army－corps，several regiments constitut－ ing a brlgade，and geversl brigades s divlaion．These com－
binstions are，how ever，temporary，whlle in the regiment binstions are，how ever，temporary，whlle in the regiment
the same officers serve continuoualy，and in command of the sams officers serve continuously，and in command of
the same hodles of men．The strength of a regiment may vary greatly，as any regiment may comprise any number
valithe vary greatly，as any regiment may comprite any number
of battallons．The organization of he British Royal Artil－ lery is snomalons，the whole body forming ode regiment． In 1880 it comprised nearly 35,000 officera and men，distrib－ nted \(\ln 30\) brigades，each of which is as large as an ordi．
nary regiment．In the United States service the full nary regiment．In the United States service the full strength of cavalry regiments is about 1,200 cach； 0 ar artll－
lery，about 600 ；of infantry， 600 ；but these numbers are snhject to Inevitable variations．Abbreviated regt．

In best appointment all our fertimen
Shar．，K．John，il．1． 296.
Marching regiment．See mareh 2 ．－Royal regiment
of artillery．See artillery．
regiment（rej＇i－ment），v．t．［ \([=\) Sp．regimentar， form into regiments；from the noun．］To form into a regiment or into regiments with proper officers；hence，to organize；bring un－ der a definite system of command，authority， or interdependence．
If women were to be regimented，he would carry an army into the field without beat of drum．
Richardzon，Sir Charles GrandIson，III．314．（Davies．）
regimental（rcj－i－meu＇tal），a．and n．\([=\mathrm{Pg}\) ． regimental；as regiment + －al．］I．\(a\) ．Of or pertaining to a regiment：as，regimental offi－ cers；regimental clothing．
The band led the columb，playing the regimental march．
Regimental adjutant，fund，etc．See the nonns
II．n．pl．（rarely used in the singular）．Mili－ tary clothing：so named from the foruer prac－ tice of discriminating the uniforms of different regiments very decidedly one from another－a fashion nearly abandoned at the present time． If they had been ruled by me，they would have put you into the guards．You would have madiesweet ngure in You s soldier ：－yon＇re a walking block，fit only to dust the company＂\＆regimentals on．

Sheridan，The Rlvals，iil． 1.
In thelr ragged regimentals
Stood the old Continentals，
elding not．MeMaster，Carmen Bellicosum．
regimentation（rej＂ \(\mathrm{i}-\mathrm{men}-\mathrm{ta}{ }^{\prime}\) shon），\(n\) ．［ \(\langle\) regi－ ment，v．，+ －ation．］The act of forming into regiments，or the state of being formed into regiments or classified systems；organization． The process of militant organizatlon 1s a process of regi－ ondarlly affects the whole communtr ondarly affects the whole conmminty．
regimina \(n\) ．Latin plural of regimen．
regiminal（rē－jim＇i－nal），a．［＜L．regimen（regi－ min－），rule，+ －al．］＂Of or pertaining to regi－ men：as，strict regiminal rules．
Regina（reê－jī＇në），n．［NL．（Baird and Girard， 1853），＜L．regina，a queen，fem．of rex（reg－）， a king：see rex．］In herpet．，a genus of water－ snakes or aquatic harmless serpents of the fam－ ily Colnbrida．The type is the striped water－ snake of the United States，\(R\) ．leberis．
Regina purple．See purple．
region（rê＇jon），\(n\) ．［ \(<\) ME．region，regioun，＜ OF．region，F．région \(=\) Pr．regio，reio \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．re－ gion \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．região \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．regione，a region，\(<\mathrm{L}\) ． regio（ \(n\)－），a direction，line，boundary－line，boun－ dary，territory，quarter，province，region，〈 re－ gere，direct，rule：see regent．］1．Any consid－ erable and connected part of a space or surface ； specifically，a tract of land or sea of consider－ able but indefinite extent；a country；a dis－ trict；in a broad seuse，place without special reference to location or extent：as，the equa－ torial regions；the temperate regions；the polar regions；the upper regions of the atmosphere．
Zlt there is，toward the partles meridionales，many Con－
trees and many Regyouns．Mondeville，Travels， p .262 ．
The regions of Artols，
Wallon，and Picardy．Shak．， 1 Hen．VI．，II．1． 9. Gawsin the whlle thro＇all the region round

Tennyson，Lancelot and Elaine．
2．An administrative division of a city or ter－ ritory；specifically，such a division of the city of Kome and of the territory about Rome，of which the number varied at different times；a district，quarter，or ward（modern rione）．Under Servina Tullius there were four regions \(\ln\) the city and twenty－six in the Roman territory．
The series of Roman Macedonla begins with colns of the regions isaned by permission of the senste and bearing Encye．Brit．，XVII． 640.
His［Alberlc＇b］chlef sttenfion was given to the militia，
which was still arranged ln schola snd it ls highly prob－ Which was still arranged ln schola，snd it is highly prob－ able that he was the author of the new divian of the
clty［Rome］into twelve regions．Encye．Brit．，XX． 788 ．
Rome has aeven ecclealastical regrions，each with Its proper deacons，snbdescons，and acolytea．Esch region
has its own day of the week for high ecclesiastical func－ has its own day of the week for high ecclesiastical func－
tions，which are celebrated by each in rotation．

3．Figuratively，the inhabitants of a region or district of country．

Do amiltngly revolt．Shak．，Cor．，Jv．6． 102. 4．In anat．，a place in or a part of the body in any way indicated：as，the abdominal regions． Let it fall rather，though the fork invade
The region of my hearth Shakk，Lear，
The mouth，and the region of the mouth，．．．were about the etrongeet fature in Wordsworth＇s face．．．Were about
De Quincey（Personal Traits of BrIt．Anthors，Wordsworth）．

\section*{region}

5†．Place；rank；statiou；dignity
He is of too high a region；he knows too much． 6t．Specifically，the space from the oarth＇s sur face out to the orbit of the moon：properly ealled the elemental region．

\section*{As hush as death，anon the dreadful thunder I shonld have fatted all the region kites} 7．In zö̈geog a large faunal area imited by different authors．Especialiy realm；one of severai primary divisions of the earth＇s sur face，charscterized by its fauna：as，the Palearetic or the Nearetic region．The term scquired specific application
 ittie modification by Guinther and Wallace，were six in Australian，Nearctic，and Neotropical．（See these words． Baird sdded a seventh，the West Indisn，now considere division of the Neotropical．In 187．sciater，following Huxiey，recognized as primary divisions（1）Arctogra，com－ prising the Palearctic，Ethiopian，Indian，and Nearctic re lions；（2）Dendrogæa，represented by the Neotropical re 4）Ornithogra with a New Zeatend region（b）Acon dary famal area，the primary being called a realm：as，the Antillean，Central American，and Brazillsn regions of the Amertcan Tropicai realm．In this sense it has been used by most American zoölogists．Various other divislons have been proposed，as by A．Murray in 1866，Huxley in
1868, W．T．Blanford in 1869，E．Blyth in 1871．A．Newton o 1875 ，T．Gt1li in 1878，snd＇J．A．Alien in 1878 ．Each of its，is subdivided however defined by different natarai more or less minutely in different systems．Thus for ex mple，the Ethfopian region is divided by Newton into the Libyan，Guinean，Caffrarian，Mozambican，and Madagas－ arian subregions，and the Libyan subregion itself into the Arabian，Egyptisn，Abyssintan，and Gambian provinces． prime divisions based on the iand enther included in the eculiar ones．－Abdominal regions，See abdominal． grarian region，anal region．See the adjectives． Axllary region，a region on the side of the thorax，ex－ er of the mammary to thst of the scapar he lowe ba silar region，the region of the base of the skull．－Blue grass，region．See grass－－Broca＇a region．Same as hat part of the eyeball just back from the cornea whic orresponds to the ciliary musele from the cornea which ular region，the region on the front of the chest imme－ lately over the clavicle．－Clypeal region Sse clypeal． umbar，epigastrie giuteal hypogastric reg a he sdjectives．－Hyomental regogastric region．Se the lower jaw and the hyoid Lone，－Hypochondria egion．（a）of the sbdomen．See abdominal regioms．（b） of the thorax，ssme as inframammary region．－Iliac re－ glon．See abdominal regions．－Indo－Pacific region ee Indo－Pacific．－Infra－axillary region the region on the side of ths chest extending from the exiliary region to the free border of the ribs．Also calied subaxillary re－ gion－Infraclavicular region，See infraclavicular．－ and the sternum．－Inframammary region．See infra－ mammary．－Infrascapular region，the region on the orizontal line through the inferior angle of each scapula Also calied subscapular revion．－Interscapular region he region on the back of the thorax betweent the shoulder bisdes．－Ischiorectal region，the space corresponding o the posterior part of the pelvic outiet．－Lenticulostri－ ate region，the snterior parts of the lenticular and caudste Lenticulothalamic region the posterior part of the enticular nucieus，the optic thaiamus，and the interven－ ing part of the interaal capsuie．－Lumbar region．Se he chest extendiag from the upper border of the third to he upper border of the sixth rib．－Mesogastric region the umbilical and right and left iumbar regions taken to． gether－－Multiply－connected region，in math．，a region drawn which cannot be points on radual changes or paristions without going out of the by lon in question．－Parasternal，pelvic，Polynesian popliteal，precordial，etc．，region．See the sdjectives perior snd inferior．See sternal．－Subaxillary region Same as inffa－axilary region．－Subclavicular region． Same as inframammary region．－Subscapular region same as infrascapular region．－Suprahyoid region，the egion of the Iront of the neek above the hyold bone？the 8 infraclavicular region．－Suprascapular reg sam region on the back above the spine of the scapuia－Su－ prasternal region．Seesuprasternal．\(=\) Syn．1．Quster
regional（rềjon－al），\(a . \quad[<\) F．régional \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\) regional \(=\mathrm{It}\). regionale，\(\langle\mathrm{LL}\) ．regionalis，of or belonging to a region or province，〈L．regio（ \(n-\) ）， a region，province：see region．］1．Of or per－ taining to a particular region or place；sec tional；topieal；local．
The peculiar seasonal and reginal distribution of hur－ 2．Of or pertaining to division into regions，as in anatomy and zoögeography；topographical．
It is curious tiat the Jspanese should have anticipsted
Europe in a kind of rude regionnl sulatomy．
O．Wi．Ilolmes，Med．Lssays，p． 224.

Regional anatomy．Same as topographical anatumy． regionally（rē＇jon－al－i），adv．With refereuce to a region or particular place；topieally；lo－ cally；in zoögeog．，with referenee to faunal re－ gions or areas．

He thought it was the duty of the surgeon to treat tt regionally．
The preservation of rock－ofis in every formation，of every geoiogical age，aliover the word－subject，however， localiy or regionally，to subsequent change or destruction．
Science，VIII．233．
regionarius（rē＂ji－ō－nā＇ri－us），n．；pl．regionarii （－i）：［NL．，（ L．regio（ \(n\)－），a region：see region．］ A title given to various Roman Catholic eccle－ siastics who are assigned to duty in or juris－ diction over certain regions or districts in the city of Rome．
regionary（rḗjon－ā－ri），a．［＜region＋ary．］ 1．Of or pertaining to a region or regions．

Cut to this they attributed their successes，namein，to the tropical and regionary detties，and their entertainiog so numerous a traic of gods and godaesses．

Evelyn，True Reifigion，1． 104.
2．Of or pertaining to a region or administra－ tive district，especially of the city of Rome． Regionary deacon．See deacon．
From the time of Honorius 1I．，Rome had tweive re regionic（rē－ji－on＇ik），a．［＜region＋－ic．］Same as regional．［Rare．］

A regionic association．
Buck＇s Handbook of Med．Sciences，IV． 758. regioust（rē＇ji－us），a．［＝Sp．Pg．It．regio，〈L． regius，kingly，royal，regal，？rex（reg－），a king： see rex．］Pertaining to a king；royal．J．Har－ rington．
register \({ }^{1}\)（rej＇is－tèr），n．［＜ME．regester（ \(=\) D． G．Sw．Dan．register），〈 OF．registre，F．registre， a record，register，\(=\) Pr．registre \(=S\) ．registro \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). registro，registo，resisto \(=\) It．registro，a register，record，＜ML．registrum，also registra， register，a register，an altered form of reges tum，a book in whieh things are reeorded，a register，orig．pl．，L．regesta，things recorded， reeords，neut．pl．of regestus，pp．of regerere， record：gee regest，\(n\) ．and \(v\) ．In the later senses 6－10，from the verb，and in part practi－ cally identical，as＇that which registers，＇with register \({ }^{2}\) ，＇one who registers＇：see register \({ }^{2}\) ．］ 1．An official written aecount or entry，usually in a book regularly kept，as of acts，proeeed－ ings，or names，for preservation or for refer－ ence；a record；a list；a roll；also，the book in which such a record is kept：as，a parish register；a hotel register．

Of soules fynde Inst in this registre．
Chaucer，Knight＇s Tale，1． 1954.
Each time of sorrow is naturally evermore a register of sil such grievous events as have happened either in or
near sbout the same time．Hooker，Eccies．Poitty，v． 72 ． 2．In old Eng．law，a compilation of the forms of writs in use，both original and judicial，which seems to have grown up gradually in the hands of elerks and of copyists，and therefore to vary much in different copies．Harvard Law Re－ vicw，Oet．，1889．－3．In com．，a document is－ sued by the customs authorities as evidence of a ship＇s nationality．See registration of British ships，under registration．－4．The printed list of signatures at the end of early printed books． －5．In music：（a）The compass or range of a voice or an instrument．（b）A particular series of tones，within the compass of a voice or of cer－ tain instruments，which is produeed in the same way and with the same quality：as，the ehest－ register of the voice，or the chalumeau regis－ ter of the elarinet．The vocai registers are distin－ gulshed by quaiity more than by pitch，since the same tons can often be produced in more than ons register． but the exact nature of the process is disputed．The so－ caifed head－register and chest－register finclude tones that call the cavities of the head and chest respectively into decided sympathetic vibration．The different vocal qual－ or the thick，middle，sad thin registers，depending in the or the thick，middle，and thin registers，depending in the
first case upon the pitch of the tones for which they are first case upon the pitch of the tones for which ency aro
hest suited，snd in the second upon the supposed condi－ tion of the vocal cords in producing them，or the quality of the tones produced．

It is true that alto boys cannot be made effective when choir－masters prohibit the use of the chest register．
Harper＇s Mag．，LXX VIIL． 73.
6．In organ－building：（a）Same as stop or stop－ hob．（b）A perforated frame or board for hold－ ing a set of trackers in place．－7．A device for registering automatically the number of revolu－ tious made or the amount of work done by ma－ ehinery，or for recording the pressure of steam． air，or water，or other data，by means of appara－
register
tus deriving motion from the object or objects whose force，velocity，etc．，it is desired to as－ certain．－8．A contrivance for regulating the passage of heat or air，as the draft－regulating plate of a furnace，or the damper－plate of a loco－ notive engine；a perforated plate with valves governing the opening into a duct which ad－ mits warm air into a room for leat，or fresh air for ventilation，or which allows foul air to евеаре．

Look weil to the register；
D．Jonson，Alchemist，i1． 1.
I should like to know if an artist couid ever represent calied a register C．D．Warner，Backlog Studies，p． 13 9．In printing，exact adjustment of position in the presswork of books or papers printed on both sides of the leaf．When pages，columns，and lines are truly square，and back one another prectsely on the ieaf，or when two or more sdjacent colora meet with－
out implingiog，they are said to be in register ；otherwise， out impinging，they are said to be in register；otherwise， 10 ．
10．The inner part of the mold in which types are cast．－11．In bookbinding，a ribbon at－ tached to a full－bound book to serve as a marker of place for the reader．－Anemometro－ graphic register．See anemometer．－Army Register． eign Shipping．See Lloyd＇s．－Meteorological ragister． see meteorological table（a），under meteorological．－Morss register．Same as indicator， 1 （b）．－Out of register．
See def． 9 ．－Parish register， see de．Parish register， a book io whin the irths， eatiss，and marriages that occur in agiven parish are counties or parts of counties，including Middiesex except London，the North，East，and West Ridings of Yorkshire， and Kingston－upon－Huil，in which peculiar isws for regls． ration of mattera affecting land－titles are in force．－ Register ship a ship which once obtatned permission by treaty to trade to the Spanish Weat Indies，and whose Register thermometer．See thermometer．－Seamen＇s Register thermometer．See thermometer．－Seamen of registration of each foreign－golng ship and her regis－ tered tonnage，the length and general nature of her voyage or employment，the names，ages，etc．，of the master and crew，etc．［Eng．］－Ship＇s register，a document sinow． ing the ownership of a vessei and giving a general de－ scription of her．It is used as a permit issued by the United to an Amernment to give protection and identification tically for the vessel what a deed is for a house．－To tically for the vessel whit a deed is for a honse．－To make register，in printing，to arrange on the press positions．\(=\mathrm{Syn}\) ．1．Catalogue，etc．（see list5），chronicie，ar－ chives．
register \({ }^{1}\)（rej＇is－tėr），\(v . \quad[<\mathrm{F}\). registrer \(=\mathrm{Pr}\) ． Sp．Pg．registrar \(=\) It．registrare，\(\left\langle\mathrm{ML}_{\text {．}}\right.\) ．regis trare，register；from the noun：see register \(\left.{ }^{1}, n.\right]\) I．trans．1．To enter in a register；indicate by registering；record in any way．

Here are thy virtues shew＇d，here register＇d，
And here shall live forever．
Fletcher，Double Marriage，v． 2. Many just and holy men，whose names

Tennyson，St．Simeon Stylites． The gray matter of the nervous system is tie part in which sensory impulses are received and registered． \(\begin{gathered}\text { Science，} V \text { ．} 258 .\end{gathered}\) 2．To mark or indicate on a register or seale． －3．In rope－making，to twist，as yarns，into a strand．－Light－registering apparatua．See light1． II．intrans 1
to be enter lo enter one＇s name，or cause entered，in a register，as at a hotel in the registry of qualified voters．－2．In printing，ete．：（a）To correspond exactly in symmetry，as columns or lines of printed mat－ er on opposite sides of a leaf，so that line shall fall upon line and column upon column． （b）To correspond exactly in position，as in color－printing，so that every different color－ impression shall fall exaetly in its proper plaee， forming no double lines，and neither leaving blank spaces nor passing the limits proper to any other color．－3．In organ－playing，same as registrate
register \({ }^{2}\)（rej＇is－tèr），\(n\) ．［An altered form，due to confusion with register 1 ，of registrer，now usually written registrar：see registrar．］ 1. One who registers：same as registrar

> O comfort-killing Night ! Dim register and notary of
of shame ！
And hauing subscribed their names，certaine Registers Specifically－2．In law：（a）An offeer of a United States district court，formerly appointed under the United States bankruptey act，for the purpose of assisting the judge in the perform－ ance of his duties under that act，by attending to matters of detail and routine，or purely ad ministrative in their character．Bumip．（b）In some parts of the United States，an officer who
register
receives and records deeds so as to give public notice thereof.-Lord register, or lord clerk reglster, a Scottish officer of atate who has the custody of the
archivea. Register in bankruptcy. Same as bankRupicy cor of dzeds, in the United statea, a public officer gister of probate or of wills, in aome of the United probate.- Register of the Treasury, an officer of the Treasury Department of the United states government, Who has charge of the accoand-booka of the United states, reglaters all warrants drawn by the secretary or the Treagecurities, and has charge of the registry of vessels
registerable (rej'is-ter-s-bl), \(a_{0}\) [< register -able.] Admitting of registration, or of being registered or recorded. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 26.
registered (rej'is-terd), p.a. Recorded, as in a register or book; enrolled: as, a registered voter (one whose name is duly entered in the official list of persons qualified to vote in an elec-tion).-Registered bond, invention, letter, etc. See the nouna.- Registered company, a compsany entered in registerert (rej'is-tér-er), \(n\). [< registerl, v., + -erI. Cf. registrar.] One who registers; a registrar; a recorder.
The Greekea, the chiefe regiaterers of worthy actes
Golding, tr. of Cæesar, To the Reade
register-grate (rej'is-têr-grāt), \(n\). A grate furnished with an apparstus for regulating the admission of air snd the heat of the fire.
registering (rej'is-tetr-ing), n. [Verbal n. of register, \(v\).] Same as registration.
register-office (rej'is-têr-of"is), n. 1. An office where a register is kept, or where registers or records are kept; a registry; a record-office.2. An agency for the employment of domestic servants. [U. S.]
register-plate (rej'is-ter-plāt), n. In rope-making machines, a concave metallic disk having holes so arranged concentrically as to give the yarns passed through them the proper positions for entering into the general twist.
register-point (rej'is-ter-point), \(n\). The adjustable point or spur attached to a printingpress and used to aid in getting register. See paint1, 2 (c).
registership (rej'is-ter-ship), \(n . \quad\left[\left\langle\right.\right.\) register \({ }^{2}+\) -ship.] The office of a register or registrar.
registrable (rej'is-tra-bl), a. [く registeri + can be registered. Lancet No 3474 , 733 registrar (rej' is-trär), n. [Formerly registrer < ME. registrere, < ML. registrarius, one who keeps a register or record, a registrar, notary, <.registrum, a register, record: sco registeri. Cf. registrary and register \({ }^{2}\). Cf. also OF, registreur, registrateur, <ML. registrator, < registrare, register.] 1. One whose business it is to write or keep a register or record; a keeper of records.
I make Pieres the Plowmau my procuratour and my reve,
And regystrere to receyue. Piers Plovman (B), xlx. 254 . The patent was sealed and delivered, and the peraon admittod sworne before the registrar.
T. Warton, Bathurst, p. 136.
2. An official who acts as secretary to the congregation of a university.-Registrar's license.
registrar-general (rej'is-trểr-jen'e-ral), \(n\). An officer who superintends a system of registration; specifically, in Great Britain, an officer appointed by the crown, under the great seal, to whom is intrusted, subject to such regulations as shall be made by a principal secretary of state, the general superintendence of the system of registration of births, deaths, and marriages.
registrarship (rej'is-trär-ship), n. [< registrar + -ship.] The office of registrar.
registrary (rej’is-trā̆-ri), n.; pl. registraries (-riz). [< ML. registrarins, one who registers: see registrar.] A registrar. The registrar of the University of Cambridge is so called.

Lo, hither commyth a goodly maystres,
Occupacyon, Famya regestary.
. trated trated, ppr. registrating. [< ML. registratus,
pp. of registrare, register: see registerl,\(v\).\(] I. \dagger\) pp. of registrare, register:
trans. 'Io register; enroll.

> Why do ye toil to refistrate your names On icy piliars, which soon melt away?

Drummond, Flowera of Sion.
II. intrans. In organ-playing, to arrange or draw stops for playing; make or set a combination. See registration, 3. Also register.

5048
registratet, \(a\). Registered; recorded.

\section*{Those madrigals we sung amidst our flocks} Are registrate by echoes in the racka.
registration (rej-is-trā'shon), \(n\). [< OF. regis tration, < ML. registratio( \(n-)\), a registering, rogistrare, registor: see registrate and regis\(\left.t e r^{1}, v.\right]\) 1. The act of inserting or recording in a register; the act of recording in general as, the registration of deeds; the registration of births, deaths, and marriages; the registration of voters.
Man's aenses were thus Indefinltely enlarged as his mesns of registration were perfected.
J. Fiske, Idea of God, p. 4s.
2. Specifically, in the laze of conveyancing, s system for the recording of conveyances, mortgages, and otherinstruments affecting the title to real property, in a public office, for the information of all concerned. The general pollcy of registry laws 1 s to make a duly registered listrument notice to sill the world, so that no one can claim sny ad. vantage over the registered owner by dealing with an unregistered owner or claimant In ignorance of the reglstered regiatering; sod in some neglect to reglater sin instrument within the tlme limited marks it with infirmity. The more generally sccepted princlple is to glve effect to each in. atrument in the order of its registration, as sgainst all unregistered instiuments of whlch the purchaser, etc., had no actual notice. Another important element in registry 18 se is a provision that the record or certified copy shall be evidence in all courta equaliy ss the original ; but in
sonas aystems the non production of the sona zystems the non-production of the origina must be 3. In organ-playing, the act, process, art, or result of selecting or combining stops for playing given pieces of music. It includes every effect of light and shade, of quslity or power, that fa needed for a complete rendering, including the choice of manuals, chanical accessories, like couplers, the eweli pedai, etc. In moat recent orkan-masic the registratlon is somewhat carefully indlcated by the composer or editor, but organa are so diverae that every player muat interpret auch marks for blmself. Older muslc lis nanality unmarked, and the regtatration requires special study a well as special
talent.-Decree of registration. See decree.-Parliatalent, - Decree of registration. See decree.- Parlia-
mentary Registration Act, sn Engliah statute of 1843 ( 6 sid 7 Vlct., c. 18), which requires the regiatration of (6 sid 7 Vlct., c. 18 , which requires the regiatration of
voters snd defines certain rights of voting. It has been smended by later statutes.-Registration Act. ( \(a\) ) An English ststute of 1885 ( 48 Vlct., c. F5) which extende the borough syatem of regist ration of votera to county votera. (b) One of numerous Ancerican statutea in various Statea, providing for registration, snd often requiring it as s condition of the right to vote.- Registratton of births, marriages, and deaths, the system of collecting vitsi statistics by requiring attending physlcians, etc., In cease solemnizing inarriages, to report at once esch case, wlth appropriate particulara, to the public anthoritiea, for the - purpose of preaerving permanent and systematic records. ohip-ownersin ordertosecare to theirvesaels the privilegea of British ahips. Registration Is to be made by the principal officer of customa at any port or place in the United King dom, and by certaln apeciffed officers in the coloniea. The registrstion comprises the name of the ship, the namea descriptlon of the vessel, the particulara of her brigin, and the ostme of the master, who is entitled to the custo and the certificate of registry. Tbe vessel la considered to belong to the port at which she 1a regiatered.- Registration of copyright, the name given In England to the recording of the title of a book for the purpose of securlng the copyright: corresponding to entry of copyright in systenited by which one claiming the exclusive right to a systen) by which one claiming the exclusive right to a notice of his clalm, and preserving record evidence thereelectors. (a) In the United States, asystem for the pre vention of frauds in the exerclse of the suffrage, by requiring voters to canse thelr namea to be regiatered in books provided for the purpose in each election district, with appropriate partlculars of residence, age, etc., to ensble inveatigatlon to be made, and the right of the voter (b) In caat the ballot to be challenged, it there be occaaion. (b) In Great Britaln and Ireland, the making up of s list record of an elector's title to voto.
registrational (rej-is-tra'shon
tration + -al.] Of or pertaining t, a. [<regisLancet, No. 3457, p. 1135.
registry (rej'is-tri), n.; pl. registrics (-triz). regest mod. E. also regestery, regestary; <ME. gr: ter: see register \({ }^{1}\).]. 1. The act of recording or writing in a register, or depositing in the place of public record: as, the registry of a deed; the registry of a will, etc.-2. The place where a register is kept.-3. A series of facts recorded; a record.
I have sometimes wondered why a registry baa not been kept in the colleges of physicians of sill auch [specific remed less aa have been invented by any professors of cvery
aga.
Sir \(W\). Temple, Hesith and Long Lite. Our conceptions are but the registry of our experience, nihilated.
Certificate of registry. See certificate, \(2-\) District Certificate of registry. See certificate, 2-District
registry, in Eng. law, an office in a provincial town for
regnal
the transaction or record of steps incidental to litigation by attorneys within the district, in order to avoid the ne-
cessity or takiug every step in the central ofices in London regitivet (rej'i-tiv), a. [1rreg. <L. vegere, rule (see rogent), + -itive.] Ruling; governing. Thelr regitive power over the world.
Gentleman's Calling, vii. \& 5. (Laiham.)
gium donum (rē’ji-um dō'num). [L.: regium, neut, of regius, royal (see regious); domum, a gift, grant: see donate.] A royal grsnt; specifically, an annual grant of public money formerly given in aid of the maintenance of the Presbyterian and other dissenting clergy in Ireland, commuted in 1869 for \(£ 791,372\).
He had had something to do with both the regium doTrollope, Barchester Towers, 11 . regius professor (rē'ji-us prō-fes'or). [Lu: regius, royal; professor, professor.] A roysl professor; specifically, one of those professors in the English universities whose chairs were founded by Henry VIII. In the Scotch univeraities the same name lagiven to all professors whose profeasorships have been founded by the crown. Abbrevlated reg.
egive (rē-giv'), v.t. [<re- + give.] To give back; restore.

Bid day stand atill,
Bld him drive back his car, sind reimport
Young, Night Tboughts, 11. 309. reglet, \(n\). [Also reigle; < OF. regle, reigle, riegle, riglc, reule, rieule, F. règle, a rule, etc. : see rutel. Cf. reglet, reglement. In def. 2 , ef. reylet, and also rulel and the doublet railI, a straight bar, etc.] 1. A rule; a regulation. Hallivell.-2. A hollow cut or channel for guiding anything; a groove in which something runs: as, the regle of a side-post for a floodgite.
In one of the cornera next the sea staodeth s flood-gate, to bce drawne rp and let do wne through reigles in the side R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, 101. 105.
reglet, v. t. [Also reigle; <OF. regler, reigler, <LL. regulare, rule: see rulel, regulate.] To rule; govern; regulate.
All ought to regle their lives, not by the Pope's Decrees, reglement ( \(\mathrm{reg}^{\prime}\) l-ment), \(n\). [Also reiglement; <OF. reglement, F. réglement \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). reglamen\(t_{0}=\mathrm{Pg}\). regulamento \(=\mathrm{It}\). regolamento, \(\langle\mathrm{ML}\). regulamentum, ruling, regulation, < LL. regulare, rule, regulate: see regle, rule \({ }^{\mathrm{I}}\).] Regulation.
To speak now of the reformation sud regtement of uaury, how the discommodities of it may be best avoided.
reglementary (reg-lē-men'tā-ri), \(a\). [< OF reglementaire, conformable to rule, < reglement, a rule, regulation: see reglement.] Of, pertaining to, or embodying regulations; regula tive: as, a reglementary charter. Eneyc. Diet. [Rare.]
reglet (reg'let), n. [Also riglet; < OF. reglet, F. réglet \((=\mathrm{Sp}\). regleta \(=\) Pg. regreta), a reglet, \(\langle\) regle, a rule: see reale.] 1. In printing a thin strip of wood, less then type-high, used in composition to make blanks about a page, or between the lines of large types in open display. Regleta are made of the width of ordinary text-types, from pearl to great primer. Broader stripa of wood are known 2. In arch
2. In arch., a narrow flat molding, employed to separate panels or other members, or to form knots, frets, and other ornaments.
reglet-plane (reg'let-plān), n. A plane used for making printers' reglets. Reglets are not made in America with planes, but with fine circular saws. [Eng.]
reglow (rē-glō'), v. i. [<re-+ glow.] Same as
reglow (rē-glö'), n. [< reglow, v.] Same as recalescence.
regma (reg'mä), n.; pl. regmata (-mă-tä). [< Gr.
 see break.] In bot., a capsule with two or more lobes and as many one-seeded, two-valved cells, which separate at maturity, splitting elastically from the persistent axis (carpophore), as in Euphorbia and Geranium. It is one form of schizocarp.
regmacarp (reg'ma-kärp), n. [< Gr. ój̄ү \(\quad\), a fracture (see regma), + картб́s, fruit.] In bot., any dehiscent fruit. Masters.
regna, \(n\). Plural of regnum.
regnal (reg'nal), a. [< ML. regnalis. < L. regnum, kingdom, reign: sce reign.] Pertaining
regnal
number of years s sovereign has reigned．It has been ments and other deeda from the year of accessalon of the overelgn．The practice stili prevaila in Great Britann in the emumeration of act of Parliament．
regnancy（reg＇nan－si），\(n\) ．［＜regnan \((t)+-r y\). The act of reigning；rule；predominance． Coleridge．
regnant（reg＇nąnt），a．\([=\mathrm{F}\) ．régnant \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ． reinante \(=\) Pg．regnante，reinante \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．regnante， ＜L．regnan（ \(t\)－）\(s\) ，ppr．of regnare，reign：see reign．］1．Reigning；exercising regal author－ ity by hereditary right．
The church of martyrs，and the church of aaints，and
Jer．Taylor，Worka（ed．1835），IT． 214.
2．Ruling；predominant ；prevalent；having the chief power．

His gulit ia ciear，hia proofa are pregnant，
A traitor to the vicee regnant：
This intenae snd regnant personality of Carlyle．

\section*{suift．}

Queen regnant．See queen．
regnative f（reg＇nạ－tiv），a．［＜L．regnatus，pp． of regnare，reign，＋－ite．］Ruling；governing． ［Rare．］
regnet \(t_{1} n\) ．and \(v\) ．An obsolete spelling of reign． regnicide（reg＇ni－sīd），\(n\) ．［＜L．regnum，a kiug－ dom，＋－cida，〈exdere，kill．］The destroyer of a kingdom．［Rare．］
Regicides are no less thsn regnicides，Lam．iv．20；for the iffe of a king containa a thongand thousand livea，and trai－ tors make the land aick which they live \(j 0\) ．

Rev．T．Adams，Worka，I． 418.
Regnoli＇s operation．See operation．
regnum（reg＇num），n．；pl．regna（－nä̈）．［ML．，a particular use of L．regnum，kingly government， royalty：see reign．］1．A badge or mark of royalty or supremacy，generally a crown of some unusual character．The word is especialiy ap－ plied to eariy firma of the papal tisra，a crown aimilar to a St．Peter（in the aeat of the mayor of Exeter）has a lofty regnum on his hesd．
2．［cap．］［NL．］One of three main divisions of natural objects（collectively called Imperium Naturæ），technically classed as the Regnum Ani－ male，\(N\) ．Vegetabile，and R．Minerale：used by the older naturalists before and for some time after Linnæus，and later represented by the familiar English phrases animal，vegetable，and mineral kingdom．（See kingdom，6．）A fourth， R．Primigenium，was formally named by Hogg． See Primalia，Protista．
regorget（rệ－gôrj＇），w．t．［＜OF．（and F．）regorger \(=\) Pr．regorgar \(=\) It．ringorgare，vomit up；as re－+ gorge，v．］1．To vomit up；eject from the stomach；throw back or out again．
It was acoffingly aaid，he had eaten the king＇a gooae，and
did then regorge the feathera．
Sir J．Hayward．
2．To swallow again or back．
And tides at highest mark regorge the fiood．
3．To devour to repletion．［Rare．］
Drunk with idolatry，drunk with wine，
And ist regorged of bulla and roata．
And ist regorged of bulla and goata．
Milton，\(S\).
S．A．，i． 1671.
regracest，\(n\) ．pl．［ME．，＜OF．regraces，thanks， ＜regracier，＜ML．regratiare，regratiari，thank again，thank，＜L．re－，again，＋ML．gratiare， thank：see graee．］Thanks．
With dew regraces．
regraces．
Plumpton Correspondence，p．5．（Hallivell．） regradet（rẹ̆－grād＇），v．i．［Altered to suit the orig．grade，and degrade，retrograde，etc．\(;<\mathrm{L}\) ． regredi，go or come back，turn back，retire，re－ treat，〈 re－，back，＋gradi，go：see grade \({ }^{1}\) ．Cf． regrede．Cf．LL．regradare，restore to one＇s rank or to a former condition，also degrade from one＇s rank．］To retire；go back；retrograde．
They saw the darkness commence at the eastern limb of tine sun，and proceed to the western，till the whole waa to the eatern，tili hia light was fully reatored．

Hales，New Anslyaia of Chronoiogy，III． 230.
regrant（rē－grant＇），v．t．［＜AF．regranter，re－ graunter，grant again；as re－+ grant．\(]\) To grant again．
This their grace is long，contsining a commenoration
of the benefita vonchsafed their fore－fathera，\＆a prayer for regranting the same．Purchas，Pilgrimsge，p． 200.
regrant（l＇ē－grant＇），\(n\) ．［＜regrant，v．］The act of granting again；a new or fresh grant．
Aa there had been no forfeiture，no regrant was needed．
E．A．Freeman，Norman Conqueat，V． 8.
regrate \({ }^{1}\)（rệ－grāt＇），v．t．［＜ME．regraten，〈 OF． regrater，sell by retail，regrate，F．regratter， haggle，higgle；with intrusive \(r\)（appar．due to

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contusion with OF．regrater，dress，mend，scour， rurbish up for sale ：see regrate \({ }^{2}\) ）for＂regater \(=\) Sp．regatar，rival in sailing，prob．formerly sell by retail，haggle（cf．doriv．rcgatear，retail， baggle，wriggle，avoid），\(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．regatar，buy， sell，traffic（cf．deriv．reguteur，haggle，bargain hard）\(=\) OIt．regattare，riguttare，sell by retail， haggle，strive for mastcry，also＊reeattare，re－ eatare，buy and sell again by retail，retail，re－ grate，forestall the market（ML．refl．regatare， buy back，redeem），＜re－，again，＋cattare，get， obtain，acquire，purchase，＜L．captare，strive to seize，lay hold of，snatch at，chase，etc．：see chase \({ }^{1}\) ，eateh 1 ，and cf．aecte and purchase．Cf． also regattu，from the same source．］To retail； specifically，to buy，as corn or provisions，and sell again in or near the same market or fair－ a practice which，from its effect in raising the price，was formerly made a crimiual offense，of ten classed with engrossing and forestalling．

Aod that they regrate no corne commynge to the market In peyne of lesyoge xx．a．for enery of the seid offences，
English Gilds（E．E．T．S．），p． 381.
Nelther ahouid they likewise buye any corne to seil the aame agayne，unleas it were to make malte therof；for by comonly ralgneth heerraing Engisnd to have bene canaed Spenser，Present State of Ireisnd．
regrate \({ }^{2}\)（rē̄－grāt＇），r．t．［＜OF．regrater，dress， mend，scour，furbish up for sale，lit．＇scrape again，＇F．regrattes，scrape or seratch again，re－ grate（masonry），＜re－，again，+ grater， F gratter scrape，scratch，grate：see grate \({ }^{1}\) ．The word bas hitherto been confused with regratel：see regrate \({ }^{1}\) ．］1．In masonry，to remove the outer surface of（an old hewn stone），so as to give it a fresh appearance．\(-2 \dagger\) ．To grate or rasp；in a figurative sense，to offend；shock．［Rare．］
The most aordid snimal，those that are the ieaat bean－ tified with coiours，or rather whoae clothing msy regrate
the eye．
Derham，Phyaico－Theology，iv． 12.
regrate \({ }^{3}\) ，\(n\) ．A Middle English form of regret． regrater，regrator（rē̄－grà’＇tér，－tor），n．［（a）E． vegrater，〈 ME．regratere，〈 OF．regratier，F．re－ grattier，a huckster，\(=\) Pr．regratier \(=\) Sp．re－ gatero \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．regatciro \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．rigattiere（ML． regratarius，later also regraterius），huckster； （b）E．regrator，〈 ME．regratour，〈OF．regrateor， regratour，regratteur（＝Pg．regateador；MI．as regratour，regratteur（ \(=\) Pg．regateador＇；ML．as
if＂regratator），a huckster，regrater，\(\langle\) regrater， regrate：see regrate \({ }^{1}\) ．］A retailer；a huck－ ster；specifically，one who buys provisions and sells them，especially in the same market or fair．

Ac Mede the mayde the maire hath bisonzte， of slie auche aellera syiuer to take，
or presentz with－oute pens ss peces of afiner，
Kinges or other ricchease the regrateres to maynetene． iers Plowman（B），11i． 90
No regratour ne go owt of towne for to engrosy the chas－ fare，vpon payne for to be fonrty－dsyes in the kynges prys－
one．
English Gilds（E．E．T．S．），p．353．
Regrater or Regrator，a Law－word formerly us＇d for one algnifles ont by the Grest，and sold by Retail：but it now tuala in the ame Market or Fair or within five Milea of it．Also one that trims up old Warea for sale，a Broker， or IIuckster．

Tatler，No． 118.
Regraters of bread corn．Tatler，No． 118. \begin{tabular}{l} 
the king． \\
I．\({ }^{2}\) D I Israeli，Amen．of Lit．，I． 379 ． \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
regrateryt，n．［ME．，＜OF．＊regraterie（ML．re－ grataria），＜regrater，regrate：see regrate \({ }^{1}\) ．］ The practice of regrating．
For thise aren men on this molde that moate harm worch－ To the
taijl：peple that parcel－mele buggen［buy at re－
Thei rychen thorw regraterye．piers plouman（B），iii． 83. regratiatoryt（rē．－grā＇shi－ă－tō̄－ri），n．［＜ML．re－ gratiator，one who gives thanks，＜regratiari， give thanks（cf．AF．regraces，thanks）：see re－ graces．Cf．ingratiate．］A returning or giving f thanks；an expression of thankfulness．

Thas weinere nothynge there doth remsyne
Wherewith to gyue you my regraciatory．
Skelton，Gariand of Laurel．
regrator，\(n\) ．See regrater．
regratoriet，\(n\) ．A variant of regratery．
regratress \(\dagger\)（rẹ̀－grā＇tres），\(n . \quad\)［＜regrater + －ess．］ A woman who sells at retail；a female huckster．

No baker ahall give unto the regratreases the six－pence Biley tr of Liber Albus p．
quoted in Piers Plowman （ed．Skeat），Notes，p． 43.
regrede（rḕ－grēd＇），v．i．［＜L．regrcdi，go or come back，return，retire，retreat，regrade，\(\langle\) re－， back，＋gradi，go：see gradel，and cf．regress， regrade．］To go back；retrograde，as the apse of a planet＇s orbit．Todhunter．［Rare．］
regret
regrediencet（rē－grēdi－ens），\(\mu_{0} \quad[<\mathrm{L}\), regre－ dien \((t-) s\), ppr．of regredi，go back：see regrede．］ A returning；a retrograding；a going back． No man comes jate unto that place from whence Never man yet hsd a regredience．
errick，Never too Late to Dye．
regreet（rḕ－grēt＇），v．t．［＜re－＋grcet¹．］1．To greet again；resalute．

You，cousin Hereford，upon pain of life， Till twice five anmmera have enrich＇d our fleids， Shali not regreet our fair dominiona．
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { minaka., Rich. II., i. 3. } 142 .
\end{aligned}
\]

2．To salute；greet．［Rare．］
Lo，sa st Engliah feasts，so I regreet
The daintiest iast，to make the end more aweet，
Shak．，Rich．II．，i．y． 67.
regreet（rẹ̆－grēt＇），\(n\) ．\([<\) regrect，\(v\).\(] A return\) or exchange of salutation；a greeting．

To algnity the approaching of hia iord；
From whom he bringeth aensible regreets．
Shak．，M．of V．，II．9． 89. Thus low in humbiest heart
Regreets nnto thy truce do we impart．
Ford，Honour Triumphant，Monarch＇s Meeting．
regress（rẹ－gres \({ }^{\prime}\) ），v．i．\(\quad[=\) Sp．regresar \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). regressar，＜L．regressus， pp ．of regredi，go back， ＜re－，back，+ gradi，go：see regrede．Cf．di－ gress，progress，v．］1．To go back；return to a former place or state．
Ail ．．being forced into fluent conaiatences，do nstu－ rally regress into their former solidities．

Sir T．Browne，Vulg．Err．，ij． 1.
2．In astron．，to move from east toward west．
regress（rē＇gres），\(n . \quad[=\) OF．regres，regrez， F ． regrès \(=\) Sp．regreso \(=\) Pg．It．regresso，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\). re－ gressus，a returning，return，＜regredi，pp．re－ gressus，go back：see regress，\(\tau\).\(] 1．Passage\) back；return．
The atanding is slippery，and the regress ia either a downfali，or st least an eclipse．

Bacon，Great Place（ed．1887）．
＇IIs thelr naturai piace which they aiwaya tend to，and 2．The power or liberty of returning or passing back．
My hand，bully；thou shalt have egress and regress． 3．In Scots law，reëntry．Under the feudsi iaw， letters of regreas were granted by the auperior of a wadset， under which he became bound to resdmit the wadsetter， at any time when he ahould demand an entry to the wad－
4．In canon law．See access，7．－5．In logic，the passage in thought from effect to cause．－ Demonstrative regress，demonatrative reasoning from effect to canae．
regression（rē－gresh＇on），\(\mu\) ．［＝OF．regression， F．régression \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．régresion \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．regressão \(=\) It．rigressione，\(<\mathrm{L}\) ．regressio \((n-)\) ，a going back， retnrn，etc．，\(\leqslant\) regredi，pp．regressus，go back： see regress．］1．The act of passing back or returning；retrogression．
I wiil ieave you whilst I go in and present myself to the honourabie connt；till my regreseion，so pleaae yon，your princely walk measure B．Jonson，Case is aitered iii 2．In astrou．，motion from east toward west．－ 3．In geom．，contrary flexure；also，the course of a curve at a cusp．－Edge of regression，the cus－ pidal edge of a developable surface．See cuspidal．－Re－ gression of nodes，a gyratnry motion of the orbit of a planet，canaing the nodea to move from eaat to west on the ecliptic．
regressive（rê̄－gres＇iv），\(a .[=F\) ．régressif；as regress + －ive．\(]\) Passing back；returning：op－ posed to progressiue．－Regressive assimilation， asaimilation of s sound to one preceding it．－Regressive method，the snalytic method，which，departing from par－ ticuiars，ascends to princípiea．Sir W．Hamilton，Logic， xxiv．－Regressive paralysis．See paralysio．
regressively（rệ－gres iv－li），add．In a regres－ sive manner；in a backward way；by return． De Quincoy．
regressus（rē－gres＇us），\(n\) ．［NL．：see regress．］ In bot．，that reversion of organs now known as retrogressive and retrogidde metamorphosis． See metamorphosis．
regret（rē－gret＇），\(r_{0}, t\) ；pret．and pp ．regretted， ppr．regretting．［＜F．regretter，regret，OF．re－ gretter，regreter，regrater，desire，wish for，long after，bewail，lament，\(=\) Pr．regretar（after F．）； not found in other Rom．languages，and vari－ ously explained：（a）Orig．＇bewail，＇＜OF．re－ + ＊grater，from the OLG．form cognate with AS．grātan，ME．greten，E．greet＝leel．grāta， weep，wail，mourn，\(=\) Sw．grata \(=\) Dan．grode \(=\) Goth．grëtan，weep：see greet \({ }^{2}\) ．（b）＜L．re－， taken as privative，+ gratus，pleasing，as if orig．adj．，＇unpleasing，＇then a noun，＇displea－ sure，grief，sorrow＇：see grate \({ }^{3}\) ，gree \({ }^{2}\) ，agree， mangre．（c）＜ML．as if＂regradus，a return

\section*{regret}

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（of a disease），as in Walloon li r＇gret d＇on mau， ＇the return of a disesse，＇＜regredi，go bsek see regrede，regress．\((d)\)＜L．as if＊＇rcquiritari
＜re－+ quirilare，bewail：see requiritare，ask after，inquire for，freq．of re－ quirere，ask after，require：see require．Of these explanstions only the first is in any de－ gree plausible．］1．To look back at with sor－ row；feel grief or sorrowful longing for on looking back．

Sure，if they cstch，to apoil the toy at nost，
To covet flying，and regret when loat gret forever． ． 10 grieve at；be mentally distressed on ac－ count or：as to regret one＇s rishness；to regret a choice made．

Ah，cruel fate，thou never struck＇st a blow
By all mankind regretted so．
Yet never have you tasted our reward Shak．， 1 Hen．VI．，iil．4． 23.
reguerdonment（rê－gèr＇dou－ment），n．［＜re－ guerdon + －ment．］Reward；rëturn；requital． In generons reguerdonment whereof he aacramentally bliged himaelfe

Nashe，Lenten Stuffe（Hari．Misc．，VI．183），
 la，a rule：see rule1，and ef．regle．］1．A book of rules or orders governing a religious house； the rule．Rev．F．G．Lee．－2．In arch．，s short bsnd or fillet，bearing gutta or drops on the lower side，corresponding，below the crowning tænia of the Doric architrave，to the triglyphs of the frieze．See cut under ditriglyph．－Reg－ ula ceci，a rule of arithmetic for solving two linesr equa－ tions between three unknown quantites in whole num bers．－Regula falsi，the rule of false．See position， 7.
regulable（reg＇ü－la－bl），a．［＜rcgula \((t c)+\)－ble．\(]\) Admitting of regulistion；cspable of being regu－
hose the eity nd impiety of whoae inves makes then Jegret iaten to atheistical notions．

Poets，of all men，ever least regret
ncreasing taxes and the nation＇s debt
Couper，Table－Talk，J． 176
Alone among the Spaniarda the Cstalsns had real reaso to regret the peace． heeky，Eng．in 18th Cent．，i． ＝syn．To rue，lament．See repentance． regret（rẹ－gret＇），\(u\) ．［Esrly mod．E．also rcgrate； ＜OF．regret，desire，will，grief，sorrow，regret， F．regret，regret；from the verb（which，how－ ever，is later in E．）：see regret，\(v\). ．］1．Grief or trouble csused by the want or loss of something formerly possessed；a prinful sense of loss；de－ sire for what is gone；sorrowful longing．

When her eyes ahe on the Dwarp had aet，
And saw the signes that deadiy tydinges spake，
She fell to ground for sorrowfull regref．
Spenser，F．＇Q．，I．vii． 20.
For losa of life snd pleasure overloved
Milton，P．L．, x． 1018.
A paln of privation takes the name of a pailn of regret nieasure which，having been once enjoyed，appeara not ikely to be enjoyed again；（2）where ii is grounded on the idea of 8 pleasure which was never actually enjoyed， nor perhapa so much as expecied，but which might have been enjoyed（it is supposed）had such or auch a contin－ gency happened，which，io fact，did not happen．
entham，Introa．to Morsla snd Legesat v． 20 2．Pain or distress of mind，as at something done or left undone；the carnest wish that something had not been done or did not exist； bitterness of reflection．
A passionate regret at sin，a grief and aadness at its nsem ory，enters ns into God＇s roll of mourners，

Decay of Christian Piety
Many sod sharp the num＇rous illa
lnwoven with our frame！
Hore pointed atill wa make ourseives
Burns，Man was Made to Mourn．
3t．Dislike；aversion．
Ia it a virtue to bave some ineffective regrets to damna 4．An expression of regret：commouly in the plursl．［Colloq．］－5．A written communica－ tion expressing sorrow for insbility to sccept sn invitation．［Colloq．］＝Syn，1．Concern，sorrow lamentation．－2．Penitence，Compunction，etc．See re－
regretful（rè－gret＇fủl），a．［く regret + －ful．］ Full of regret；sorrowful．
regretfully（rè－gret＇ful－i），\(a d v\) ．With regret． regrettable（rèegret＇s－bl），a．［＜regret + －able．］ Admitting of or calling for regret．
Of regrettable good English exampies can be quoted from 1632 onwards．

J．A．H．Murray，N．and Q．，7ih ser．，VIII． 134.
regrettably（rẹ̈－gret＇g̣－bli），\(a d v\) ．With regret； regretfully
My mother and slaters，who have so long been regret ably prevented from making your acquaintance．

H．James，Jт．，Internationai Episode，p． 126. regrowth（rē－grōth＇），\(n\) ．［ \(\langle\) re－+ growth．\(]\) A growing sgsin；a new or second growth．Dar－ regt．An abbreviation of（a）regent；（b）regi－ reguardantt，\(a\) ．See regardant．
reguerdont（rë－gèr＇don），n．［＜ME．reguerdoun， ＜OF．reguerdon；as re－＋guerdon，n．］A re－ ward；a recompense．

And in reguerdon of that duty done，
1 gird thee with the valiant aword of York．
shak．， 1 Hev．VL．，iii．1． 170.
reguerdont（rề－gèr＇don），v．t．［＜OF．reguer－ donner，reward；as re－＋guerdon，v．］To re wsrd；recompense．

\section*{lated．}
regulæ，\(n\) ．Plural of regula．
 ＜OF．regulié， F ．régulier \(=\mathrm{Pr}\) ．reglar \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ． reglar，regular \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). regular \(=\mathrm{It}\). regolare,\(\langle\) L．regularis，regular，＜regula，s，rule，く regere， rule，govern：see regula and mulel．］I．a． 1 ． Conformed to or made in accordance with a rule；agreeable to an established rule，law， type，or principle，to a prescribed mode，or to established customary forms；normsl：as，a regular epic poem；a regular verse in poetry； a regular plen；regular features；a regular build－ ing．

The Engllah Speech，though it be rich，coplous，and aig－ nificant，and that there be divers Dictionaries of it，yet， under Fsvour，I cannot eall it a regriar Language． Fovell，Letters，il． 55.
Bot aoft－by regular approach－not yet－
First through the iength of yon hot terrace sweat．
Philip was of the middle hetghi；he had s fair，florid well－made，symmetrical flgnere．

2．Acting，proceeding，or going on by rule；gov－ erned by rule or rules；steady or uniform in a course or practice；orderly；methodical；un－ varying：as，regular in dist；regular in stten－ dsnce on divine worship；the regular return of the seasons．

\section*{Shall．offend the stream}
or regriar juatice in your city＇s bounds， But shall be rendered to your public laws． True Courage must ba a Regutar thing；it must have
not only a good End，but a wise Choice of BIesns． Stillingleet Sermon．

11．\(V\)
This gentleman is a person of good sense，and some Addison，Spectator，No．109．
3．Specifically，in law，conformsble to law and the rules and proctice of the court．－4．In math．，governed by one law throughout．Thus， a regular polygon is one which has all its sides and all ita angies equal；a regular body is one which has all ita faces regniar polygons，and all its anmmits formed by the junc－ tion of equar duabers of edgea，those of each summit be－
5 ．In gram．，adhering to the more common form in respect to inflectional terminations，as，in English，verbs forming their preterits and past participles by the addition of \(-d\) or－ed to the infinitive；as nouns forming their plurals with -8 or－es；as the three conjugations of French verbs known as regular；and so on．－6．Be－ longing to and subject to the rule of a monsstic order；pertaining to a monsstic order：as，reg－ ular elergy，in distinction from secular clergy．

Or white monkes ouns regulers，
Rom．of the Rose，1． 6694.
7．Specifically，in bot．，hsving the members of each circle of floral organs（sepals：petals，sta－ mons，and pistils）normally alike in form and size：properly restricted to symmetry of form， as distinguished from symmetry of number． －8．In zoöl．，noting parts or organs which are symmetrically disposed．See Regularia．－ 9．In music：（a）Same as strict： Ks ，regular form；a regular fugue，etc．（b）Same as simi－ lar：as，regular motion．－10．Milit．，perma－ nent；standing：opposed to rolunteer：ssid of au srmy or of troops．-11 ．In \(U\) ．S．politics， of，pertaining to，or originating from the rec－ ognized agents or＂machinery＂of s party：as， a regular ticket．－12．Thorough；out－and－out perfect；complete：as，su regular humbug；a
regular deception；a regular brick．［Colloq．］

\section*{regularness}
－Regular abbat，body，canon．See the nouns．－ Regular bengfice，a benefice which conld be conferred onfon a reguar prieat．－Regular curve，（a）A curve
without contrary flexure．（b）Acurve detiged hy the ssnie
equation or equations thronghout．－Regular decagon equation or equations throngh
dodecagon，dodecahedron．
function，a functlon connected with the sars．－Regular same general law for all values of the latter－ physician，a practitioner of medicine who has acinired an accepted grade of knowledge of auch thinga as pertsin to employing any aingle and peculiar rule or method of treat－ ment，in contrast with the allopath（if anch there be）， homeopath，botanic phyaicisn，hydropath，electrician，or mind－cure prsctitioner．But nothing in his charscter of regular phyaician preventa his uaing drugs whicl may be made to produce ma healthy peran efrects oppoaite to or aimilar to thoac of the diaease in hand，or uaing drugs or electricity，or recogntzing the tonic effects of faith－ Regular place，a plisce within the precincts of s reli－ gious house．－Regular polygon，polyhedron．See the nonns．－Regular proof，a proof drawn np in atrict form， with all the steps accurately stated in their proper order． －Regular relation．See relation．－Regular sales，in stock－broking sand similar tranaactiona，aacea for delivery on the following day．－Regular syllogism，ayllogism premias first then usual in the books of logic，the major premiaa first，then the minor premise，and last the con－ same expresatons used for the terms in the different propo aitiona，and the conatruction of the propoaition being that which logic contemplates．－The regular syst sm in crys． tal．，the isometric ayatem．\(=\) Syn．1．Ordinary，etc．See normal．－2．Systematic，uniform，periodic，aetiled，eatab－ II II，n． 1 ．
II．u．1．A member of any duly constituted religious order which is bound by the three monastic vows．
They declared positively that he［Archbishop Abbot］was remain a Regular and in stato Fuction， remaios hegular，and in stato quo priua．
As in esriy days the regulars anatain Bed eculara supported Henry 11．Stubbs，Const Hist sit the 2．A soldier who belongs to a stauding army， as opposed to a militiaman or volunteer；a pro－ fessional soldier．
He was a regular in our ranks；tn other aervices only a Sumner，John Pickering ．In chron．：（a）A number attached to each year such that added to the concurrents it gives the number of the dsy of the week on which the paschsl full moon fsils．（b）A fixed number attached to each month，which assists in ascertaining on whst day of the week the first day of sny month fell，or the age of the moon on the first day of any month．College of regu－ lars．See coltege．－Congregation of Bishops and Regularia（reg－ū－l̄̄＇ri－ü），n．pl．
（ pl．of L．vegularis，regulsir：see regular．］Regu－ lar sea－urchins，with biserisl smbulscral plates， centric mouth，snd aboral anus interior．Also csilled Endocyclica．
regularise，v．t．See reqularize．
regularity（reg－ū－lsr＇í－ti），n．［＜OF．regularite， regulairele， F ．régularité \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). reqularidad \(=\) Pg．regularidade \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．regolarità，＜ML．＂regu－ larita \((t-) s,<\) L．regularis，regular：see regular．］ The state or character of being regulsr，in any seuse：as，regularity of a plan or of a build－ ing；rogulavity of features；the regularity of one＇s attendance at church；the watch goes with grest regularity．
He was a mighty fover of regularity and order Bp．Atterbury．
There was no regularity in their danciog．
E．W．Lane，Modern Egyptians，II． 212
Regularity and propariion sppesl to a primary sensi－
hility of the midd． regularization（reg＂\(\overline{\text { ul }}\)－lär－i－zā＇shon），\(n\) ．［＜requ－ larize + －ation．\(]\) The act or process of regular－ jzing，or making regulsr；the stste of being made regular．［Rsre．］
At present（1885），a scheme combintng the two ayatems of regularization and canalization is betng csrried out，for the purpose of securing everywhere at low water \＆depth
of 5 feet 3 inches．Encyc．Brit．，XX．528．
An ancient Chinese faw，moreover，preacribed the regu rization of weighta snd measuresat the apring equinox． Encyc．Brit．，XXIV． 792 regularize（reg＇\(\overline{\mathrm{u}}-1\) lär－iz），v．\(t\) ．［く F．régula The labor beatowed in regularizing and nodulating our Jsnguage had operated not only to impoverish it，but to check its growth．F．Hall，Mod．Eng．，p． 282 Their［the alkaline metala＇］mode of sction is greatly W．Crookes，Dyeing and Calico－printing，p． 440. Also spelled regularise．
regularly（reg＇ü－lär－li），adv．In a regulsr man． ner，in any sense of the word regular．
regularness（reg＇ u －lặr－nes），n．Regulsrity．
well in crye regularness of shape as to the tranapsrency of the an batance．

\section*{regulatable}
regulatable（reg＇\(\overline{-}-\bar{l}-\mathrm{a}-\mathrm{ta}-\mathrm{bl}), a,[<\) regulate \(\stackrel{+}{\text { Invight．}}\)
regulate（reg＇ū－lāt），\(v, t . j\) pret．and pp．regu－ requlare \((>\) It regolare \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．reglar regular Pg．regular，regrar \(=\overline{\mathrm{F}}\) ．régler），direet，rule，
 rail \(\left.{ }^{2}, v.\right]\) 1．To adjust by rule，method，or es－ tablished mode；govern by or subject to cer－ tain rules or restrictions；direct．
If we think to regulat Printitg，thereby to rectifie man－ ners，we nust regulat sill recreations and pastimes，sll that
is deighttuil to man．
Milton，Areopagitica，\(p\) ． 23 ． When I travel， 1 niwsys choose to regulate my own sup．
Goldemith，She Stoops to Conquer，ii． 1. One of the settied conclusions of politicai economy is ist wages and prices camnot be artiliciailily reguated． I．Spencer，Socisi Statics，p． 501
2．To put or keep in good order：as，to regu－
late the disordered state of a nation or its finances；to regulate the digestion．

You must learn by trisi how much haif a turn of the screw sceeterates or retards the watch per day，and alter
that you csul remunte it to the utmost niecty Sir \(\begin{aligned} & \text { cal repulate it to the utmost nieety，} \\ & \text { Sichett，Clocks，Watches，and } \\ & \text { B }\end{aligned}\)
3．Specifically，in musical instruments with a keyboard，so to adjust the action that it shall be noiseless，prompt，and sensitive to the touch． ＝Syn．1．Rule，Manage，etc．See govern．
regulating（reg＇\(\overline{\text { un}}-1 \mathrm{a}-\mathrm{ting}\) ），\(n\) ．1．The act indi－ cated by the verb regulate．Specifically－ 2. In rail．，the work in the yard of making up trains，storing cars，etc．；drilling or switch－ ing．
regulating－screw（reg＇\(\overline{\text { In lä－ting－skrö），}}\) ，\(n\) ．In organ－building，a screw by which the dip of the digitals of the keyboard may be adjusted． regulation（reg－ī－1－1àshon），n．and \(\alpha\) ．［ \(=\) F．régu－ regolazione \(\langle\) ML＊regulatio \((n-)\langle\) regulare \(=1\) ． regotazione，regulate．］I．\(n\) ．1．The act of reg－ ulate：see regulate．I．\(n\) ． 1 ．rege act of reg－ duced to order．

No form of co－operation，smail or great，can be carrted on without regulation，and an implied submission to the
regulating agencies．\(\quad H\) ．Spencer，Man vs．State，p． 39. 2．A rule or order prescribed by a superior or competent authority as to the actions of those under its control；a governing direction；pre－ cept；law：as，police regulations；more specifi－ cally，a rule preseribed by a municipality，cor－ poration，or society for the conduct of third per－ sons dealing with it，as distinguished from（a）by－ law，a term which is generally used rather with reference to the standing rules governing its own internal organization and the conduct of its officers and members，and（b）ordinance，which is generally used in the United States for the local legislation of municipalities．－ 3 ，In musi－ cal instruments with a keyboard，the act or pro－ cess of adjusting the action so that it shall be noiseless，prompt，and sensitive to every varia－ tion of touch．－Army regulations．See army2．－ General regulations a syetem of ordinances for the ad－ ministration of the affisirs of the srray，and for better prescribing the respective dutues shd powers of ofticers
and men in the milititry service and embrsing all forms of a meneral character．Ives \(=\) STn． 1 ．Disposition order
 II．a．Having a fixed or regulated pattern or style；in accord with a rule or standard．［Col－ loq．］

The regulation mode of cutting the hair．
Dichens，Ofiver Twist，xviii．
My regulation saddie－holsters and hausings．
Thacheray，Vanity Fair，xxx．
regulation（reg－ū－lā＇shon），v．t．［ \(\quad[\) regulate + －ion．］To bring under regulations；cause to conform to rules．［Rare．］
The Javsnese knows no freedom．His whole existence
is regulationed．
Quoted in Encyc．Brit．，XIII． 604.
regulative（reg＇ū－lā－tiv），a．［＜requlate + －ive．］ Regulating；tending to regulato．
Ends and uses are the requlative reasons of all existing
Bushnell，Sermons for New hings．Bushnell，Sermons for New Lite，p． 12.
It is the aim of the Dialectic to show．．that there are certain ideas of reason which are regutative

E．Caird，Philos．of Ksnt，p． 197.
Regulative faculty，Sir W．Hamilton＇s nsme for the fac－
uity of principles；the noetic facuity．－Regulative Idea， a conception resuiting from or carrying with it s reguls－ tive principle．－Regulative principle．（a）In logic，the generaf proposition whose truth is required to justify the particniar inference of which this proposition is said to he the regulative principle：opposed to constitutive prin－
ciple，or pre－major premise．This use of the term origi－
nated in the fifteenth century．］

5051
Which be the principles irregulatiue？The Principles to be spoken of all，and to be spoken of none．

Blundeville，Arte of Logicke（ed．1619），v． 1.
（b）Since Ksnt，s rule showiog what we ought to sssume，
vithout giving any sssurance tiat the fact to be assumed is true；or s proposition which will iead to the truth ti it be true，while if it be false the truth cannot be at－ sined：such，for example，is the rule that we must not tion．（c）A rule of conduct which，if it be pursued，may that end cannot be sttained in any way，－Regulative use of a conception．
regulator（reg＇ \(\bar{u}-1 \bar{a}-t o r), n . \quad[=\mathrm{F}\), régulateur \(=\) Sp．Pg．reguladar＝It．regolatore，く ML，regu－ lator，a regulator，ruler，くregulare，regulate ：see regulate．］1．One who or that which regulates． Members of the unauthorized associstions which have at various times been formed in parts of the United States for the carrying out of a rough substitute for justice in
the case of heinous or notorious crines have been calied regulators．
2．A mechanical contrivance intended to pro－ duce uniformity of motion，temperature，power， etc．（a）In engin．and mach．：（1）A governor in the sense described snd illustrated under governor，6，（2）A gover－ admission of steam to the cylinder of an automaticaliy va－ riable cut－oft steam－engine．This is \＆numerous ciass of regulstors，in which the ball－governor described under valve instead of that of the throtife－valve．By leaving the throttle－vaive fuliy open and closing the induction－valve eartier or later in the stroke，the steam arrives in the cylin－ der nearly st full pressure，and with its fuil store of avail－ able heat for conversion into work by expsnsion．（3）An srrangement of weights，springs，and an eccentric or ec－ centrics，carried on the fy－wheet shat or on the fly－wheel of a stesm－engine，connected with the stem of the induc－ tion－vaive by an eccentric－rod，and sutomstically varying

the cut－off，maintaining a unfform speed of rotation under conditions of widely varying work．One of the most in－ genious and scientific of this cisss is iliustrsted in the cut
with an accompanying expisnstion．（4）A throttie－valve． with an accompanying expianstion．（4）A throttie－valve． （5）The induct fon－vaive of a steam－engine．（6）The brake－
band of a crab or crane which regutates the descent of a body raised by or suspended on a machine．（b）In heating apparstus：（1）A register．（2）A thernostat．（3）An au－ apparstus：（1）A register．（2）A therniostat．（3）An au－ boiler．Also called damper－regulator．（c）In horol．：（1） A clock of supertor order，by comparison with which
other time－pleces sre regulated．（2）A ciock which，being electricsily connected with other ciocks st a distance， csuses them to keep time in unison with it．（3）A device （commonly a screw snd small nut）by which the bob of a penduium is raised or lowered，csusing the clock to go clock．（See fyl， 3 （a）（1）．）（5）A smsli lever which shortens or lengthens the hair－spring of a watch，thus causing the watch to go faster or stower accordtng as the reguistor is moved toward a part marked \(F\) ．or \(S\) ．（d）In the electric ifght，the contrivance，usualiy an eiectromagnet，by which the carbon－points are kept st a constant distance，so that
the light is steady（see electric light，under electric）；or，in the light is steady（see eleciricionht，under electric），or，in the dynamo－machines of constant strength．－Many－11ght regulator，a regulator for voitaic arc－lights，controling numerous lights on one circuit．－Regulator－box．（a）
A valve－chest or box．（b）The original valve－motfon of Watt＇s double－action condensing pumping－engine．It was a valve－box having a spindie through one of its sides， on which was a toothed sector working on a central besr－ ing，and meshing with a rack attached to a valve． tripping－lever attached to the sector and operated by the piug－tree caused the oscliiations of the latter to open and
close the vaive．－Regulator－cock，one of the oil－cocks close the vaive．－Regulator－cock，one of the oil－cocks notive engine．－Regulator－cover，the cover or bonnet of a valve－chest or steam－chest of a steam－engine cylinder． the shaft and levers placed inf front of the smoke－hox when each cylinder has a sepsrste reguiator：now coliectively
cslled valve－gea
regurgitation
or value－motion．－Regulator－valve，a regulatory（reg＇ \(\bar{u}-\mathrm{l}\)－ā－tot－ri），\(a\) ．\([<\) regulate + Med．Jour．，XL． 476 ．
regulatress（reg＇ū－là－tres），\(n\) ．\(\quad[<\) regulator + －ess．］A female regulator；a directrix．Knight， Auc．Art and Myth．（1876），p． 99.
Regulinæ（reg－ī－li＇nē）
Regulinæ（reg－ī－11＇nề，\(n\) ．pl．［NL．，〈Regulus
+ －ina．］The kinglets as a subfamily of viidx（or of Turdide），typified by the genus \(R\) le－ gulus．They are oniy or 5 inches iong，generally with a
conspicuous colored crest．
The tarsi
are booted，and the conspicuous coiored crest．The tarss are booted，and he
first primsry is strictly spurions．The species sre numer
 ous，snd inhabit che family．
reguline \({ }^{1}\)（reg＇ \(\mathbf{u}-l i n\) ），a．［＜F．régulin，having the character of regulus，the condition of per－ fect purity；as regulus + －ine \({ }^{1}\) ．］Of or pertain－ ing to a regulus．
The reguline condition is that of the grester number of deposits made in electrometallurgy．

Jour．Franklin Inst．，CXIX． 90.
reguline \({ }^{2}\)（reg＇ū－lin），a．In ornith．，of or per－ taining to the Regulina．
regulize（reg＇ū－liz），v．t．；pret．and pp，regulized， ppr．regulizing．［＜regulus + －ize．］To reduce to regulus．
cegulus（reg＇ū－Ius），n．；pI．reguli（－lī）．［＜L． regulus，a little king，a king＇s son，a king bee，a small bird so called，LL．a kind of serpent，ML． regulus，metallic antimony，later also applied to various alloys and metallic products；dim． of rex（reg－），a king：see rex．］1．In ornitli．：（a） An old name of the golderest or crested wren of Europe；a kinglet．（b）［cap．］［NL．］The typi－ cal genus of Regulina；the kinglets．The com－ mon goldcrest of Europe is \(R\) ．cristatus（see cut under golderest）；the fire－crested wren of the same country is R．ignicapillus．The corresponding species of America is the golden－crowned kinglet，\(R\) ．satrapa．The ruby－
crowned kinglet is \(R\) ．calendula．See kinglet． crowned kinglet is \(R\) ．calendula．See kinglet
2．In alehemy and early ehemistry，the reduced or metallic mass obtained in the treatment of various ores，particularly those of the semi－ metals（see metal）；especially，metallic anti－ mony（regulus antimonii）：but various alloys of autimony，other brittle metals，and even the more perfect metals were also occasionally so called，to indicate that they were in the me－ tallic condition．－3．［eap．］［NL．（Coperni－ cus），tr．Gr．ßaoiגiokos，the name of the star in Ptolemy．］A very white star，of maguitude 1．4，on the heart of the Lion；a Leonis．－4．In geom．，a ruled surface or singly infinite system of straight lines，where consecutive lines do not intersect．－Dalmatian regulus．See Dalmatian． regur，regar（rē＇gèr，ré＇gä̈r），\(n\) ．［Hind．régur， prop．rēgada，rēgadi，black loam（see def．）， reg，sand．］The name given in India to a dark－ colored，loamy，superficial deposit or soil rich in organic matter，and often of very consider－ able thickness．It is distinguished by its fneness and able thickness．It is distinguished by its fineness and acter the black soli of southern Russia（tschernozem）and of the prairies of the Mississippt valiey．
regurgitant（rề－gér＇ji－tant），\(\alpha\) ．［＜ML．regurgi－ \(\tan (t-) s\) ，ppr．of regurgitare，regurgitate：see regurgitate．］Characterized by or pertaining to regurgitation．
The disesses of the valves and oriffees of the heart which produce mechanical disorders of the circulston
are of two kinds，obstructive and regurgitant．
Quain，Med．Dict．，p． 623.
Regurgitant cardiac murmurs．See murmur
regurgitate（rē－gèr＇ji－tāt），v．；pret．and pp．re－ gurgitated，ppr．regurgitating．［＜ML．regurgi－ tatus， pp ．of regurgitare It ．regurgitare \(=\) Sp．Pg．regurgitar \(=\mathrm{OF}\) ．regurgiter， F. ré gurgiter），regurgitate，＜LL．re－，back，＋gurgi－ tare，engulf，flood：see gurgitation．］I．trans． To pour or cause to rush or surge back；pour or throw back in great quantity．
For a mammal，having its grinding spparatus in its mouth，to gain by the habit of hurriedly swallowing un－ ing the food for subsequent mastication．

H．Spencer，Prin．of Biol．，§ 297.
II．intrans．To be poured back；surge or rush back．
Msny valves，all so situate as to give a free passage to
the hood and other humours in their due channeis，but the hood and other humours in their due channeis，but not permit them to regurgitate and disturb the great cir－
culation．
Bentley．

Nature wss wont to evacuate its vicious biood ont of these veins，which passsge being stopt，it regurgitates up． wards to the lungs．
regurgitation（reē－gèr－ji－tā＇shon），m．\(\quad[=\mathrm{F}\) ． regurgitation \(=\mathrm{Sj}\) ．regurgitacion \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．regurgi－ tação，＜ML．regurgitatio（ \(n-\) ），＜requrgitare，re gurgitate：see regurgitate．］1．The act of re－

\section*{regurgitation}
gurgitating or pouring back．－2．The act of swallowing again；reabsorption
In the lowest creatures，the distribution of crude nutri－ ment ia by alow gurgitationa and regurgitations．

U．Spencer，Universal Progress，p． 417.
3．In med．：（a）The puking or posseting of infants．（b）The rising of solids or fluids into the mouth in the adult．（c）Specifically，the reflux throngh incompetent heart－valves：as， aortic regurgitation（refiux through leaking aor－ tic valves）
reh（rā），\(n\) ．［Hind．］A saline efflorescence ris－ ing to the surface and covering varions exten－ sive tracts of land in the Indo－Gangetic allu－ vial plain，rendering the soil worthless for cul－ tivation．It consists chiefly of sodjum salphate mixed with more or less common salt（sodium chlorid）and sodi． of India as reh，and further weat，in tha Upper Punjab，as kalar or kullar．
Those who have travelled through Northern India can－ not fail to have noticed whole diatricta of land as white as if covered with snow，and entirely deatitute of vegetation． \(\therefore\) Thia desolation is caused by reh，which la a white flocculent eftloresceuce，formed oi highly aolnble sodinm salts，which are found in almost every soil．Where the
gubsoil water－levei la auftclently near the anrice，the subsoil water－levei la aufticiently near the anrface，the atrong evaporating．Force of the sun＇s heat，alded by cap－ iilary atraction，drawa to the auriace of the grond the the water，which passea off in the form of vapour，to leave behind the salta lt held as a white efflorescence．

A．G．F．Eliot James，Iudian Industries，p． 195. rehabllitate（rē－hạ－bil＇i－tāt），r．\(t\) ．［＜ML．re－ habilitatus，pp．of rehabilitare（ \(\rangle\) It．riabilitare \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\). rehabilitar \(=\) OF．rehabiliter， F. ré－ habiliter），restore，＜re－，again，＋habilitare， habilitate：see habilitate．］1．To restore to a former capacity or standing ；reinstate ；qualify again；restore，as a delinquent，to a former right，rank，or privilege lost or forfeited ：a term drawn from the civil and canon law．
He ja rehabilitated，his honour ls restored，all his attain－ ders ara purged！Burke，A Regicide Peace，lv．

The justics of tha conrt would presentis
Confirm her in her rights and exculpate，
Re－lntegrate，and rehabilitate．
Browning，Ming and Book，II．327．
2．To reëstablish in the esteem of others or \({ }^{\circ}\) in social position lost by disgrace；restore to public respect：as，there is now a tendency to rehabilitate notorions historical personages； Lady Blank was rehabilitated by the influence of her family at court．
rehabilitation（rē－hä̀－bil－i－tā＇shon），n．［＝OF． rehabilitation，F．réhabilitation \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．rehabili－ tacion \(=\) Pg．rehabilitação \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．riabilitazione，〈ML．vehabilitatio（n－），く rehabilitare，pp．reha－ bilitotus，rehabilitate：see rehabilitate．］The act of rehabilitating，or reinstating in a former rank，standing，or capacity；restoration to for－ mer rights；restoration to or reëstablishment in the esteem of others．
This old law－term［rehabiititate］has been gajning ground ever slince it was lntroduced into popular diacourse by Burke，to whom jt may have been auggeated by the French
rehabiliter．Equally with its aubatantjue，rehabilitation， it enables us to dispense with a tedious circumlocutlon．

F．Hall，Mod．Eng．，p．299，note．
rehaitt，rehetet，v．t．［ME．rehaiten，rehayten， rcheten，〈 OF．rehuitier，make joyful，くre－，again， + haitier，make joyful．］To revive；cheer； encourage；comfort．
Thane the conquerour kyndly carpede to those lordes，
Rehetede the Romaynes with realle apeche
Mforte Arthure（E．S．S．．），1． 221.

\section*{Hym wol I comforte and rehete
For I hopa of luls gold to gete．}

Rom．of the Rose，1． 6509.
rehandle（rē－han＇dl），\(r\) ．t．［＜re－＋handle．］ To handle or have to do with again；remodel； revise．The Academy，March 29，1890，p． 218. rehash（rē－hash＇），v．t．［＜OF．rehacher，hack or chop again，\(\langle\) re－，again，+ hacher，chop， hash：see hash1．］T＇o hash anew；work up，as old material，in a new form．
rehash（rē－hash＇），\(u\) ．［＜rehush，v．］Something hashed afresh；something concocted from ma－ terials formerly used：as，a literary rehash． ［Colloq．］
I underatand that Dr．G－＿s apeech here，tha other evening，waa princlpally a rehag o o his Yreka effort．
Senator Broderick，Speech in California Ang．， 1859.

Senator Broderick，Speech in California，Ang．，1850
（Bartett．）
Your finest method io her hands so only a rehash of the
Jour．of Education，XVIII． 377 ．
old mechaoiam． Jold mechaoiam．of Education，XVIII． 377.
rehead（rē－hed＇），v．t．\(\quad[\langle r e-+\) head．\(]\) To fit or furnish with a head again，as a cask or a nail． rehear（rē－hēr＇），v．t．［＜re－＋hear．］To hear again；try a second time：as，to rehear a cause in a law－court．Bp．Horne，Com．on Ps．Ixxxii．

ธ052
reify
rehearing（rē－hēr＇ing），n．［Verbal n．of re－ lienr，\(r\).\(] A second hearing；reconsideration；\)
especially，in luw，a second hearing or trial； moro specifically，a new trial in chancery，or a secoul argument of a motion or an appeal．
If by thla decree either party thinks himself aggrjeved， he may petitlon the chancellor for a rehearing．

Blackstone，Com．，III．xxvii．
rehearsal（rē－hér＇sal），\(n\). ［Early mod．E．re－
hersall；＜ME．rehersaille，く OF．rehearsal，re－ hersall，repeating，\＆reherser，rehearse：see re－ hearse．］The act of rehearsing．（a）Repetitlon of the words of another．
Twlee we appoint that the words which the minister pronounceth the whole congregation shall repeat after him：as first in the publick contession of sins，aad again in rehearsal of our Lord＇s prsyer atter the blessed sacra－
ment．
Hooker，Fceles．Pollty．
（b）Narration；a telling or recountlog，as of particulars
as，the rehearsal of one＇s wronga or adventures．
Be not Autour alao of tales newe，
or callyng to rehersaul，lest thou it rewe．
Booke of Precedence（L．E．T．S．，extra ser．），i． 110. Joue．

Lyly，Euphues，Anat．of Wit，p．75． （c）In music and the drama：（1）The process of atndying by practice or preparatory exercise ：as，to put a work io re－ for prsctics and atudy ot musical or dramatic performers for prsctica and atudy together，preliminary to a public IIera＇s a marvellous convenient place for our reheareal． Thia green plot shall be our stage

Shak．，M．N．D．，ili．1．3．
Full rehearsal，a rehearaal in which all the performers take part，－Publice rehearsal，a rehearsal to which a limited numher of persona are admitted by way of com－ pliment or for theír critlclam，or evea as to a regular per－ formance．
rehearse（rê－hèrs＇），v．；pret．and pp．rehearsed， plpr．rehearising．［Early mod．E．also reherse； ३ ME．rehercen，rehersen，rehearsen，〈 AF．reher－ sor，rehercer，repeat，rehearse，a particular use of OF．reherscr，harrow over again，＜rc－，again， ＋hercer，harrow，＜herce，F．herse，a harrow： see hearsel．］I．trans．I．To repeat，as what has already been said or written；recite；say or deliver again．

Her falre locka up stared atiffe on end，
1 learlng him those aame bloody lynea reherse．
Whien the words were heard which David apake the rehearsed them before Saul． 1 Sam，xvili．31．

To their fair anditor．
Whittier，Bridal of Peanacook．
2．To mention；narrate；relate；reconnt；re－ capitulate；ennmerate．
With many moe good deedes，not reheirsed heere． Rob．of Gloucester，p． 582.

\section*{Or awiche nokyude abhomynacions}

Chaucer，Man of Law＇s Tale，J． 89.
There shall they rehearse the righteous acts of the Lord． Judges v ． 11 ．
3．To repeat，act，or perform in private for ex－ periment and practice，preparatory to a public performance：as，to rehcarse a tragedy；to re－ hearse a symphony．
A mere boy，with but little phyaical or dramatic atrength， coming npon the atage to rehearse so lmportant a charac－ ter，nust have been rather a shock．．．to the great actor
whom he was to aupport．J．Jeffersom，Autoblog．，p． 129 ． 4．To canse to recite or narrate；put through a rehearsal；prompt．［Rare．］
A wood－sawyer，living by the prison wall，is under the control or the Deearges，and has been rehearred by Madame aigne and signals to the prisonera．

Dickens，Two Cities，ILI． 12
\(=8 y n .2\). To detall，deacribe．See recapitulate． intrans．To repeat what has been already said，written，or performed；go through some performance in private，preparatory to public representation．
Meat me in the palace wood；．．there will we rehearse．
rehearser（rệ－hèr＇sér），\(n\) ．One who rehearses， recites，or narrates．
Such rehearsers［ot genealogies］who might obtrude fic－
Johitioua pedigrees．
rehearsing（rẹ̄－hèr＇sing），n．［＜ME．rehersyng， rehersynge；verbal n．of rehearse，\(v\) ．］Rehearsal； recital；discourse．

Of love，of hate，and other sondry thynges，
of whlche I may not maken rehersymes．
Chaucer，Good Womea，1． 24.
reheat（rē－hēt＇），v．t．［＜re－＋heat．］To heat
again or anew．－Reheating－furnace．See furnace． reheater（rē－hē＇têr），\(n\) ．An apparatus for re－ storing heat to a previously heated body which has entirely or partially cooled during some stage of a manufacture or process．In a diffusion
apparatus for extraction of augar from buet－roots or from
sugar－canes，rehcaters are arranged in alternation with dif－ fusers，conimonly twelve in number，containing the aliced roota．The hot water for diffusion is directed through pipea connecting the diffurers with the reheatera by meana of cocks or valves，and is reheated by passing through a reheater after passing through a diffuser．Thus，through the aid of heat and preasure，the water becomes charged
with siggr．See difusion apparatus（nnder difiusion），and wifn sel
recedI，\(u\) ．A corrupt Middle English form of reheel（rē̄－hēl＇），v．\(t_{\text {．}}\)［＜re－＋heell．］To sup－ ply a heel to，especially in knitting，as in mend－ ing a stocking．
rehelm（rē－helm＇），\(x . t . \quad\left[\left\langle r e-+h e h^{2}{ }^{2}\right]\right.\) To cover again，as the head，with a helm or hel－ met．
With the crossynge of thelr queares the erle was vn－ helmed ；thao he retourned to his men，and jucontyneat Berners，tr．of Froissart＇s Chron．，II．cxlvill．
rehersaillet，\(n\) ．A Middle English form of re－ hearsal．
reherset，\(v\) ．An obsolete spelling of rehearse． rehete \(\dagger, t\) ．\(t\) ．See rehait．
rehibition（rē－hi－bish＇on），n．Same as redhibi－ tion．
rehibitory（rẹ̀－hib＇i－tộ－ri），a．Same as redhibi－ tory．
rehybridize（rē－hī＇brídiz），\(t, t\) ．\(\quad[\langle r e-+h y-\) bridize．］To canse to hybridize or interbreed a second time and with a different species．
ilybrid plants may be again crosaed or even rehybrid－
Encyc．Brit．，XII． 216 ．
rehypothecate（rē－hī－poth＇ē－kāt），v．t．［［＜re－ ＋hypothecate．］To hypothecate again，as by lending as security bonds already pledged．See hypothecate．
rehypothecation（rē－hī－poth－ē－kã＇shon），n．［＜ re－+ lypothecation．］The pledging of property of any kind as security for a loan by one with whom it has already been pledged as security for money he has loaned．
rei，\(n\) ．Plural of reus．
reichardtite（ri＇chär－tīt），n．［＜Reichardt + －ite．］A massive variety of epsomite from Stass－ furt，Prussia．
Reichertian（rī－chèr＇ti－an），a．［＜Reichert（see def．）+ －ian．］Pertaining to the German anat－ omist K．B．Reichert（1811－83）．
Reichsrath（G．pron．rīchs＇rät），n．［G．，＜ reichs，gen．of reich，kingdom，empire（ \(=\) AS． rice，kingdom：see riche），＋rath，council，par－ liament：see readㄹ，rede¹．］The chief delibera－ tive body in the Cisleithan division of Austria－ Hungary．It is composed of an upper house（Herren－ haus）of princes，certain noblea and prelares，and life－ members nominated by the emperor，and of a lower other persona having a certain property or particular in． dividual qualification．
Relchsstadt（G．pron．rīeh＇stät），n．［G．，く reichs，gen．of reich，kingdom，empire，+ stadt， a town．Cf．stadtholder．\(]\) In the old Roman－ German empire，a city which held immediate－ ly of the empire and was represented in the Reichstag．
Reichstag（G．pron．richhs＇täch），\(n . \quad[G .,<\) reichs，gen．of reich，kingdom，empire，+ tag， deliberative body in certain countries of Enrope． For the Reichstar of the old Roman－Cerman empre see For the Reichstag of the old Roman－German empire，see in combination with the Bundearath（which see），exerclses the legialative power in imperial matters；It is composed of 397 deputles，elected by nifversal auffrage．In the Translefithan division of Austria－Huagary it is composed of a Ilouae of Magnates and a lower House of Represen－ tatives．Reichstag in all these seases ls often readered in eichsthaler（G pron
reichsthaler（G．pron．rīèhs＇tä＂lèr），\(n\) ．［G．，く reichs，gen．of reich，kingdom，empire，＋thaier， dollar：see clollar．］Same as rix－dollar．
reift，\(n\) ．See reef3．
reification（rē＇i－fi－kā＇shon），n．［＜reify + －ation（see－fication）．］Materialization；objec－ tivization；externalization；conversion of the abstract into the concrete；the regarding or abstract into the concrete；the regarding or ［Rare．
reify（rḕi－fī），r．t．；pret．and pp．reified，ppr． reifying．［＜＇L．res，a thing，＋－fieare，＜facere make（see－fy）．］To make into a thing；make real or material；consider as a thing．
The earlieat objects of thought and the earliest concepta musi anturally be those of the thinga that live and move the preseat－this natural tendency，which language by providing distinct nemes powerfully aeconds，to reeify or of thinge which wa can single out，or，in other words，to \begin{tabular}{l} 
of thinge which we can single out，or，in other words，to \\
concrete our abstracts． \\
\hline
\end{tabular} ．Ward，Encyc．Brit．，XX． 78 ．

\section*{reighte}

\section*{5053}
reightet．A Niddle English variant of ranght for realled．
reiglet，\(n\) ．and \(r\) ．See regle．
reiglementt，\(n\) ．See reglement，
reign（rān），\(n\) ．［Early mod．E．also raign， raino；＜ME．regne，rengne，\(\angle O F\) ．reigne，regne F．règne \(=\mathrm{Pr}\) ．regne \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\). reino \(=\) It．regno ＜L．regnum，kingly gevernment，royalty，do－ minion，sovereignty，anthority，rule，a king－ dom，realm，estate，possession，\(\langle\) regere，rule： see regent．］1．Royal or imperial authority sovereignty；supreme power；control；sway．
Why，what is pomp，rule，teign，but earth shd dust？
That with the Mightiest raised me to contend，
And to the filerce contention brought along
Innumerable force of spirits arm＇d，
That durst disilike hia reign．
Liton，P．L．，i． 102.
In Britain＇s iale，beueath a George＇s reign．
2．The time during which a monarch occupies the throne：as，an act passed in the present reign．
In the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberlus Cwsar
the word of God came nato John．
Luke ili．1．
3 \(\dagger\) ．The territory over which a sovereign holds sway；empire；kingdom；dominions；realm．

He conquerede al the regne of Femenye．
Then atretch thy sight oer all her rixing reign，
Her boundless empire over sea and lands．
Pope，Dunclad，iif．65．
4．Power ；inflnence；sway；dominion．
She gan to atoupe，and her proud mind convert
To meeke obeysance of loves mightic raine Spenser，F．Q．，V．v． 28, In her the painter had anatomized
Time＇s ruin，beauty＇a wreck，and grim care＇a reign．
Shak．，Lucrece，1． 1451
That characteristic principle of the Consitintlon，which as been well calied＂The Reign of Law，＂was eatabliahed J．Bryce，American Conimouwealth，I． 21 ．

\section*{Relgn of Terror．See terror}
reign（rän），v．i．［Early mod．E．also raign， raine；＜ME．reinen，reignen，regnen，〈 OF． regner，F．régner \(=\mathrm{Pr}\) ．regnar，renhar \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). Pg．reinar \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．regnare，\(<\mathrm{L}\). regnare，reign， rule，〈regnum，authority，rule：see reign，\(u\) ．Cf． regnant．］1．To possess or exercise sovereign power or authority；govern，as a king or em－ peror；hold the supreme power；rule．
In the Cytes of Tyre regned Agenore the Fadre of Dydo． Alleluia ：for the Lord God amnlpotent reigneth

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Better to reign in hell than serve in heaven．
2．To prevail；be in force．
The spavin
Shak．，Heo．VIII．，1．3．13．
The sultry Sirlus buras the thirsty plalns，
Pope，Sammer，1． 22.
Fear and trembling reigned，for a ilme，along the fron－
Silence reigned in the streets；from the chnrch no Ange－ lus sounded．
lue streets；from the charch no Ange－
Lonyfellow，Evsngeline， 1.5 ． 3．To have dominion or ascendancy；predom－ inate．
Let not \(\sin\) therefore reign in your nortal body，that ye hould obey it in the luats thereot．Rom．vi． 12. Our Jovial atar reign＇d at his birth． Shak．，Cymbeline，v．4． 105.
Insaliate Avarice then first began
AIter his fall．Times＇Whistle（E．E．T．S．），p． 41.
Two princlples in human nature reign：
Self－love to nrge，and Reason to reatrain
Pope，Esbay on Mian，11． 53.
reigner（rä＇nèr），\(n\) ．［ \(\left\langle\right.\) reign \(+c r^{1}\) ．Cf．It． regnatore，ruler，＜L．regnator，inler．］One who reigns；a ruler．［Rare．］
reikt，\(n_{\text {．}}\) A variant of reek \({ }^{1}\) ．
reilt，\(n\) ．A Middle English form of rail3．
Reil＇s band．A fibrous or muscular band ex－ tending across the right ventricle of the heart， from the base of the anterior papillary muscle to the septum．It is frequent in man，and rep－ resents the moderator band found in the heart of some lower animals．
reim（rêm），\(u\) ．Same as riem．
reimbark，\(c\) ．See reëmbark．
reimbursable（rē－im－bèr＇sa－bl），a．［＝F．rem－ －able．］Capable of being or expected to imbursed or repaid． Let the aum of 550,000 dollars be borrowed，．．．reim－
burabble within five yeara． A．Hamilton，To House of Rep．，Dec．3， 1792
eimburse（rê－im－bérs＇），r．t．［Accom．＜OF （and F．）rembourser \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). Pg．reembolsar \(=\mathrm{It}\) rimborsare，reimburse；as re－＋imburse．］ 1 ． To replace in a purso，treasury，or fund，as an equivalent for what has been taken，expended， or lost；pay back；restore；refund：as，to reim－ burse the expenses of a war．
It was but reasousble that I should strain myself as far as I was able to reimburse him some of hls charges
Svift，story of the Injured Lady．
If any of the Members shall give in a Bill of the Charges Money ia forthwlth reimbursed by the King．

Lister，Journey to Paris，p． 79.
2．To pay back to；repay to；indemnify．
As if one who had been robbed．．．shonld allege that he had a right to reimburse himself out of the pocket of the first traveller he met．Paley，Joral Phitos．，hii．7．
\(=\) Syn．2．Remunerate，Recompense，etc．See indemnify．
reimbursement（rë́－im－bérs＇ment），\(n\) ．Accom．
reimbursement（rē－im－bérs＇ment），\(n\) ．［Accem． ＜OF．（and F．）rembourscment \(=\) It．rimborsa－ mento；as reimburse＋－ment．］The act of re－ imbursing or refunding；repayment．
She helped them powerfully，but she exacted cantionary towns from them，as a security for her reimbursement whenever they should be in a condition to pay．

Bolingbroke，The Occasional Writer，No． 2.
reimburser（rē－im－bér＇sér），\(n\) ．One who reim－ burses；one who repays or refunds what has been lost or expended．
reimplacet（rē－im－plās＇），\(x . t\) ．［Accom．＜OF． remplaeer，replace；as re－＋emplace．］Te re－ place．
For this resurrection of the soul，for the reimplacing the Divine image，．．God did a greater work than the creation．Jer．Taylor，Works（ed．2835），I． 865. reimplant（rē－im－plant＇），r．t．\(\quad[<r e-+i m-\) plant．］To implant again．
How many grave＿and godly matrons usaally graffe or rellques，combings or cottings of their own or others＇ nore youthful halr！Jer．Taylor（5），Artif．Handsomeness，p．45．
reimplantation（rē－im－plan－tā＇slọn），n．［＜re－ implant + －ation．］The act or process of reim－ planting．
Succesainl Reimplantatim of a Trephined Button of Bune．Medical Neres，LII．p．1．of Adv＇ts． reimport（rē－im－pôrt＇），v．t．［＜F．rémporter， reimport；as re－＋import．］1．Te bring back．

Bid him［day］drive back his car，and reimport
2．Te import again；carry back to the country of exportation．
Gooda．．．clandestinely reimported into our own［coun－
Adam Smith，Wealth o
emport（rē－in＇pērt），\(n\) ．［〈reimport．v．］Same as reimportation．
The amount svailable for reimport probsbly has been
returned to us．
The American VI． 244 ．
reimportation（rē－im－pōr－t \(\overline{\mathrm{a}}\)＇shon），\(n\) ．［＜F． reimportation；as reimport + －ation．］The act of reimporting；that which is reimported．
By making their reimportation illegal．
reimpose（rê－im－pōz＇），v，t．［＜OF reimposer F．reimposer；as re－t impose．］1．To impose or levy anew：as，to reimpose a tax．－2．To tax or charge anew；retax．［Rare．］
The parish is afterwards reimposed，to reimburse those Adam Smith，wealth of Nations，v． 2 3．To place or lay again：as，to reimpase bur－ dens upon the poor．
reimposition（rē－im－pḕ－zish＇on），\(n\) ．［＜F．ré－ imposition；as re－+ imposition．］1．The act of reimposing：as，the reimposition of a tax．
The attempt of the distinguished leadera of the party
opposits to form s government，bazed as it was at that pe－ duty on corn，entirely failed．Gladstone．

\section*{2．A tax levied anew．}

Snch reimpositions are always over and sbove the taille of the particular year in which they are laid on．

Adam Smith，Wealth of Nations，v． 2.
reimpress（rē－im－pres＇），e．t．［くre－＋impress．］ To impress anew．
Religion．WIll glide by degrees ont of the mind un－ leas it be reinvigorated and reimpressed by external ordi－ nancea，by stated calls to worship，snd the salntary influ－
ence of example．
reimpression（rê－im－presh＇on），n．［＜F．réim－ pression \(=\) Sp．reimpresion \(=\) Pg．reimpressão as re－+ impression．1．A second or repeated impression；that which is reimpressed．
In an A ppendix I have entered into particulars as to ouy
reimpression of the present poem．
F．Ifall，Pref．of Lauder＇a Dewtie oi Kyngis（E．E．T．S．），p．v．
2．The reprint or reprinting of a work．

\section*{reincrease}
reimprison（rē－im－priz＇n），r．t．\(\quad[\langle r e-+i m-\) prison．］To imprison again．
reimprisonment（rē－im－priz＇n－ment），\(n\) ．［＜re－ imprison + －ment．］The act of confining in prisou a second time for the same cause，or at－ ter a release from prison．
rein \({ }^{1}\)（rān），n．［Early mod．E．also rain，reigne； ＜ME．reine，reyme，reene，＜OF．reine，resne， resgne， F. rêne \(=\mathrm{Pr}\) ．requa \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．rienda（trans－ posed for \({ }^{*}\) redina）\(=\) Pg．vedea \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．redine,\(\langle\) LL．＂retina，a rein（cf．L．retinaeulum，a tether， halter，rein），＜L．retinere，hold back，restrain： see retain．］1．The strap of a bridle，fastened to the curb or snaffle on each side，by which the rider or driver restrains and guides the ani－ mal driven；any thong or cord used for the same purpose．See cut under harness．
Ther sholde ye have sein speres and sheldes flote down he river，and the horse all quyk withoute malster，her reynes trailinge with the strem．

Merlin（E．E．T．S．），ili． 493.
How like a jade lhe stood，tled to the tree，
Shak．，Venua and Adonis，1． 392.
She look＇d so lovely as she sway＇d
The rein with dainty finger－tips．
2．A rope of twisted and greased rawhide． E．H．Knight．－3．pl．The handles of black－ smiths tongs，on which the ring or coupler slides．E．H．Kinight．－4．Figuratively，any means of curbing，restraining，or governing； government ；restraint．
Dr．Davenant held the fains of the disputation；he kept bim within the even boundals of the cause．
Bp．Haeket，Abp．Willams，,\(~ 26\).
Bp．Haeket，Abp．Willams，i．26．（Daries，under boundal．） No more rein upon thine anger Than any child．

Tennyson，Queen Mary，iti． 4.
Overhead rein，a guidlng－rein that passes over the head of a horse between the ears，and thus to the blt．It is nsed with an overcheck bridie．Aiso called overcheck trein． reins，to give licenae；leave without restralnt eins，to give incenae ；leave without restraint．

Do not give dalliance
Too much the rein：the gtrongest oatha are straw
Shak．，Tempest，iv．1． 52. To take the reins，to take the guidance or government． rein \({ }^{1}\)（rün），\(v\) ．［＜OF．＊reiner，resner，F．rêner， bridle a horse，\(\langle\) refne，a rein；from the noun．］ I．trans．1．To govern，guide，or restrain by reins or a bridle．

As akiliful Riders rein with diff＇rent force
new－back＇d Courser and a well－train＇d Ilorse
Congreve，tr．of Ovid＇s Art of Love．
She［Queen Ellizabeth］was mounted on a milk－white Soott Kenilworth dy．
2．To restrain ；control．
Being once chaled，he cannot
Be rein＇d again to temperance ；then he speaks
To
3．To carry stiffly，as a horse does its head or neck under a beariug－rein．－To rein in，to curb； keep onder restraint，as by relns．
The cause why the Apostles did thus conform the Chris－ tiana as much as might be according to the pattern of the ews was to rein them in by this mean the more，and to make them cleave the better．

Hooker，Eccles．Polity，iv． 11.
II．intrans．To obey the reins．
He will bear you easily，and reins well．T．N．，hii．4． 358.
Te rein up，to halt ；bring a horse to a atand．

> But, when they won a rising hiili,

He bade his followers hold them still：
＂Rein up；our presence would impair
The fame we come too late to share．＂
Seott，Lord of the Izles，vi． 18.
rein \({ }^{2}+, n\) ．An obsolete singular of reins．
reina，\(n\) ．See rena．
reincarnate（rē－in－kär＇nāt），\(\tau . t\) ．［＜re－＋in－ earnate．］To incarnate anew．
reincarnation（rē－in－kärr－nā＇shon），\(n\) ．［ \(\langle\) rein－ earnate + －ion．］The act or state of being in－ carnated anew；a repeated incarnation；a new embodiment．
reincenset（rē－in－sens＇），r．t．［＜re－+ incense \({ }^{1}\) ．］ To incense again；rekindle．

She，whose beams do re－incense
This sacred fre．Daniet，Civil Wars，viii． 1
Indecd，Sir James Croft（whom I never touched wlth the easit tittle of detractlons）was cunningly incensed and re reincite（rê－in－sit＇），v．t．［＝OF．reinciter， F ． rénciter；as re－+ incite．］To iucite again；re－ animate；reëncourage．

To dare the attack，he reincites his band，
And makea the last effort．
W．L．Leuris，tr．of Stat｜as＇s Thebald，xii．
reincrease（rē－in－krēs＇），v．t．［＜re－＋increase．］ To increase again；augment；reinforce．

\section*{reincrease}

When they did perceaue
Their wounds recur＇d，and forces reincreast Spenser，F．Q．，VI．vi． 15 reincrudation（rē－in－krö－dā＇shon），\(n . \quad[<r e-+\) ＊incrudation（＜in－2＋erude + －ation），equi to incrudescence．］Recrudescence．［Rare．］
This writer［Artephius，an adept］proceeds wholly by reincrudation，or in the via humida
uift，Taie of a Tub，
reindeer（rān＇dēr），n．［Formerly also rain－ deer，ranedecr；＜ME．vaynedere（ \(=\mathrm{D}\) ．rendier \(=\) G．renuthier＝Dan．rensdyr），＜＊rein（＜Icel．）or ron，＜AS．hran，a reindeer（cf．F．reme \(=\) Sp． reno \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). renna，renno \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．renna，a reindeer）， ＜Icel．hreinn＝Sw．ren，a reindeer（cf．Sw． ren－ko，a female reindeer（ \(k o=\mathbf{E} . c o w^{1}\) ），\(>\) Lapp and Finn．raingo，a rcindeer）；＜Lapp reino，pas－ turage or herding of cattle，a word much asso－ ciated with the use and care of the reindeer（for which the Lapp word is patso），and mistaken by the Scandinavians for the reindeer itself．］ 1 ． A deer of the genus Rangifer or Tarandus，hav－ ing horns in both sexes，and inhabiting arctic and cold temperate regions；the Cervus taran－ dus，Rangifer tarandus，or Tarandus rangifer


It has branched，recurved，round antiers，the crowns of Which are more or jess paimated；the sntiers of the msie re much iarger than those of the remaie，and are reniark sody is of a thick and asymmetry of the brow－antler．The in proportion than those of the red－deer．The size varies much according to climate：about 4 feet 6 inchea may be given as the average height of a full－grown specimen．The eindeer is keea of sight and swift of foot，being capable of maintaining a speed of 9 or 10 miles an hour for a long time，and can easily draw a weight of 200 pounda，beside the siedge to which it is uauliy sttached when used as a beast of draft．Among the Lapiandera the reindeer is a substitute for the horse，the cow，and the sheep，as it fur－ caribou of North America，if not sbsolutely identical with the reindeer，would aeem to be at least a weil－marked variety，usually called \(R\) ．caribou．The American barren－ ground reindeer has been described ss a different species， R．groenlandicus．See also cut under caribou． 2．In her．，a stag laving two sets of antlers， the one pair bending downward，and the other standing erect．－Reindeer period，the time when the reindeer flourished and was prominent in the fauna o sny region，as it is now in Lapland：used chiefly with reference to Belgium and France．
M．Dupont recognizes two stsges in the Palroolithic Pe－ riod，one of which ia called the Mammoth period，and the other，which is the more recent，the Reindeer period． These namea ．．．have never met with much acceptance in England，．．．for it is quite certain that the reindeer occupled Belgium and France in the so－calied Mammoth period．

Geike，Prehistoric Europe，p． 101.
Reindeer tribe，a tribe using the reindeer，as do the Laplanders at the preaent time，and as the dweijers in ceatral Europe have done in prehistoric times：insed chiefly with regard to the prehistoric tribes of central reindeer－lichen
eindeer－lichen（rān＇dēr－li＂ken），n．Same as reindeer－moss
reindeer－moss（rān＇dēr－môs），\(n\) ．A lichen，Cla－ donia rangiferina，which constitutes almost the sole winter food for the reindeer in high north－ ern latitudes，where it is sajd to attain some－ times the height of one foot．Its nutritive proper－ ties depend chiefly on the gelatjnous or starchy matter of which it is largely composed．Its taste is aijohtly pun－ gent and acrid，and when boiled it forms a jeliy possess． ing nutritive and tonic propertles，and is sometimes eaten by man during acarcity of food，being powdered and mixed ee Cladonia and lichen
reinfect（rē－in－fekt＇），v．t．［＜OF．reinfecter； as re－＋infect．］To infect again．Cotgrave． reinfection（rē－in－fek＇shon），\(n\) ．［ \(\langle\) reinfeet + －ion．］Infection a second time or subsequently． einflame（rē－in－flām＇），v，t．［＜re－＋inflane．］ To inflame anew；rekindle；warm again．

To re－inflame my Daphnis with desirea．
Dryden，tr．of Virgii＇s Pastorals，viil． 92.

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reinforce，reënforce（rē－in－fōrs＇，rē－en－fōrs＇）， v．t．［Formerly also renforce，ranforce；accom． ＜OF．renforcer，renforehier，F．renforcer \(=1\) ．
rinforzare，strengthen，reinforee；as re－ force．］1．To add new force，strength，or weight to；strengthen：as，to reinforce an argu－ ment．

A menne to supply her wants，by renforcing the causes wherein shee is impotent and defectiue．
，Poesie，p． 253
To insure the existence of the race，sha［Nature］rein－ and pain．Emerson，Oid Age．
Specifically－2．（a）Milit．，to strengthen with additional military or naval forces，as troops， ships，etc．

But hark！what new alarum is this same？
Theo every soldjer kill his prisoners．
Shak．，Hen．V．，Iv．6． 36.
（b）To strengthen any part of an object by an additional thickness，support，or other means． Another modo of reinforcing the lower pler is that which occurs in tha nave of Laon．．In this case five detacined monolithic abaita sro grouped with the grest angies of the abacus，and the fifth containing the central member of the group of vaultiog shafts． 3ł．To enforce；compel．［Rare．］

Yet twise they were repulsed backe agaioe，
And twise renforst backe to their shipa to
Spenser，F．Q．，II．工． 48.
reinforce（rē－in－fōrs＇），\(n\) ．［＜reinforce，\(v\) ．］An additional thickness or support imparted to any part of an object in order to strengthen it．（a）A atrengthening patch or additional thickness sewed round a cringle or eyeliet－hoie in a sail or tent－ cover．（b）A second outer thickness of cloth，spphied to saddie．（c）The part of a cannon neareat to the breech， which is made atronger to reslat the exploalve force of the powder．The first reinforce la that which extends from the base－ring oi the gun to the seat of the projectije． Tha second reinforce is that which is forward of the flrat reluforce and connects it with the chase of the gun，snd from which the truoniona project iaterally．－Reinforce－ band，in ordnance，a flat ring or molding formed at the junction of the frst and second reioforces of a gan．－ orcea of a canoon，on the end nearest to the breech． Seo hooping and frettage．
rē－en－förs＇mênt），\(n\) ．［Accom．くOF．（and F． renforcement \(\stackrel{\ddot{=}}{=}\) It．rinforzamento；as reinforee， \(r_{0},+-m e n t\) ．］1．The act of reinforcing． The dreadiul Sagittary
Appals our numbera；haste we，Diomed
to reinforcement，or we perish all．
Shak．，T．and C．，v．5． 16
2．Additional force；fresh assistance；specifi－ cally，additional troops or forces to augment the strength of a military or naval force． Ajone he［Corioianus］enter＇d，
And with a gudden re－inforcement struck
3．Any augmentation of strength or force by something added．
Their faith may be both atrengthened and brightened by this additional reinforcement．

Waterland，Worke，v． 287.
reinforcer，reënforcer（rê－inn－，rē－en－fōr＇sér），\(n\) ． One who reinforces or strengthens．
Writera who are more properly feeders and re－enforcer of iffe itself．

The Century，XXVIL 929 reinforcible，reënforcible（rē－in－，rē－en－fōr＇si－ 61），a．［＜reinforce，v．，＋－ible．］Capable or sus－ ceptible of reinforcement；that may be strength－ ened anew．
Both are reinforcible by distant motion and by sensation
reinform（rē－in－fôrm＇），v．t．［＜re－＋inform \({ }^{1}\) ．］ To inform again．
Redintegrated into humane bodies，and reinformed with reinfund（rē－in－fund＇），\(\imath^{\circ} . i_{.} \quad[<r e-+\) infund．\(]\) To flow in again，as a stream．Sucift，Works（ed． 1768），I．169．［Rare．］
reinfuse（rē－in－fūz＇），v，t．［＜re－＋infuse．］To infuse again．
reingratiate（rē－in－grā＇shi－āt），v．t．［＜re－＋ ingratiate．］To ingratiate again；recommend again to favor．
Joining now with Canote，as it were to reingratiate him－ self after his revolt，whether real or complotted．
ilton，Hist．Eng．，vi
reinhabit（rē－in－hab＇it），v．t．\([<r e-+i n h a b i t\). To inhabit again．
Towns and Citties were not reinhabited，but lay ruin＇d
rein－holder（rān＇hōl＂dèr），\(n\) ．A clip or clasp on the dashboard of a carriage，to hold the

\section*{reinstate}
reins when the driver has alighted．E．II． Kinight．
rein－hook（rān＇húk），\(n\) ．A hook on a gig－saddle to hold the bearing－rein．E．H．Finight．
reinite（ri＇nit），\(n\) ．［Named after Prof．Rein of Marburg．］A tungstate of iron，occurring in blackish－brown tetragonal crystals．It is found in Japan．
reinless（rān＇les），a．［＜rein \({ }^{1}+\)－less．］Without rein；without restraint；unchecked．

\section*{A wilfull prince，a rainelesse raging horae．}

Lyfe corrupt，and rainlesse youth．
reinoculation（rē－in－ok－ụ－lā＇shon），n．［＜re－＋ inoculation．］Inoculation a second time or sub－ sequently．
rein－orchis（rān＇ôr＂kis），\(n\) ．See orchis \({ }^{2}\) ．
reins（rānz），n．pl．［Early mod．E．also raines；〈 ME．reines，reynes，reenus，〈 OF．reins，pl．of rein，F．rein（cf．Sp．reñon，riñon）\(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．rim \(=\) It．rene，〈 L．ren，kidney，pl．rencs，the kidneys， It．rene， 1 L．ren，kaney，pl．rencs，the kidneys，
reins，loins；perhaps akin to Gr．\(\phi \rho p\), the mid－ riff，pl．фpeves，the parts about the heart and liver：see phren．］1．The kidneys or renes．
What man soever ．．．is a leper，or hath a ruaning of the reins．

Lev，xxil． 4 （margin）
Hence－2．The region of the kidneys；the loins，or lower parts of the back on each side．

Ali living creatares are fattest about the raines of the backe．Holland，tr．of Pliny，xi． 25. 3．The seat of the affections and passions，for－ merly supposed to be situated in that part of the body；hence，also，the emotions and affec－ tions themselves．
I wili bleas the Lord，who hath given me counsel ：my reins also inatruct me in the night seasons．Ps．xvI． 7. Reins of a vault，in arch．，the aides or walis that sua tain the vaujt or arch．
reinscribe（rē－in－skrīb＇），v．t．［＜re－＋inscribe．］ In French law，to record or register a second time，as a mortgage，required by the law of Louisiana to be periodically reinscribed in or der to preserve its priority．
reinsert（rē－in－sèrt＇），\(v_{0} t_{0} \quad[<r e-i n s e r t\). To insert a second time．
reinsertion（rē－in－sêr＇shọ），\(n . \quad[<\) reinsert + －ion．］The act of reinserting，or what is rein－ serted；a second insertion．
rein－slide（rān＇slīd），n．A slipping loop on an extensible rein，holding the two parts together near the buckle，which is adjustable on the standing part．E．H．Knight．
reinsman（rānz＇mạn），\(n . ;\) pl．reinsmen（ -men ）． A person skilled in managing reins or driving． ［Recent．］
look downvers，who，proud of their skill as reinsmen，
T．Roosevelt，The Century，XXXXV． 501
rein－snap（rān＇snap），\(n\) ．In a harness，a spring－
hook for holding the reins；a harness－snap or snap－hook．E．H．Knight．
reinspect（rē－in－spekt＇），v．t．［＜re－＋inspeet．\(]\) To inspect again．
reinspection（rē－in－spek＇shọn），\(n\) ．［＜reinspeet + －ion．］The act of inspecting a second time． reinspire（rē－in－spir＇），v．t．［＜re－＋inspire．］ To inspire anew．

While Phebus hastes，grest Hector to prepare
His lab＇ring Bosom re－inspires with Breath，
And calla his Sensea from the Verge of Death．
With youthlul fancy re－inspired．
Tennyzon，Oda to Memory，v．
reinstall，reinstal（rē－in－stâl＇），v．t．［＝F F．ré－ installer；as re－＋install．］To install again； seat anew．

\section*{That which alone can truyy reinstall thee \(\quad\) Ifilton，P．R．，iii． 372.}
einstalment，reinstallment（rē－in－stâl＇ ment），\(n\) ．［＜reinstall + －ment；or＜re－\(+i n-\) stälment．］The act of reinstalling；a renewed or additional instalment．
reinstate（rē－in－stāt＇），v．t．［＜re－＋instate．］ 1．To instate again；place again in possession or in a former state；restore to a state from which one had been removed．
David，after that aignal victory which had preserved his life［and］reinstated him in his throne
> ，who reigoed but twenty days，
> Did reinetate repope the lote nupe

Broonimg，Ring and Book，II． 171.
2．In fire insurance，to replace or repair（prop－ erty destroyed or damaged）．
The condition that it is in the power of the company to reinstate property rather thao to pay the value of it． Encyc．Brit．，XIII． 1

\section*{reinstatement}
reinstatement（rē－in－stāt＇ment），\(n\) ．［＜rein－ ［ing ；res toration to a former position，office，or rank；
reëstablishment． reëstablishment
The re－instatement and restoration of corruptible things Bacon，Physical Fsbles，ili．，Expi．
2．In fire－insurance，the replacement or repair－ ing of damaged property．
The insured has not the option of requiring reinstate－ reinstation（rē－iu－stā＇shon），\(n . \quad[<\) reinstate + －ion．The act of reinstating；reinstatement． Gontleman＇s Mag．
reinsurance（rē－in－shör＇ans），n．［＜reinsure + －ance．］1．Arenewed orsecoud insurance．－2． A contract by which the first insurer relieves himself from the risks ho had undertaken，and devolves them upon other insurers，called rein－ surcrs．Also called reassurance．
reinsure（rē－in－shör＇），v．t．［＜re－＋insure．］ To insure again ；insure a second time and take the risks，so as to relieve another or other in－ surers．Also reassure．
reinsurer（ \(\mathbf{r e ̄}-\mathrm{in}\)－shör＇ér），\(n\) ．One who reinsures． See reinsurance．
reintegrate（rề－in＇tệ－grāt），v．\(t\) ．［＜ML．rein－ tegratus，pp．of reintegrare（＞It．reintegrare \(=\) Pg．Sp．Pr．reintegrar \(=\) F．réintégrer，OF．rein－ tegrer）for earlier（L．）redintegrare，make whole again，restore，renew：see redintegrate．］1t．To make whole again；bring into harmony or con－ cord．
For that hesueniy city shall be restored snd reintegrate with good Christisn people． Bp ．Fish

Bp．Fisher，Seven Penitential Psalms．
Desiring the King nevertheless，as being now freed from her who had been the occasion of ali this，to take lhold of the present time，and to reintegrate himseif with the Pope．
2．To renew with regard to any state or quality； restore；renew the integrity of．
The feague drove out alit the Spsniards out of Germsny， and reintegrated that nstion in their ancient iiberty．Bacon．

To reintegrate the separate jurisdictions into one．
Fishe，Amer．Pol．Ideas，p． 49
reintegration（rê－in－tē̄－grā＇shọn），\(n\) ．［ \(=\mathrm{OF}\) ． reintegration，F．réintégration \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．reintegra－ cion \(=\) Pg．reintegração \(=\) It．reintegrazione，く ML．reintegratio（ \(n-\) ），making whole，restoring， renewing，＜reintegrare，pp．reintegratus，make whole again：see rcintegrate．Cf．redintegra－ tion．］The act of reintegrating；a renewing or making whole again．
During scitivity the reintegration Islls in arresr of the disintegration．H．Spencer，Prin．of Biol．，\＆62． reinter（rē－in－tér \(r^{\prime}\) ）， \(\boldsymbol{c}^{\circ}, \boldsymbol{t}\) ．［＜re－＋inter \(\left.{ }^{1}.\right]\) To inter again．
They convey the Bones of their dead Friends from all Places to bo re－interred．Howell，Letiers，ii． 8.
reinterrogate（rē－in－ter＇ō－gāt），v，t．\(\quad[<r e-+\) interrogate；ef．OF．reinterroger，F．réinterro－ ger．］To interrogate again；question repeat－ edly．Cotgrave．
reinthrone（rē－in－thrōn＇），v．t．［＜re－＋inthrone．］ Same as reën throne．

\section*{A pretence to reinthrone the king，}
\({ }_{S i r}\) T．Ierbert，Memoirs of King Charles I．（Latham．） reinthronizet（rē－in－thrō＇niz），v．t．［ \(\quad\) re－+ in－ thronize．］An obsolete form of reënthronize． reintroduce（rē－in－trō－dūs＇），v．\(t . \quad[\langle r e-+i n-\) troduce．］To introduce again．
reintroduction（rē－in－trō－duk＇shon），\(n\) ．［＜re－ + introduction．］A repeated introduction．
reinundate（rê－inn－un＇dā̀ or rē－in＇un－dāt），v． ［ \(<r e-+\) inundate．］To inundate again．
reinvent（rē－in－vent＇），v．\(t\) ．\([<r e-+\) invent \(]\) To devise or create anew，independently and without knowledge of a previous invention．
It is immenseiy more probsble thst an alphsbet of the very peculisr semitic styie should have been borrowed germs．
（1）Taylar，The Alpusbet，II． 31 in－vest＇），v．\(t\) ．［＜ML．reinvestire invest again；as re－+ invest．］1．To invest anew，with or as with a garment．
They that thought best amongst them befieved thst the sonls departed should be reinvested with other bodies．
2．To invest anew，as money or other property． reinvestment（rē－in－vest＇ment），\(n\) ．［＜rcinves ＋－ment；or＜re－＋investment．］The act of investing anew；a sccond or repeated invest－ inent．
The qucstion of re－investment in securities bearing a
higher rate of interest has been discussed at both Oxford and Csmbridge．The Academy，March 8，1880，p．168．

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reinvigorate（rē－in－vig＇or－āt），r．t．［＜re－＋in－ rigoratc．］To revive vigor in；reanimatc reinvigoration（rē－in－vig－ọ－rā＇shọn），\(n\) ．［ \(\langle r e-\) invigorate + －ion．］A strengthening ancw；re－ inforcement．
reinvite（rē－in－vit＇），v．\(t\) ．［＜OF．reinviter，in－ vite again；as re－＋invite．］To invite again． reinvolve（rē－in－volv＇），\(r, t\) ．［ \(\left\langle\dot{r} \cdot e_{-}+i n t o l v e.\right]\) To involve anew．
To reinonlve us in the pitchy cioud of infernsi dsrkness．
Mitton，Reformation in Eng． reird \(t, n\) ．A variant of reard．
reis \({ }^{1}\)（rās），\(n\) ．［Pg．reis，pl．of real：see real3．］ A Portuguese money of account： 1,000 reis make a milreis，which is of the value of \(4 s .5 d\). sterling，or about \＄1．08．Large sums are caiculsted in contos of reis，or amounts of \(1,000,000\) reis（ 81,080 ）．In the milreis is rackoned at sbout 55 cents．Also rais reis \({ }^{2}, \%\) ．Same as ras \({ }^{1}, 2\).
reiset，\(v\) ．An obsolete form of raise \({ }^{2}\) ．
reissuable（rệ－ish＇ö－a－bl），a．［＜reissue＋－able．］ Capable of being reissued：as，reissuable bank－ notes．
reissue（rē－ish＇ö），\(v\) ．［＜re－＋issue，v．］I．intrans．
To issue or go forth again．
But even then she gain＇d
Her bower；whence reissuing，robed snd crown＇d
To meet her iord，she took the tax sway．
Tentive Godiva．
II．trans．To issue，send out，or put forth a second time：as，to reissue an edict；to reissue bank－notes．
reissue（rệ－ish＇ö），n．［＜reissue，v．］A socond or renewed issue：as，the reissue of old notes or coinage．
reist \({ }^{1}\) ，vo \(t\) ．See reast \({ }^{1}\) ．
reist2，\(v\) ．A dialectal form of rest \({ }^{2}\) ．
reistert，\(n\) ．See reiter．
reitt（rēt），\(n\) ．An obsolete form of reate． reiter（rítér），n．［Early mod．E．also reister ＜OF．reistre，＂a reister or swartrutter，a Ger－ man horseman＂（Cotgrave），＜G．reiter，a rider， trooper，cavalryman，\(=\mathbf{E}\) ．rider：see rider．Cf． ritter．］Formerly，especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries，a German cavalry－ soldier；in particular，a soldier of those bodies of troops which were known to the nations of western Europe during the religious wars， etc．
Offer my services to Butrech，the best doctor among reisters，and the best reister among Doctors．
Sir P．Sidney，To Huhert Languet，Oct．， 1577 （Zurich Let
［ters，ii．293）．（Davies．）
eiterant（rê̄－it＇e－rant），\(a . \quad\)［ \(=\) OF．reiterant， F ． reiterant，く L．reiteran（ \(t\)－）s，ppr．of reiterare， repeat：see reiterate．］Reiterating．［Rare．］

In Heaven they said so，snd st Eden＇s gste，
And here，re－iterant，in the wilderness．
r8．Drowning，Drsms of Exiie．
reiterate（rê－it＇e－rāt），\(v . t\) ；；pret．and pp．reit erated，ppr．reiterating．［ \(\langle\) L．reiteratus，pp． of reiterare（ \(>\mathbf{I t}\) ．reiterare \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\) ．reiterar \(=\) F．réitérer），repeat again，repeat，\(\langle r e\)－，again， ＋iterare，say again，repeat：see iterate．］ 1. To repeat again and again；do or say（espe－ cially say）repeatedly：as，to reiterate an ex－ planation．

You never spoke what did hecome you iess
Than this；which to reiterate were sin．T．，i．2． 283.
Th＇employs of rural life，
Reiterated as the wheel of time
Reiterated as ine wheel of time
Runs round．
Coover，Tssk，iil． 626.
He reiterated his visits to the flagon so often that at
Irving，Sketch－Book，p． 5 ．
Simple sssertion，however reiterated，can never make proof．\(\quad\) Stubbe，Medieval snd Modern Hist．，p．18． 2t．To walk over again；go along repeatedly．

No more shali I reiterate thy Strand，
Whereon so many stately Structures stend． Herrick，Hesperides，Tesres to Thamssis．
＝Syn．1．See recapitulate．
reiterate（rẹ̄－it＇e－rāt），\(a . \quad[=\mathrm{F}\). réitéré \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ． Pg．reiterado \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．reiterato，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\). reiteratus， pp ． of reiterare，repeat：see the verb．］Reiterated． Southey．［Rare．］
reiteratedly（rê－it＇e－rä－ted－li），\(a d v\) ．By rcitera－ tion；repeatedly．＂Burke，Regicide Peace，iv． reiteration（rê－it－e－rā＇shon），\(n\) ．［＝OF．reitc－ ration， F ．réitération \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．reiteracion \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ． reiteração \(o=\mathrm{It}\) ．reiterazione，\(\langle\mathbf{L}\) ．reiteratio \((n-)\) ， a repeating，reiteration，＜reiterare，pp．reitera－ tus，repeat：see reiterate．］1．The act of reit－ erating；repctition．
The reiteration spain snd agsin in fixed course in the in matter of fact been to our peopie a vast benent．

J．II．Newman，Gram．of Assent，p． 54.
rejectment
2．In printing，printing on the back of at sheet by reversing it，and making a second impression on the same form．
reiterative（rẹ－it＇e－rạ－tiv），n．\(\quad[<\) reiterate + －ive．］1．A word or part of a word repeated so as to form a reduplicated word：as，prittle－ prattle is a reiterative of prattle．－2．In gram．， a word，as a verb，signifying repeated action．
Reithrodon（ri＇thrō－don），n．［NL．（Wate1－ house，1837），くGr．peifpov，a channcl，＋ódoís （odovt－）\(=\) E．tooth．］A genus of Sonth Ameri－ can sigmodont rodents of the family Muridx， having grooved upper incisors．It includes sev－ \({ }_{R}\) eral species of peculiar sppesrance，named \(R\) ．cuniculoiders， R．typicus，and R．chinchilloides．The name has been er－ roneously extended to inciude the smali North American mice of the genus Ochetodon．
reive，reiver．Scotch spellings of reave，reaver． reject（rē－jekt＇），v．t．［＜OF．rejecter，regeter， \(\mathbf{F}\). rejeter \(=\) Pr．regetar \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). rejitar \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). re－ geitar，rejeitar \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．rigettare，reject，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\) ．rejec－ tare，throw away，cast away，vomit，etc．，freq． of reicere，rejicere，pp．rejectus，throw back，re－ ject，〈re－，back，＋jacere，throw：see jet1．Cf． adject，conject，deject，eject，inject，project，etc．］ \(1+\) ．To throw or cast back．
By forse whereof［the wind］we were put ayen bak snd rejecte unto the coste of a desert yle．

Sir R．Guylforde，Pylgrymage，p． 62.
2．To throw away，as anything undesirable or useless；cast off；discard：as，to pick out the good and reject the bad；to reject a lover．
At iast，reiecting her bsrbarous condition，［she］wss maried to sn English Gentiemsn．

Quoted in Capt．John Smith＇s Works，II． 31.
Favours to none，to all she smiles extends；
Oft she rejects，but never once offends． \(\begin{gathered}\text { Pope，R．of the L．，if．} 12 .\end{gathered}\) 3．To refuse to receive；decline haughtily or harshly；slight；despise．
Because thou hsst rejected knowiedge，I will aiso reject thee．

Then woo thyself，be of thyseif rejected．
Shak．，Venus snd Adonis
bosom counsel rejected returns to enrich the giver＇s ＝Syn．2．To throw sside cast off rejectable（rē－jek＇ta－bl），a．\([=0 \mathrm{~F}\) ．rejettable， rejetable， F ．rejetable；as reject + －able．］Ca－ pable of being rejected；worthy or suitable to be rejected．Also rejectible．
ejectamenta（rề－jek－ta－men＇tä̆），n．pl．［NL．， pl．of ML．＊rejectamentum，＜L．rejectare，throw away：see reject．Cf．rejectment．］Things re－ jected；ejecta；excrement．
Discharge the rejectamenta again by the mouih．
Ogson，Anst．，ix．（Latham．）
rejectaneoust（rē－jek－tä＇nē－us），a．［＜L．reiec－ teneus，that is to be rejected，rejectable，\＆ reicere，pp．rejectus，reject：see reject．］Not chosen or received；rejected．
Profane，rejectaneous，and reprobate people．
Barrov，Works，III．xxix． rejected（rê－jek＇ted），\(p . a\) ．Thrown back：in entom．，noting the scutellum when it is exte－ riorly visible，but lies between the pronotum and the elytra，instead of between the bases of the latter，as in the coleopterous genus Passalus．
rejecter（rẹ－jek＇tér），n．One who rejects or refuses．
rejectible（rê－jek＇ti－bl），a．［＜reject＋－ible．］ Same as rejectable．
Will you teif me，my dear，what you have thought of Loveiace＇s best snd of his worst？－How isr eligible for the first，how far rejectible for the last？

Richardson，Clarissa Harlowe，I． 237. rejection（rẹ̆－jek＇shon），\(n\) ．［＜OF．rejection， F ． réjection，＜L rejectio（ \(n\)－），く reicere，pp．rejec－ tus，throw away：see reject．］The act of re－ jecting，of throwing off or away，or of casting off or forsaking；refusal to accept or grant：as， the rejection of what is worthless；the rejection of a request．
The rejection I use of experiments is inflite；but if au experiment be probable snd of great use，I recefve it．
rejectitioust（rē－jck－tish＇us），a．［＜reject + itious．］Worthy of being rejected；implying or requiring rejection．
Persons spurions sud rejectitious，whom their fsmilics and sllies have disownei．

Waterhouse，Apology，p．15i．（Latham．）
rejective（rêe－jek＇tiv），a．［＜reject＋－ive．］Rc－ jecting or tending to reject or cast off，Imp． Dict．
rejectment（rē－jckt＇ment），\(n\) ．［＜OF．rejecte－ ment， F. rcjettement \(=\) It．rigettamento，＜MJ． ＂rejectamentum，what is thrown away，the act

\section*{rejectment}
of throwing away，＜L．rejectare，throw away： see reject．］Matter thrown away． rejector（rệ－jek＇tọ），\(n\) ．One who rejects．

The rejectors of it［revelation］，therefore，would do well to consider the grounds on which they stand．

Warburton，Works，IX．xiii．
rejoice（rẹ̃－jois＇），\(v\) ．；pret，and pp．rejoiced，ppr． rejoicing．［＜ME．rejoicen，rejoisen，rejoischen， ＜OF．vesjois－，stem of certain parta of resjoir， F．réjouir，gladden，rejoice：see rejoy，and cf． joice．］I．trans．1．To make joyful；gladden； animate with lively and pleasurable sensations； exhilarate．

Whoso loveth wisdom rejoiceth hiss father．Prov．xxix． 3.
I love to rejoice their poor hearta at this season［Chrlst－ mass，and to see the whole village merry ln my great hall．
2t．To enjoy；have the fruition of．
To do so that here sone after ml dessece
Miste reioische that reaume as rizt elr bi kinde William of Palerne（E．E．T．S．），1． 4102. For lenger that ye keep it thus in veyne， And to reioise it ghal ye neure atterne Political Pooms，etc．（ed．Furnlvall），p． 66.
3t．To feel joy on account of．
Ne＇er motlier
Rejoiced deliver
Shak．，Cymbeline，v．5． 370.
II．intrans．To experience joy and gladness in a high degree；be exhilarated with lively and pleasurable sensations；be joyful；feel joy； exult：followed by at or in，formerly by of，or by a subordinate clause．
When the righteous are In suthorlty，the people rejoice． Prov．xxix． 2. Ecel．xl． 9.
Rejorice， 0 young man，in thy youth．Eccl．xl．9． He rejoiceth more of that sheep，than of the ninety and
nlne which weot oot astray．
Mat．xvlii． 13 ．

To rejoice in the boy＇s correction．
Shak．，T．G．of V．，iil．1． 394.
May they rejoice，no wsnderer lost，
Burns，Verses Left at a Friend＇s House． rejoicet（rë－jois＇），\(n\) ．［＜rejoice，\(v\).\(] The act of\) rejoicing．［Rare．］
There will be signal examples of Gud＇8 mercy，and the angels must not want their charitable rejoices for the con－ version of lost sinners．

Sir T．Brovone，Chrlstlan Moralk，il． 6.
rejoicement \(\dagger\)（rê－jois＇ment），\(n\) ．［ \(\langle\) rejoice + －ment．］Rejoicing．
It is the most decent snd comely demesnour of all ex－ nutations and reioycements of the hart，which is no lease Puttenham，Arte of Eng．Poesie，p． 244. rejoicer（rệ－joi＇sér），\(n\) ．1．One who causes to rejoice：as，a rejoicer of the comfortless and widow．I＇ope－2．One who rejoices．
rejoicing（rề－joi＇sing），n．［ \(<\mathrm{ME}\). rcjoisyng，ete．； verbal 11 ．of rejoice，v．］1．The feeling and ex－ pression of joy and gladness；procedure expres－ sive of joy；festivity．
The voice of rejoicing and salvation is in the tabernacles
Ps．exviti．15．
A day of thanksgiving was proclalmed by the Klng，and was celebrated with pride and delight by his people．The rejoicings in England were not less enthusiastic or less
sincere．
Macaulay，Frederic the Grest．
2．The experience of joy．
lff he［a chlld］be vicius，and no thing will lerne，
Booke of Precedence（E．E．T．S．，extra
Bat let every man prove hls own work，and then ghsll
he have rejoicing in himself alone，and not in another．
3．A subject of joy．
Thy testimonles have I taken as an herltage for ever： rejoicingly（rē－joi＇sing－li），adv．With joy or exultation

She hath desplsed me rejoicingly，and
I＇ll be merry lu my revenge． hak．，Cymbeline，ilii．5． 150.
rejoiet，\(v\) ．\(t\) ．Same as rejoy．
rejoin（rề－join＇），v．［Early mod．E．rejoyne；＜ OF．rejoindrc， \(\mathbf{F}\) ．rejoindre \(=\) It．rigiugnere，re－ join，overtake，＜L．re－，again，＋jungere，join： see join．］I．truns．1．To join again；unite after separation．

> A ghort space severs ye, Compared unto that long eternity That ghall rejoine ye.

The Grand Slignior ．．．Joneon，Elegy on my Muse． to Grand Calro，where they conveyeth his galleyz ．．．down camele＇bscks，and rejoined together at Suez． Sir T．Browne，Vulg．Err．，v1． 8.
The letters were written not for publication \(\ldots\) and to rejoin heads，tails，and betweenities whlch Hayley had
Bevered．

\section*{5056}

\section*{reking}

2．To join the company of again；bestow one＇s ompany on again

Thoughta whlch at Hyde－park corner 1 forgo
Meet and rejoin me in the pensive Grot．
Pope，Imit．of Horace，II．il． 200
3．To say in answer to a reply or a second or ater remark；reply or answer further：with a clause as object．
It will be replied that he recelves sdrsntage by this superfluous branches；but I rejinin thst a translator hss no such right．
＂Are you that Lady Pgyche？＂I reion＇d
II．intrans．1．To answer to a reply；in gen－ eral，to answer．

\section*{Your sllence argues it，in not rejoining}

B．Jonson，Apol．to Poetaster
2．In lave，to answer the plaintiff＇s replication． I rejoyne，as men do that answere to the lawe，and make nswere to the byll that is put up agaynst them．
rejoinder（rê－join＇der），n．［＜F．rejoindre，re－ join，inf．used as noun：see rejoin．Cf．attain－ der，remainder．］1．An answer to a reply；in general，an answer．
Thequallty of the person maker majudge myself obllged 2 rejoinder．
Rejoinder to the churl the King disdalo＇d ；
Rut ahook hls head，and rislng wrath restrain＇d．
Fenton，in Pope＇s Odyssey，xx． 231.
2．In law，the fourth atage in the pleadings in an action at common law，being the defendant＇s anawer to the plaintiff＇s replication．The next allegation of the plaintiff is called surrejoinder．
＝syn．1．Reply，retort．
rejoinder \(\dagger\)（rễ－join＇dèr），v．i．［＜rejoinder，\(n\). To make a reply．
When Nathan shall rejoinder with 8 ＂Thou art the man．＂
rejoinduret（rê－join＇dūr），\(n\) ．［＜rejoin（rejoin－ der \()+\)－ure．］A joining again；reunion．［Rare．］ Rudely begniles our lips
Of all reioindure，forchly y prevents
Our lock＇d embrasures．
Shak．，T．and C．，Iv．4．38．
rejoint（rē－joint＇），v．t．［＜re－＋joint．Cf．F．re－ jointoyer，rejoint，くrejoint，pp．of rejoindre，re－ join．］1．To reunite the joints of；joint anew．

Ezeklel saw dry bones rejoynted and reinapired wlth life．
Barrox，Resurrectlon of the Body or Flesh． 2．To fill up the joints of，as of stone in build－ ings when the mortar has been displaced by age or the action of the weather．
rejolt（rē－jōlt＇），\(\imath^{2} . t_{0}[\langle r e-+j o l t\).\(] To jolt\) again；ahake or shock anew；cause to rebound． Locke．
rejolt（rē－jōlt＇），\(n\) ．［＜rejolt，\(v\).\(] A reacting\) jolt or shock．
These inward rejolts and recollings of the mind．
South，Sermons，11．v
rejournt（rê－jèrn＇），v．t．［For＂readjourn，〈 F． réajourner，adjourn again；as re－+ adjourn．］ 1．To adjourn to another hearing；defer．
You wear out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a
cause hetween an orange wlie snd s fosset－zeller，sud then rejourn the controversy of threepeace to a secood day of audlence．
Concerning mlne own estate，I am right borry that my coming to Venice ls rejourned a month or two longer． Sir H．Wotton，Reliqulæ，p． 702
2．To refer；send for information，proof，or the like．
To the Scriptures themselves I rejourne all sach Atheis Burton，Anat．of Mel．，p． 27 rejournmentt（rẹ̃－jėrn＇mennt），\(n . \quad[<\) rejourn + －ment．］Adjournment．
So many rejournments and delays．

rejoyt（rê－joi \(),\) v．t．［＜ME．rejoyen，rejoien，
OF．resjoir，F．réjouir，gladden，rejol OF．resjoir，F．réjouir，gladden，rejoice，\(\langle\) re－， again，+ esjoir， F séjouir，joy，rejoice，＜es－（＜L ex－，out）＋joir，F．jowir，joy，rejoice：see joy， \(\boldsymbol{r}\), ，an
joy．

Rls，lat us speke of lusty lif in Troye，
That we have led，and forth the tyme dryve，
And ek of tyme comynge as rejoye．
Chaver，
Aod that I and my assignez msy peasseble rejoie heym ［certain lande］．Paston Letters，II． 332 rejudge（rē－juj＇），\(r . t\) ．［＜OF．（and F．）rejuger； as \(r e\)－judge．］To judge again；reëxamine； review；call to a new trial and decision．

Tis hers the brave man＇s latest steps to trace，
Rejudge his acta，and dlgnily disgrace．
Pope，Epistle to Harley，1． 30.
It appears oow too liste to rejudge the virtues or the
lces of thoee men．Goldzmith，Pref．to Roman Hlstory．
rejuvenate（rê̄－jö＇ve－nāt），\(\varepsilon\). t．［＜rc－＋juve－ nate．Cf．OF．rcjovenir，rejovener，rejoennir，re－ jeunir，renjovenir，rajeunir， \(\mathbf{F}\). rajeunir＝Pr．re－ jovenir \(=\) OSp．rejuvenir \(=\) It．ringioranire，rin－ giovenire，rejuvenate．］To restore the appear－ ance，powers，or feelings of youth to；make as if young again；renew；refresh．
Such as used the hath in moderatlon，refreshed and re－ zest and freshe grsterul ceremony，con the with all the zest anत freshuess of rejuvenated Buluer，Last Da
No man was eo metent as he old skulls and relics，llfting a tho rejand years fome the forgotten past into the middle of the nineteenth century． Harper＇s Mag．，LXXX． 398 ．
rejuvenation（rē－－jö－ve－nā＇shon），n．［＜rejuve－ nate + －ion．］The act of rejuvenating，or the atate or process of being rejuvenated；rejuve－ nescence．
Instances of fecundity at advanced sges are not rare． tim which must be regarded ss probably legendary． \(\begin{aligned} & \text { Pop．Sei．Mo，XX．} \\ & \text { on．}\end{aligned}\)
rejuvenator（rê－jöóve－nā－tor），n．［く rejuvenate \(+-o r^{1}\) ．］One who or that which rejuvenates．
A great beautifier and rejuvenator of the conuplexlon．
rejuvenesce（rẹ－jö－ve－nea＇），v．i．；pret．and pp． rejurenesced，ppr．rejuvenescing．［＜ML．rejuve－ nescere，grow young again，〈 L．re－，again，\(+j u-\) venescere，grow young：see rejuvenescent．］To grow young again；renew one＇s youthfulnesa by reacquiring vitality；specifically，in biol．，to accomplish rejuveneacence，or repair vitality by conjugation and aubsequent fission，as an infusorian．
The dark，double－bordered cells are those which were sown hut did not rejuvenesce．
Pasterr，\({ }^{\text {On }}\) Fermeatation（trans．），p． 177.
rejuvenescence（rệ－jő－ve－nes＇ens），\(n\) ．［ \(\langle\) reju－ venescen \((t)+-c e\). ．1．A renewal of the appear－ ance，powers，or feelings of youth．
Thst degree of health I give up entirely；I might as well expect rejuvenescence Chesterfield，Misc．Works，IV．275．（Latham．） 2．In biol．，a transformation whereby the entire protoplasm of a vegetative cell changes into a cell of a different character－that is，into a pri－ mordial cell which aubsequently investa itaelf with a new cell－wall and forms the starting－ point of the life of a new individual．It occurs in numerous algæ，as（Edogonium，and also in some diatoms．
rejuvenescency（reè－jö－ve－nes＇en－si），\(n\) ．［As re－ jurenescence（see－cy）．］Same as rejurcnescence．
The whole crestloo，now grown old，expecteth and walt－ eth for a certaln rejuvenescency．

\section*{J．Smith，Portrait of Old Age，p． 264.}
rejuvenescent（rẹ̄－jö－ve－nes＇ent），a．［＜ML． rejuvenescen（ \(t\)－）s，ppr．of rejuivenescere，become young again：see rejurenesce．Cf．juvenescent．］ Becoming or become young again．

Rejuvenescent，he stood lo a glorified body．Southey．
rejnvenize（rệ－jö＇ve－nīz），v．t．；pret．and pp．re－ jurenized，ppr．rejuvenizing．［＜rejuven（esce）＋ －ize．］To render young again；rejuvenate．
reke \({ }^{1}+v\) ．A Middle English form of reek \({ }^{1}\) ．
reke \({ }^{2}\) t，\(n\) ．A variant of reek．\({ }^{2}\) ．
reke \({ }^{3}, r\) ．An obsolete or dialectal form of rake \({ }^{1}\) ． rekelst，\(n\) ．［ME．，also rekils，rekyls，rekles，as－ sibilated rychellys，rechles，recheles，〈AS．rēcels， incense，〈 rēcan，amoke，reek：see reek \({ }^{1}\) ．］In－ cense．Prompt．Parr．，p．433．（Stratmann．）
reken \({ }^{1} \downarrow\) ，\(v\) ．A Middle English form of reckon．
reken \({ }^{2}+\) ，\(a\) ．［ME．，＜AS．recen，ready，prompt， swift．］Ready；prompt；noble；beautiful．

Thou so ryche a reken rose．
The rekeneste redy mene of the rownde table．
Morle Arthure（E．E．T．S．），1． 4082.
rekindle（reè－kin＇dl），v．［＜rc－＋kindlel．］I．
trans．1．To kindle again；set on fire anew． On the plllar raised by martyr handa
O．Burno the rekindled beacon of the right

\section*{2．To inflame again；rouso anew．}

Rehindled at the royal charms，
Tumaltnons love each beatlag bosom warms．
Fenton，io Pope＇s Odyssey，i． 465.
II．intrans．To take fire or be animated anew． straight her refindling eyes resume their fire

Thomson，To the Prince of Wales．
reking（rē－king＇），v．t．［＜re－＋king \({ }^{1}\) ．］To uake king again；raise to the monarehy anew． ［Rare．］

\section*{reking}

You hasaard lesse, re-kinging him,
Then I vn-king'd to bee
Warner, Albion'a England, fii. 194.
rekket, \(v\). A Middle English form of reel.
reknet, \(v\) A Middle English form of reckon.
reknowledget ( \(r^{\prime}\) ē-nol' \({ }^{\prime}\) ej), v.t. \([<\) re- + knou-
ledge.] To confess a knowledge of; acknowledge.
But in that you have reknouledged Jesus Criste the auJ. Udall, On John il. Although I goe bescattered and wandering in this oe
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Heliowes, 1577), p. 192 relais (re-lā\(\left.{ }^{\prime}\right), n\). [< F. rclais, a space left: see relay \({ }^{1}\).] In fort., a walk, four or five feet wide, left without the rampart, to receive the earth which may be washed down and prevent it from falling into the ditch.
relapsable (rē-lap'så-bl), a. [< relapse + -able.]
Capable of relapsing, or liable to relapse. Imp. Dict
relapse (rê-laps'), v. i. [< L. relapsus, pp. of relabi, slide back, fall back, < re-, back, + labi, slide back; return.
Agreeably to the opinlon of Democritus, the worid might
Bacon, Physical Fables, i., Expi.
It then remains that Church can only be
The guide which owns unfsiling certainty;
Or eise you slip your hold and chsnge your side,
Relapsing from a neceassry guide.
Dryden, Hind and Psather, ii. 486.
2. To fall back; return to a former bad state or practice; backslide: as, to relapse into vice or error after amendment.
The oftener he hath relapsed, the more significations he ought to give of the truth of his repentance.

But grant I msy relapse, for want of grace,
Agsin to rhyme. Pope, Imit. of Horace, IL. ii. 88. 3. To fall back from recovery or a convalescent state.
He was not well cured, and wouid have relapsed. Wiseman.
And now-alas for unforeseen mishsps!
They put on a damp nightesp, and relapse. \(\begin{gathered}\text { Cowper, } \\ \text { Conversation, } 1.322 .\end{gathered}\)
relapse (rē-laps'), \(n\). [<relapse, v.] 1. A sliding or falling back, particularly into a former evil state.

Lase would recsn
Vowa made in pain, sa violcnt and void, ..
Which would but lesd me to a worse relapse And heavier fall. Milton, P. L., iv. 10 2t. One who has refallen into vice or error; specifically, one who returns into error after having recanted it.
As, when a man is falne into ths state of an outisw, the lawe dispenseth with them that kils him, \& the prince excindea him from the protection of a subiect, so, when a msn is s relops from God snd his lswes, God withdrawes denil, sa his instrument, to ssssuit him and torment him, so that whatsoeuer he dooth is limitata poteatate, as ons ssith. Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 84. 3. In med., the return of a disease or symptom during or directly after convalescence. See reerudescenco.
Sir, I dare sit no longer in my waistcost, nor have snyhing worth the danger of a relapse to writs.

Donne, Letters, vi
A true relapse [in typhoid] is not mereiy \& recurrence of
Arexia, but a return of sli the phenomena of the fever.
relapser (rë-lap'serr), \(n\). One who relapses, as into vice or error.
Of indignstion, iastiy, at those specuistive relapsers thst have ont of policy or guiltinesse sbandoned a knowns and
Beceived truth. Hall, St. Psui's Combat.
relapsing (ré-lap'sing), p. a. Sliding or falling back; marked by a relapse or return to a former worse state.-Relapsing fever. See feverl
relata, \(n\). Plural of relatum.
relate (rê-lăt'), v.; pret. and pp. related, ppr. relating. \(\quad\) < OF. relatcr, F. relater \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\). rclatar \(=\mathrm{It}\). relatare, \(\langle\mathrm{ML}\). relatare, refer, report, relate, freq. of referre, pp. rclatus, bring back, refer, relate: seerefer.] I. trans. It. To bring back; restore.

Mote not mislike yon slso to sluste
Your zeaious hast, till morrow next agsine Spenser, F. Q., III. viii.
2t. To bring into relation ; refer.
Who would not have thought this holy religious father worthy to he csnonised and related into the number of
aaints. Becon, Works, p. 137. (IIalliwell.) 3. To refer or ascribe as to a source or origin; connect with; assert a relation with.

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\section*{5057}

There has been snguish enough in the prisons of the not confldently relate it to suyy great historic presenc orc presence.
4. To tell; recite; narrate: as, to relate the story of Priam

\section*{When you shall theae uniucky deeds relote, \\ Speak of me as I sm. Shath., Othello, v. 2.341 \\ Misaea! the tals that I relate \\ Cowper, Pairing Time Anticipsted.}
5. To ally by connection or blood.

How iov'd, how honourd once, svalls thes not,
Pope, Eiegy on an Unfortunate Lady
To relate one's self, to vent one's thoughts in words. [Rare.]
A man werg better relate himself to a statue or picture thsn suffer his thoughts to pass in smother.

Bacon, Friendship.

\section*{\(=\) Syn. 4. To recount, rehesrse, report, detail, describe}

II, intrans. 1. To have reference or respect ; have regard; stand in some relation; have some understood position when considered in connection with something else.

This challenge that the galisnt Hector sends
Relates in purpose oniy to Achilles.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 323.
Pride relates mors to our opinion of ourselves ; vanity Jane Austen Prides.
Jane Austen, Pride snd Prejudice, v.
It was by considerations relating to Indis that his Clive's] conduct as a public msn in England was regu \(2 \dagger\). To make reference; take account.
Reckonlng by the years of their own consecration, with3. To have relation or connection.

There are also in divers rivers, especialiy that relate to, or be near to the sea, as winchester, or the Thsmes about Windaor, a Iittle Tront called a Samlet.
I. Walton, Compiete Angler, i. 4.
relate (rẹ̄-lāt'), n. [< ML. relutum, a relate, an order, report, neut. of L. relatus, pp.: see relate, \(v\).] Anything considered as being in a relation to another thing; something considered as being the first term of a relation to another thing. Also relatum.
If the relation which agrees to heteronyms hss a name, one of the two relsteds is csiled the relate: to wit, that from which the reiation has its name; the other the cor-
reiate.
Burgersdicins.
Heteronymous, predicamental, etc., relates. Ses the sdjectives.-Synonymous relates. Ses heteronymous ,
related (rê-la'ted), p.a. and n. [ Pp . of relate, v.] I. p.a.1. Recited; narrated.-2. Allied by kindred; connected by blood or alliance, particularly by consanguinity: as, a person related in the first or second degree.

Because ye're surnam'd like his grace;
Perhsps related to the race
Perhsps related to the race.
Burns, Dedicstion to Gsvin Hamilton.
3. Standing in some relation or connection: as, the arts of painting and sculpture are closely related.

No one snd no number of a series of related events can be the conscionsneas of the series as related
T. H. Green, Prolegomens to Ethics, 810.
4. In music: (a) Of tones, belonging to a melodic or harmonic series, so as to be susceptible of close connection. Thus, the tones of a scale when taken in ancceasion are melodically related, and when taken in certain sets ars harmonically related. See relation, 8. (b) Of chords and tonalities, same as relative.
II. \(\dagger\) n. Same as relate. [Rare.]

Relateds are reciprocsted. Thst is, every related is rs. erred to a reciprocail correiate.

Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentiemsn, i. 7.
relatedness (rê.lā'ted-nes), \(n\). The state or condition of being related; affinity.
We sre not stroug by our power to penetrate, but by our jecta, but by finding mols anfnities snd potencies in those we have.

Emerson, Success.
relater (rē-lā'tér), n. [<relate + erl.] One Who relates, recites, or narrates; a historian. Also relator.

\section*{Her huaband the relater sile preferr'd
Belore the sngei, and of him to ssk}

Chose rather. Milton, P. L., vill. 52.
relation (rē-lā'shon), n. [< ME. relation, relacion, \(\langle\) OF. relation, \(F \cdot\) relation \(=\) Pr. relation \(=\) Sp. relacion \(=\mathbf{P g}\). relação \(=\) It. relazione, \(<\) L. relatio( \(n-\) ), a carrying back, bringing back, restoring, repaying, a report, proposition, motion, hence a narration, relation, also reference, regard, respect, くreferre, pp. relatus, refer, re-

\section*{relation}
late: see refer, relate.] 1. The act of relating or telling; recital; narration.
He schalle telle it anon to his Couseilie, or discovere it
to sum men that wilis make relacioun to the Emperour. Mandeville, Travels, p. 235 . I shail never forget s story of our host Zachsry, who on
the relation of our perlil told ua snother of his owns. Evelyn, Dtary, Oct. 10, 1644.
I remember to havs hesrd an oid gentlemsn talk of the civii wars, sud in his relation give an sccount of agenerai
2. That which is related or told; an account; narrative : formerly applied to historical nar'rations or geographical descriptions: as, the Jesuit Relations.
Sometims the Countris of Strabo, to whom these our \(P\) edrchas, Pilgrimage, p. 320. Oftimes relations heertofore sccounted fabuious havs bin aiter found to contain in them many foot-steps snd reiiques or somthing true.
Poilitical and milltary relations sre for the grester part sccounts of the ambition snd vioience of mankind.

Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist.
3. A character of a plurality of things; a fact concerning two or more things, especially and more properly when it is regarded as a predicate of one of the things connecting it with the others; the condition of being such and such with regard to something else: as, the relation of a citizen to the state; the relation of demand and supply. Thus, suppose a locomolive blows off motive snd the stesm so far as the "blowing" is conceived to be a charscter of the focomotive, and snother relation so far as the "being biown" la conceived as a character of the ateanl, and both these reiations together sre embraced In the same reiationship, or plural fact. This latter, aiso oiten calied a relation, is by loglcisns cailed the foundation of the reistion. The two or more aubjects or thinga correlates; the one which ia conceived as subject fe ser or cifically termed the subject of the relation, or the relate the others the correlates. Worda nsming things in their character ss reiates are cailed relatives, sa isther, cousin. A set of relstives referring to the same relationship according aa one or snother object is taken as the reiate are csilied correlatives. such are buyer, selifer, commodity, price. The iogicai nomenciature of reiations dependa on sisting conalderation of individuat relations, or relstiona subsisting between the individuals of a single aet of correistes, as opposed to general relations, which, reaily or in either dual-that ia, connecting coupies of objects, as in the examples above-or pluzal-that Is, counecting more than two correlates, as the relation of a buyer to the seilier, the thing bought, and the price. Every individual dual reistion is either \(s\) reintion of \(a\) thing to itself or a reistion of a thing to something eise. Logicol relations are thoae which are known from logicai refiection: opposed to real Telations, which are known by generaization snd cail relations aro those of ineompossibitity chiel iogiidentity, snd otherness. Real duaf relations ars of five cisssea: (1) differences or alio-relations, being relations which nothing can bear to itself, ss being greater thsn; (2) sibi-relations or concurrencies, being relations which' nothing can bear to snything else, as self-conscionsnesz: (3) gogreements, or relations which everything bears to itseif, as aimilarity; (4) relations which everything beark to everything else, which may be called distances; sud (5) variform relations, which zome things only besr to
themselves, and which subsist between some psirs of themsel ves, and which subsist between some psirs of
things only. Other divisions of relationa sre fmportant in iogic, as the foliowing. An iterative or repeating relation iogic, as that fotiowing. An terative or repeating pectation its converse to the same or different things, ss the relstion of fsther to son, or spouse to spouse: opposed to s finial or non-repeating relation, sa that of hazband to wife. An equiparance or convertible relation, opposed to a dirguiparance or inconvertible relation, is such that, if anything is in that relation to another, the latter is in the same recannot subsist bet ween two things recin A reatition which grester sand less, masy be called an irreciprocoble relation opposed to \(s\) reciprocable relation, which sdmits reciprocation ss possible merely. A reiation such tist if A fa so relsted to \(B\), and \(B\) so reiated to \(C\), then \(A\) is so reiated to C, is calied s transitive, In opposition to an intransitive reo lation. A relation such that if \(A\) is so related to somesthing eise, \(C\), there is a third thing, \(B\), which is zo reisted in opposition to sn inconcatenated relation a concatenated, in opposition to sn inconcatenated relation. A relation series is calied an inexhaustible, in opposition to an exhaustible relation. If there is a zeli-returning series, the relation is termed cyclic, in opposition to acyclic. A transitive reistion such that of any two objects of a certain category one has this relation to the other msy be csilied a be called the the and the aeries of objects of formed may be called the line of the relstion. According as this is contlnuous or discontinuous, finfte or infinite, and in the may be applied to the relstion. According to the nominalistic (incinding the conceptuslistic) view, a relation is a mere product of the mind. Adding to thia doctrine that of the reistivity of knowledge, that we know only reiations, Kant reached his conclusion that things in themselves ars absolutely incognizabie. But most Ksntian students come to deny the exiztence of things in themseives, sud zo reach an ideaistic reaiism which holds relationa to be as real as of Scotus that every relation without which or dictum which its foundation cannot be is in the thing (reatite) identicsl with that foundation - this is, what really is is

\section*{relation}

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found to bs profoundiy concerned in the eatire structure
and developmeot of music. It has caused the establist ment of the major diatonic scale as the norm of all modern muste. It is the kernel of tonsity, of harmonte and meiodic progression, of for.
lended forms to particular.
10. In law: (a) A fiction of law whereby, to prevent injustice, effect is given to an act done at one time as if it had been done at a previous time, it being said to have relation back to that time: as, where a deed is exceuted and acted on, but its delivery neglected, the law may give effect to its subsequent delivery by relation back to its date or te its execution, as may be equitable. (b) Suggestion by a relator; the statement or complaint of his grievance by one at whese instance an action or special proceeding is breught by the state te determine a question involving both public and private right.11. In arch., the direct dependence upen one another, and upen the whele, of the different parts of a building, or members of a design.Abelian relation, a relation expresscd by certsin iden. unity with the roots of the equstion which gives the val. ues of the efliptic functions for rational fractions of the periods. - Accidental relation, an indirect retstion of A to C, const tuted by A being in some relation to \(B\), and \(B\) being in sa independent relation to C . Thus, if a msn throws awsy a datestone, and that dstestooe strikes an invisibie genie, the retation of the man to the genie is sn accideatal
one, - Actual relation. See actual. - Aggregate relaone. - Actual relation. See actual.- Aggregate rela-
tion. (a) A reistion resulting from a asjunctive conjunction of several relations, such that, if any of the latter are ssitisfied, the aggreyste relation is satisfled. (b) Same as composite relation (a). IThis is the stgnifcation attached to the word by Cayley, contrary to the established ter. minology of logic.] - Alio relation, s relation of such a nature that a thing cannot bo in that relation to itself: as, being previous to. - Aptitudinal relation. See aptitudi-
nal. - Categories of relation. See category, 1 - Com-nal.-Categories of relation. See category, 1-C posite relation. (a) A relation consisting in the bis ag gregate relation (a). TThis is the sign. logicians.] - Conffential, cyclical, discriminant relation. see the adjectives.- Defnite relation, a relation unikse any reistion of tho ssme reiste to other correlates. [This is Kempe's nomenciature, but is objectionabie. Peculiar relation would better express the idea. -
Distributively satisfied composite relation. See Distributively satisfied composite relation. Se
ditributively.-Double relation, dual relation, reis distributively.- Double relation, dual relation, rels-
tion between a pair of things, or between a reiate snd a tion between a pair of things, or between a relate snd a
singie correlate.-Dynamic relations. See dynamic.Eingie correlate. - Dynamic relations. See dynamic.lations. Sea exterior. - Extrineic relation, a relation which is established hetween terms slready 'existing.False or inharmonic relation, in music. See false.In relation to, in the characturs that connect the subsition to: as muslc in relation to poetry (music in those charactera that connect it with poetry). - Intrinsic relation See inerinsic. - Involutiorial relation. See in-- Jacoblan relation, the reistion expressed by equat. - Jacobian reation, the Jachlan to zero. K-fold relation, a relation
whith reduces by \(k\) the number of independent ways in which sasstem of quantities may vary.-Legal relation, the aggregate of legai rights sud duties characterizing one person or thing in reapect to another.-Omal relation a relation expressed bys aystem of inear equatlons. IWith Legendre, omal messs having the differellLial coefficient constantiy of one sign; but cayley uses of a ralation in meth See orier, 12 -Param of a relation, a relation invoiving parameters or variables over aod above the coördinates.-Plural relation, a reistion betweens relate and twn or more correlates, as when A sims s shot, B, st C. - Predicamental relation, a tion. - Prime relation, a relation not resulting from the
conjunctioo of relations aiternstively satiofled.—Real conjunction of relations aiternatively satiffled. - Real
relation, s reistion the statement of which cannot be relation, s reistioo the statement of Which cennot be
separated into two facts, one reiating to the relate snd the separated into two facts, one reiating to the relate snd che
other to the correlate, such as the relation of Cain to Abel aa his kifier. For the facts that Cain kilifed somebody and that Abel was kiiied do not together make up the fact that Cain killed Abel : opposed to relation of reason.- Regular relation, s reistion of definite manifoidness. (So deBned by Cayley; hut it would have been hetter to denominate this s homoplasial relation, reserving the term regular
relation for one which follows one law, expressible bygenrelation for one which tollows one law, expressible bygeneral according better with that nausily given to regular.]Relation of disquiparasce, a relation whirh coofers unilike names upon relate and correlate.-Relation of equiparance, a relation which confers the same relative aame upon rel ate sad correlate: thus, the being a cousin of consio to pends upon s fact which can be stated as sn sggrcgate of two facts (one concerning the relste, the other conceroing the corrolate), such that the annihilistion of the relste or the correiate would destroy olly ons of these facts, but leave the other intact: thas, the fact that Franklin and relationship between them with two correiative relations: but these are relations of rearon, because the two facts are that Franklin wai a scientific American and that Rumford was a acientific American, the first of which facts would remaio true even if Rumiford had never ex.
isted, and the second even if Franklin had never existed. - Resultant relation a relation between parameters - Resulved in a superdeterminate relation. - Self-relation, (a) A relation of such a sort that a thing can bo in that a refation of such a sort that nothlng can be so related
to anythiog eise, as the relations of self-consciousness,
relative
self-deprectation, self-heip, etc.- superdeterminate relation, a reiation whose manifoidiess is ss great as or dental relation, a relation whilch does oot conie nnder and -3 . Attitude, connection.-5. Aftliation.-5 snd 7. Re. lation, Relative, Connection. When applying to family sif. the latter sense relative is much better : relative fa used of a person, but not of a state; connection is used with equal propriety of cither person or state. Relation and
relative refer to kinship by biood; comnection la increas ingly restricted to ties resulting from marriage. -6 . Kinchationa
relational (rê̄-lā'shon-al), a. [<relation + -al.]
. Having relation or kiudred.
We might he tempted to take these iwo nations for re
2. Indicating or specifying seme relation: used in centradistinction to notional: as, a relational part of speech. Pronouns, prepositions, and cenjunctions are relational parts of speech.
relationality (rē-lā-shô-nal'íti-ti), n. [< relational + -ity.] The state er preperty of having a relatienal force.
But if the remarks already made on what might be csifed the relationality of terms have sny force, it is obvious that mental tension and conscious intensity cannot be
equated to each other.
\(J . W a r d, ~ M i n d, ~ X I I . ~\)
. relationism (rē-lā'shon-izm), \(n . \quad[<\) relation + -ism.] 1. The dectrine that relations have a real existence.

Relationism teaches.. thst things and reiations constituto two grest, distioct orders of objective reality, in separsbig in existence, yet diatinguiahabis in thought.
F. E. Abbot, Scientific Theism, Introd., it. 2. The dectrine of the relativity of knewledge. relationist (rê-la'shon-ist), \(n\). [< relation + -ist.] 1t. A relative; a relation. sir T. Browne. -2. An adherent of the doctrine of relationism. elationship (rẹ̀-lā'shon-ship), \(n\). [< relation + -ship.] 1. The state of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance.
Frith is the great tie of relationship betwixt you [sind Chrisi]. Chalmers, oo Romans viii. 1 (ed. R. Carter). Mirs. Mnglord's converastion was incessant regarding the Ringwood Pamily and Firmin's relationship to that
nobie house.
Thackeray, Philip, xxi 2. In music, same as relation, 8. Also called tone-relationship.
relatival (rel-a-ti'val or rel'a-tiv-al), \(a\). [<
rclative + -al.j Pertaining tö relative words relative \({ }^{+}+\)
or forms.
Conjunctions prepositions (personal, relative, and io. errogative), relatival contractions.
E. A. Abmmar (ciled in The [Nation, Feb. 16, 1871, p. 110). relative (rel'a-tiv), a. and n. [< ME. relatif, OF. (and F.) relatif \(=\) Pr. relatiu \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\) It. relativo, く LL. relativus, having reference or relation, < L. relatus, pp. of referre, refer, re late: see refer, relate.] I. a. 1. Having relatien to or bearing on something; clese in cennection; pertinent; relevant; to the purpose.

The devil hath power
To sssume a pleasing ahspe; yea, avd perhsps
Abuses me to damn me. Iti have grounds
More relative than this. Shak., Hsmiet, it. 2. 638. 2. Not absolute or existing by itself; censidered as belonging to or respecting something else; depending on er incident to relation.
Everything sustains both an absoiute and a relative capacify: an sbsolute, as it is such a thing, endued with guch a nature, and a qelative, as it is a part of the uni, hod so stands in such a restioa to tho Whouth.
Not oniy simple ideas and substances, but modes also, are positive beings: though the parts of

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxvi. 80. Religion, it has beeo well observed, is something rela tive to us; a system of commsnds and promises from God 3. In gram., referring to an antecedent; introducing a dependent clause that defines or describes or medifies something else in the sentence that is called the antecedent (because it usually, theugh by no means always, precedes the relative): thus, he who runs may read; he lay on the spot where he fell. Pronouns snd pronominal sdverbs are relative, such sdverbs having also the value of conjuoctions. A relative word used without an antecedent, as implyiog in itaelf its antecedeat, is often chere ha fell. Relative words are aiways either demon tratives or interrogatives which have sequired secondarily the relative value and use.
4. Not intelligible except in connection with something else; signifying a relation, without tating what the correlate is: thus, father, beter, west, etc., are relative terms.
Pelative term.
ndary as in its primary sease, is a
Macauiay, Sadler's Hef. Refuted.
relative
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To most of those who hold it，the difference between the formal distinction between two aspecta of the same real－ ity，but denotea two realities，cach having a separate ex－
istence，and netther dependent on the other．．．They be－ istence，and nefther depcndent on the other． ．Theybe－ lieve that there fa a real universe of＂things io them－
gelves，＂and that whenever there is an impression on our geives，and that whenever there 88 an impression on our
genses，there ia a＂thing in iteelf，＂which is behind the phonomenon，and to the cause of it．But as to what this thing is＂iu itself，＂we，having no organs except our acnac tell us：and aa they tell us nothing but the impreaalon which the thing makea upon ue，we do not know what it is in itaelf at all．．．．Of the uitimate realitiea，as auch， we know the exiatence，and nothing more．．．out It is in thia form that the doctrine of the relativity of knowledge is held by the greater number of those who profess to hold it，at－ taching any definite idea to the term．
．S．Mill，Examination of Hamilton，ii．
relator（rēelā＇tor），\(n . \quad[<\mathrm{F}\). relateur \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). Pg． relator \(=\) It．relatore，＜L．relator，a relater，nar－ rator，＜referre，pp．relatus，relate，etc．：see re－ late．］1．Same as relater．

When thts place affords anything worth your hearing， I will be your relator．
2．In law，a person on whose suggestion or com－ plaint an action or special proceeding in the name of the state（his name being usually joined therewith）is brought，to try a question involv－ ing both public and private right．
ing both public and private right．
relatrix（rễ－là＇triks），\(n\) ．［ML．，fem．of rela－ tor．］In law，a female relator or petitioner． Story．
relatum（rệ－lā＇tum），n．；pl．relata（－tä̈）．［ML．： see relate，\(n\) ．］Same as relate．
The Relatum and its Correlate aeem to be simul natura．
relax（rệ－laks＇），v．［＜OF．（and F．）relaxer＝ Pr．relaxar，relachar \(=\) Sp．relajar \(=\) Pg．relaxar \(=\) It．rilassare，rilasciare，release，〈 L．relaxare， relax，＜re－，back，＋laxare，loosen，＜laxus， loose：see lax \({ }^{1}\) ．Doublet of release \({ }^{1}\) ．］I．trans． 1．To slacken；make more lax or less tense or rigid；loosen；make less close or firm：as，to relax a rope or cord；to relax the muscles or sinews．

Nor aerved it to relax their serried flea．
Milton，P．L．，vi． 599.
The self－complacent actor，when he views
Relaz＇d into a universal grin．Cowper，＇lask，iv．204．
2．To make less severe or rigorous；remit or abate in strictness：as，to relax a law or rule．
The atatute of mortmaln was at several times relaxed by His principles，though not inflexible，were not more Helaxed than those of his associatea and competitora．
3．To remit or abate in respect to attention， assiduity，effort，or labor：as，to relax study；to relax exertions or efforts．－4．To relieve from attention or effort；afford a relaxation to ；un－ bend：as，conversation relaxes the mind of the student．－5．To abate；take away．－6．To relieve from constipation；loosen；open：as， medicines relax the bowels．－7．To set loose or free；give up or over．
The whole number of convicts amounted to thirty，of whom alxteen were reconciled，and the renainder relaxed to the aecular arm：in other words，turned over to the
civil magistrate for execuition．
\(P\) Pescott．
＝Syn．1．To loose，unbrace，weaken，enervate，debilitate． 2．To mitigate，ease．－4．To divert，recreato．
II．intrans．1．To become loose，feeble，or languid．

His knees relax with toil
Pope，Iliad，xxi． 309.
2．To abate in severity；become more mild or less rigorous．
The bill has ever been pectitioned againat，and the muti－ nous were likeiy to go great lengths，if the Admiralty had not bonght off some by money，and other by relaxing in the material pointa．

She would not relax in her demand．
Lamb，Imperfect Sympathies．

\section*{3．To remit in close attention；unbend．}

No man can fix so perfect an idea of that virtue［juatice］
as that he may not aiterwards find reason to add or relax
therefrom．
A．Tucker，Light of Nature，II．iii． 24.
The mind，relaxing into needful sport，
Cowper，Retirement，1． 715.
relax \(\dagger\)（rệ－laks＇），\(n\) ．［＜relax，v．］Relaxation． Labours and cares may have their relaxes and recrea－ tions．

Fetham，Resolves， \(\mathrm{il}, 58\)
relax \(\dagger(\) rẹ－laks＇\()\), a．［ \(=\) It．relasso，weary，＜ ML．relaxus，relaxed：see relax，v．］Relaxed； loose．
The ainewa，．．．when the southern wind bloweth，are
more relax．
relaxable（rē－lak＇są－bl），a．［＜relax + －able．\(]\) Capable of being rëlaxed or remitted．

\section*{relay}

How，saith Ambrose，can any one dare to reckon the Holy Ghost among creaturea？or who doth so render hini－ acil obnoxious that，if he derogate from a creature，he may not auppose it to be relaxable to him by Bame pardon？
relaxant（rê－lak＇sant），\(n . \quad[=\) F．relaxant \(=\) Sp． relajante \(=\) Pg．relaxante \(=\) It．rilassante，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\) ． relaxan（ \(\left.t_{-}\right) s\) ，ppr，of relaxare，relax：see relax．］ A medicine that relaxes or opens．Thomas， Med．Dict．
relaxate（rẹ̄－lak＇sāt），v．t．［＜L．relaxalus，pp． of relaxare，ielax：see relax．］To relax．［Rare．］

Mas＇s body being relaxated ．．．by reason of the heat of ．．．Summer．

T．Veriner，Via Recta ad Vitam Longam，p． 265.
relaxation（rē－lak－sā＇shon），\(n\) ．［＜OF．（and F．） relaxation \(=\mathrm{Pr}\) ．relaxatio \(=\) Sp． relajacion \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ． relaxação＝It．rilassazione，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\) ．velaxatio（ \(n\)－） relaxing，＜relaxare，relax，etc．：see relax．］ 1．The act of relaxing，or the state of being relaxed．（a）A diminution of tone，tension，or firmness； apecifically，in pathol．，a looseneas；a diminution of the natural and bealthy tone of parts：an，relaxation of the aoft palate．
All lassitude ia a kind of contusion and compreasion of the parts；and bathing and anointing give a relaxation or
Bacon，Nat．Hiat．， 8730 ．

But relaxation of the languid franie
By soft recumbency of outatretch＇d limha
Was bliss reserv＇d for happier days．
Cowper，Task，L． 81

\section*{（b）Remisaion or abatement of rigor．}

Abatementa and relaxations of the iaws of Christ．
Waterland，Works，VI．25．
The late in－fortune had diapirited the troops，and caused an indifference about duty，a want of obedtence，and a re－ laxation in diacipline in tbe whole army

Bruce，Source of the Nile，II． 873. c）Remission of attention or application：aa，relaxation of efforts．

A relaxation of religion＇s hold
Upon the roving and untutor＇d heart
Soon follows．Cowper，Task，ii． 569
There is no better known fact in the history of the world than that a deadly epidemic mingswith a relazation of moral instincts．E．Sartorius，In the Sondan，p． 76.
2．Unbending；recreation；a state or occupa－ tion intended to give mental or bodily relief after effort．
There would be no buainess in solitude，nor proper re－
Addizon，Freeholder． axations in businesa．

For what kinga deem a toil，as well they may
To him is relaxation and mere piay．Cowper，Table－Talk，I． 156.
Houra of carelesa relaxation．
Macaulay．
It ia better to conceal ignorance，but it is hard to do ao in relaxation and over wine．

Ileraclitus（trana．），Amer．Jour．Paychol．，I． 668. Letters of relaxation，in Scots law，letters passing the gignet，whereby a debtor is relieved fiom geraonan onc－ of outlawry：now employed only in the latter senae．
relaxative（rẹ̃－lak＇sà－tiv），\(a\) and \(n\) ．\(\quad[<\) relax + －at－ive．］I．\(\dot{\alpha}\) ．Having the quality of relaxing； laxstive．
II．n．1．That which has power to relax；a laxative medicine．
And therefore you must une relaxalives．
B．Jonson，Magnetick Lady，lii． 4. 2．That which gives relaxation；a relaxation． The Moresco feativala aeem．Telaxativea of corporeal lalay \({ }^{1}\)（rē̄－lā＇），n．［く ME．relaye，〈 OF．relais， rest，stop，remission，delay，a relay，F．relais， relay，\(=\) It．rilasso，relay；cf．rilasso，relasso， same as rilascio，a release，etc．；＜OF．relaisser， release，let go，relinquish，intr．stop，cease，rest， \(=\mathrm{It}\) rilassare，relasciare，relax，release，＜L．re－ laxare，loosen，let loose，allow to rest：see relax and velease \({ }^{1}\) ．］1．A fresh supply，especially of animals to be substituted for others；specifi－ cally，a fresh set of dogs or horses，in hunting， held in readiness to be cast off or to remount the hunters should occasion require，or a relief supply of horses held in readiness for the con－ venience of travelers

Ther overtok I a gret route
With many relayes of foresterea，
Chaucer，Death of Blanche，1． 362.
Rob．What relays set you？
Joh．None at all；we laid not
In one fresh dog．
B．Jonson，Sad Shepherd，i． 2.
Through the night goes the diligence，passing relay
aiter relay．
2．A squad of men to take a spell or turn of work at stated intervals；a shift．－3．Gener－ ally，a supply of anything laid up or kept in store for relief or fresh supply from time to time．

For change of lollies，and Felaya of joy，
Young，Night Thoughta，ii． 250.

\section*{relay}

4．An instrument，consisting principally of an adjusted for a slight motion about an axis， and with contact－points so arranged that the movement of the armature in obedience to the signals trausmitted over the line puts a bat－ tery，known as the local battery，into or out of a short local circuit in which is the record－ ing or receiving apparatus．Also called relay－ magnet．－Microphone relap．See microphone．－Po－ larized relay，a reiay tn which the armature is perma－ sre sccomplished without the use of a retractile spring and the toatrument is thus more sensitive than one of the ordinary form．－Relay of ground，ground laid up fulallow．Richarazon．
relay \({ }^{2}\)（rē－lāà），v．t．［＜re－＋lay \(\left.{ }^{1}.\right]\) To lay again；lay a second time：as，to relay a pave－ ment．
relbun（rel＇bun），\(n\) ．See Calccolaria．
releasable（rē̄－lē＇sà－bl），\(a\) ．［＜relcasc＋able．］ Capable of being releascd．
He［Etheibaid，king of Merciand］discharged all mon－ asteries and churches of ali kind of taxes，works，and im－ posts，excepting auch as were for butiding of forts and bridges，betng（as it seems the law was then）not releas－
able． release \({ }^{1}\)（rẹ̆－lēs＇），v．t．；pret．and pp．released， ppr．releasing．［く ME．relesen，relessen，rc lcschen，く OF．rclaissicr，relessicr，relesscr，re－ lease，let go，relinquish，quit，intr．stop，cease， rest，F．relaisser（also OF．rclacher，relascher， F．reldicher），relax，release，\(=\) Pr．relaxar，re lachar \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). relajar \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．relaxar \(=\mathrm{It}\). relas－ sare，rilassare，rilasciare，relax，release，＜L relaxare，relax：see relax，of which relcase is a doublet．Cf．relay1．］1．To let loose；set free from restraint or confinement；liberate，as from prison，confinement，or servitude．
But Pitate answered them，saying，Wili ye that I release unto you the King of the Jews？
The Earls Marchar and Syward，with Woinoth，the Brother of Harold，a little before hts Death，he［King W11．
liam］released out of Prison．
Baker，Chrooicles，p． 26.

And I arose，and I released
The casement，aad the light increased．
Tennyson，Two Voicea
2．To free from pain，care，trouble，grief，or any other evil．
They would be so weary of their innes as cither fily al their Countries，or giue ali they had to be released of such an hourely misery．

Quoted in Copt．John Smith＇s Worka，II， 91. Leisure，sllence，and a mind releas＇d
From anxious thoughts how wealth may be increas＇d．
3．To free from obligation or penalty：as，to release one from debt，or from a promise or covenant．
About this time Wilijam Cecii，Lord Burleigh，and High Treasurer of Engiand，findiag himaetf to droop with Age， him of his publick Charge．Bueen，entreating her to retease Chrontcles，
The people begged to be released from a part of their
Emerson，Hist．Discourse at Coacord． ＂Good friends，＂he said，＂since both have fled，the ruier

Judge ye if from their further work I be not weil re－
44．To forgive．－5．To quit；let go，as a legal claim；remit；surrender or relinquish：as，to release a debt，or to releasc a right to lands or tenements by conveying to another already having some right or estate in possession． Thus，a remainder－man releases his right to the tensant in possession；one coparcener releases hig right to the other； or the mortgagee releases to the mortgager or owner of the equity of redemption．

I releshe the my ryght with a rank will，
And graunt the the gouernanse of this grete yie．
Item，that the duchy of Anj Troy（E．E．T．S．），I． 13626. haii be released and delivered to the king her father． Shak．， 2 Hen．VI．，i．
We here release unto our faithful people Oae entire subsidy，due un
In our dead brother＂s days
Tthes therfore et are now reteas＇d and quitted，both byy under the Law， Peter and by this to all Ministera above cited． 6 ．To relax．

Jilton，Touchiag Hireliaga．
It may not seem hard if in cases of necessity certain all men always strictiy bound to the general rigor thereof

71．To let slip；let go；give up．
Bidding them flght for honour of their jove，
And rather die then Ladiea cauas release．
Spenser，F．Q．，IV．ii． 19.
8．To take out of pawn．Nabbes，The Bride（4to， 1640），sig．F．iv． （Hallivell．）＝Syn．I．To toose，de． iiver．－1－3．Liberate，etc．See disengage．－ 3 ．To acquit．

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\section*{relentlessness}

2．In Rom．law，to send into exile；cause to re－ move a certain distance from Rome for a cer tain period．－3．In law，to remit or put off to an inferior remedy．
relegation（rel－ē－gā＇shọn），n．［＜OF．relega－ cion，relegation， F. relégation \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). rclegacion \(=\) It．releguzione，〈L．relcgatio（ \(n\)－），a sending away， exiling，banishing，＜relcgare，send away：see relegate．］The act of relegating；banishment： specifically a term in ancient homan law，and also in ecclesiastical law，and in that of univer－ sities，especially in Germany．See relcgate， 2. The exiles are not alfowed the liberty of other banighed persons，who，within the isie or region of relegation，may go or move whither they

Arius behaved himset hat the sicene fathers procured a temporary decree for his relegation．

Jer．Taylor，Liberty of Prophesytng，Ep．Ded． relent（rē̄－lent＇），\(v . \quad[<\) ME．relenten，くOF．ra－ entir，rallentir，slacken，relent，F．ralentir \(=\) Pg．rclentar（cf．Sp．relentecer，soften，relent，＜ L. relentescere，slacken）\(=\mathrm{It}\) ．rallentare,\(\langle\mathrm{L}\). re－ back，＋lentus，slow，slack，tenacious，pliant； akin to lenis，gentle，and E．lithe \({ }^{1}\) ：seelenient．］ I．intrans． \(1+\) ．To slacken；stay．

Yet scarcely once to breath would they relent．
\(2 \dagger\) ．To soften in substance；lose compactness； become less rigid or hard．

> He stired the coles til relente gan The wex gcavn the

The wex agayn the fyr．
Chaucer，Canon＇s Yeoman＇s Tale，1． 267.
There be some houses wherein sweet－meata wiil relen more than in others．Bacon，Nat；＇Hist．，\(\$ 809\).
When op＇ning buds saiute thie welcome day，
Aod earth relenting feela the geniai ray．
Pope，T＇emple of Fame，1． 4.
3ł．To deliquesce；dissolve；melt；fade away． The coiours，beynge nat sueriy wrought，．．．hy moyst－ esse of wether relenteth or fadeth．

Sir T．Elyot，The Governour，iii． 19
Ail nature monrns，the skies relent in ahowers．
Pope，Spriag，i． 60
4．To become less severe or intense；relax． ［Rare．］
The workmen let glass cool by degrees，and in such re－ lentings of fire as they cali their nealing heats，leat it hould shiver io piecea by \＆vioient succeeding of air．

The slave－trade had never relented am etans． lented among the Mahom－
5．To become less harsh，cruel，or obdurate； soften in temper；become more mild and ten－ der；give way；yield；comply；feel compas－ sion．

Relent and yield to mercy．Shak．， 2 Hen．VI．，iv．8． 11. Stern Proserpine relented，
Aod gave him back the fair．
Pope，Ode on st，Cecilia＇s Day，1．85．
No light had we：for that we do repent； too late，too late！ye cannot enter now． Tennysom，Gainevere
II．\(\dagger\) trans．1．To slacken；remit；stay；abate． But nothing might relent her hasty fight．

Spenser，F．Q．，IIL．iv． 49
2．To soften；mollify；dissolve．
In water first this opium relent，
Palladius，Husbondrie（E．E．T．S．），p． 102. Ali his body shuide be dyasolued and relented into salte dropes．Sir T．Etyot，The Governour， 11.12.
relentt（rē－lent \({ }^{\prime}\) ），\(n\) ．［＜relent，v．］1．Remis－ sion；stay．

Ne reated tili she came without relent．
Unto the land of Amazons．
Spenser，F．Q．，V．vii． 24.
2．Relenting．
Fear of desth enforceth atili
In greater minds submtasion and relent．
Greene，Oriando Furioso．
relenting（rē－len＇ting），p．a．Inclining to relent or yield；soft；too easily moved；soft－hearted； weakly complaisant．

Relenting fool，and shallow，changing woman！
Whak．，Rich．III．，tv．4． 431.
relentless（rē－lent＇les），\(a . \quad[<\) relent + －less．］ Incapable of relenting；unmoved by pity；un－ pitying；insensible to the distress of others； destitute of tenderness．

Only in destroying I find ease
To my relentless thoughts．Milton，P．L．，ix． 130. \(=\) Syn．Implacable，etc．See inexarable，and iist under un－
relentlessly（rē－lent＇les－li），ade．In a relent－ less manner；without pity．
relentlessness（rē－lent＇les－nes），n．The quality of being relentless，or unmoved by pity．Imp． Dict．

\section*{relentment}
relentment（rệ－lent＇mẹnt），\(n . \quad\)［ \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．rallenta－ nento；as relent＋－mient．］The act or state of relenting；compassion．Imp．Dict．
reles \({ }^{1} \mathrm{t}\) ，\(n\) ．A Middle English form of release \({ }^{1}\) reles \({ }^{2} t\) ，\(n\) ．A Middle English form of relish． relesset，\(x\) ．A Middle English form of release \({ }^{1}\) ． relessee（rệ－le－sē＇），\(\%\) ．［Var．of releasee，imi－ tating the simple lessee．］In law，the person to whem a release is executed．
relessor（rēe－les＇or＇），\(\%\) ．［Var．of releasor．Cf． relessec．］In law，the person who executes a release．
There must he a privity of estate between the relessor Blackstone，Conı．II．xx relet（rē－let＇），v．t．［＜re－＋lct1，v．］To let anew，as a house．
relevance（rel＇ê－vans），\(n .[=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．relevancia ； as relevan \((t)+\)－ce．］Same as relevaney．
relevancy（rel＇ẹ̈－van－si），n．［As rolevance（see －cy）．］ 1 t ．The state of affording velief or aid． ．The state or character of being relevant or pertinent；pertinence；applicableness；defi－ nite or obvious relation ；recognizable connec－ tion．
Much I marvellod this ungainly fowl to hear discourse so plainly，
Thongli its

3．In Scots law，fitness or sufficiency to bring about a decision．The relevancy of the libel，in Scota law，ia the sufficiency of the matters therein stated to war

The presiding Judge next drected the counsel to plead to the relevancy：that is，to state on either psrt the argu－ ments in poiot of isw，snd evidence in point of fact，
against and in favour of the criminal． relevant（rel＇ệ－vant），\(a\) ．［＜OF．relecant，assist－ ing，\(=\) Sp．Pg．relevante，raising，important，＜ L．relcuan \((t-) s\) ，ppr．of relevare，lift up again， lighten，relieve，hence in Rom．help，assist： see relievc，and cf．levant \({ }^{1}\) ．］1．To the purpose； pertinent；applicable：as，the testimony is not relevant to the case．
Close and relevant argumenta hsve very little hold on the passions．

Sydney Smith．
2．In law，being in subject－matter germane to the controversy；conducive to the proof or disproof of a fact in issue or a pertinent hy－ pothesis．See irrelcvant．
The word relevant means that sny two fscta to which it is applied are so related to each other that，sccording to the common course of events，one，either taken by itself or in cominection with other facts，proves or renders prob－
able the past，present，or future existence of the other able the past，present，or future existence of the other．
3．In Scots law，sufficient legally ：as，a relevant plea．
The Judges ．．．recorded their judgment，which bore that the indictment，if proved，wss relevant to infer the pains of law：snd that the defence，that the pinel had defence． \(=\) Syn． 1 and 2．Apposite，appropriste，suitsble，fit．
relevantly（rel＇eevant－li），adv．In a relevant manner；with relevancy．
relevationt（rel－0̈－vā＇shon），\(n . \quad[=\mathrm{Sp}\), releva－ cion，＜L．relevalio（ \(n-\) ），a lightening，relief，〈re－ levare，lighten，relieve：see relevant，relieve．］ A raising or lifting up．Bailey．
relevet，\(v\) ．A Middle English form of relieve． reliability（rē－li－a－bil＇i－ti），n．［ \(\langle\) reliable \(+-i t y\) （see－bility）．］The state or quality of being reliable；reliableness．
He beatows all the pleasures，and inapirea all that ease of mind on those arnund hini or connected with him， Which perfect consiatency，and（if auch a word might be framed）abaolnte reliability，equally in small as in great concerns，cannot but inspire and hestow．

Coleridge，Biog．Lit．， 11.
reliable（rêelī＇a－bl），a．［＜relyI + －able．］．That may be relied on；fit or wort hy to be relied on； worthy of reliance；to be depended on；trust－ worthy．［This word，which invoives a use of the suffix －able superficially different from ita more familiar uze in， etc．，has hecn much objected，to by puriats on philologicsl＇ grounds．The objection，however，resily has no philologi－ cal Justification，heing based on sn imperfect knowledge of the history and uses of the suffix abple，or on s too nspe
row view of itsoffice．Compare available，converabbe， pensable，luughable，snd many other examples collected by fitzedward Hall in his work clted below，and see able．
As matter of usage，however，the word is shumed hy As a matter of usage，ho
many fastidious writerg．］
The Emperor of Russia msy have announced the res－ toration of monarchy ss exclusively his object．This is not considered as the ultimate object，hy thia country， but sat the best means，sud moat reliable pledge，of a higher
object，yiz our own zecurtty，snd that of Enrope． Coleridge，Lsssya on His Own Timat of Enrope．
（Mr．Pitt（Nov．17，1800），as Timsnipulated by Coleridge）：

5061
According to General Livingston＇s humorous account， his own village of Lilizabethtown wss not mncin more retiable，being peoplad in those ggitsted times by＂nn－
known，unrecommended strsngera，guilty－looking tories and very knavish whigs．＂\({ }^{\text {In }}\) Iring．（Vebster．）
He［Mr．Grote］seems to think that the retiable chronol－ ogy of Greece begina before ita reliabte history．

Gladstone，Oxford Essays（1857），p． 49.
She［the Church］haa now \＆direct command，and a re－
liable influence，over her own iustitutions，which wsa winting in the middie agea，Nn Lewsinan，Lectures snd Eassys on Universily Sub ［jects（ed．1859），p． 302.
Above all，the grand snd only reliable aecurity，in the In that case wanting－the pympathy of the srmy with the people．J．S．Jiul，Representstive Government，xvi． The sturdy peasant ．．hss become very well sccus． most reliablc source of trinkgelda and other pecuniary ad vsintages．

Leslic Stcphen，Playground of Europe（1871），p． 47. \(=\) Syn．Trust worthy，truety．
reliableness（reè－li＇a－bi－nes），\(n\) ．The state or quality of being relíable；reliability．
The number of steps in sn argument does not aubtrsct charscter are taken up by the way． charscter are taken up by the Way．．Will，Logic（ed．1865），I． 303. reliably（rê－lī＇a－bli），\(a d v\) ．In a reliable man－ ner；so as to be relied on．
reliance（rệ－li＇ans），\(n\) ．［＜rely \({ }^{1}+\)－ance．］ 1. The act of relying，or the state or character of being reliant；confident rest for support ；con－ fidence；dependence：as，we may have perfect reliance on the promises of God；to bave reli－ ance on the testimony of witnesses．
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Hia dsys and limes are past, } \\
& \text { celizances on his fracted datea, }
\end{aligned}
\]

And my reliances on his fracted datea
Hisve smit my credit．Shak．，T．of A．，ii．1． 22. Who wonld lend to s government that prefsced its over－ reliance could be placed on the steadiness of ita messurea
for paying？
A．Hamiltom，The Federallst，No．xxx． 2．Anything on which to rely；sure depen－ dence；ground of trust．
reliant（rẹ－li＇ant），\(a\) ．［＜rely \({ }^{2}+\)－ant．］Having or indicating reliance or confidence；confident； self－trustful：as，a reliant spirit；a reliant bear－ ing．
Dinsh was too reliant on the Divine will to attempt to achieve sny end by a deceptive concealment． George Eliot，Adam Bede， Hi ．
relic（rel＇ik），\(u\) ．［Formerly also relick，relique； ＜ME．relyke，relike，chiefly pl．，く OF．reliques， pl．，F．relique，pl．reliques \(=\) Pr．reliquias \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ． Pg．It．reliquia \(=\) AS．reliquias，relics（also in comp．relic－gong，a going to visit relics），く L． reliquix，remains，relies，＜relinquere（pret．reli－ qui，pp．relictus），leave behind：see relinquish． Cf．reliet．］1．That which remains；that which is left after the consumption，loss，or decay of the rest．
The Mouse and the Catte fell to their victuallea，beeing such reliques as the olde rasnue had left．

Lyly，Euphues and his Eogisnd，p． 234.
They ahew monstrous bonea，the Reliques of the Whsie from which Perseus freed Andromeda．

Purchas，Filgrimsge，p． 95.
Fair Greece！sad relic of departed worth！
Byron，Childe Haro
Byron，Childe Harold，ii． 73.
2．The body of a deceased person；a corpse，as
deserted by the soul．［Usually in the plural．］ What needs my Shakspeare，for his honour＇d bones， The lshour of an sge in piled stonea？
Under s star－ypoinuling pyranid？
．That which is preserved a memento；a souvenir；a keepsakembrance； His［Peter Stuyvesant＇s］ailver－mounted wooden leg is still treasured up in the store－room as an Invalusble
Irving，Knickerbocker，p．460．
relique．
4．An object held in reverence or affection be－ cause connected with some sacred or beloved persen deceased；specifically，in the Rom．Cath． Ch．，the Gr．Ch．，and some other churches，a saint＇s body or part of it，or an object supposed to have been connected with the life or bedy of Christ，of the Virgin Mary，or of some saint or martyr，and regarded therefore as a personal memorial worthy of religieus veneration．Rel－ of the hodies of venerated perzons，（b）objecta or parta them or connected with their martyrdom，snd（c）objects connected with their tombs or sanctifed by contact with their hodies．Relica sre preserved in churches，conventa， etc．，to which pilgrimsgea sre on their account frequently made．The iniraculous virtues which are attributed to that of the miraclea which were wrought by the bonea of Elishs（2 Ki．xiii．21）．
The in a Chirche of Seynt Silveater ya many grett rel－ iquis，s pece of the vesture of our hlyssyd lady．
Torkington，Diarie of Eng．Tra
relief
What make ye this wsy？we keep no relics here，
Vor holy shrines．
Nor holy shrines．
Fletcher，Pligrin，i． 2. Lists of relics belonging to certain churches in this coun－ n to be met with in Anglo－Ssxon manuscripts．
Rock，Church of our Fathers，III．j．357，note．
5t．Something dear or precions．
It is a fulle noble thing
Whanne thyne eyen have metyng Wherof they be so desirous．
6t．A monument．
Shall we go see the reliques of thia town？ Shak．，T．N．，iii．3． 19.
\(=\) Syn．4．Remains，Relics．The remains of a dead person
are his corpze or his literary worka ；in the latter csse they are his corpse or his literary worka；in the latter csse they are，for the sake of distinction，genersilly called literary reity，building，monument，etc．
Relice always suggests antiquity：as，the relics of sncient sovereigns，heroes，sud antiquity：as，the relics of sncient sovereigns，heroes，sud
eapecially saints．The singular of relics is used；that of remains is not．
relic－knife（rel＇ik－nīf），\(n\) ．A knife made so as to contain the relic or supposed relic of a saint，either in a small cavity provided for the purpose in the handle，or by incorporating the relic，if a piece of bone or the like，in the deco－ ration of the handle itself．Jour．Brit．Archazol． Ass．，X． 89.
relicly \(\dagger\)（rel＇ik－li），adv．［＜relie \(+-l y^{2}\) ．］As a relic；with care such as is given to a relic． ［Rare．］

As s thrifty wench scrspes kitchen－stuff，
And barrelling the droppinga，and the anuff
Relicly kept，perchance buys wedding cheer．
Donne，Sstirea，ii．
relic－monger（rel＇ik－mung／gèr），\(n\) ．One who traffics in relics；hence，one whe has a passion for collecting objects to serve as relics or sou－ venirs．
The besuty and historic interest of the hesda must have tempted the senseleas and nnzarupulouag greed of mere
relic－mongers．
Harper＇s Mag．，LXXVI，302． relict（rel＇ikt），\(n\) ．and \(a\) ．［＜OF．reliet，m．，reliete， f．，a person or thing left behind，esp．reliete，f．， a widow，＜L．relictus，fem．relieta，neut．relic－ tum，left behind，pp．of relinquere，leave be－ hind：see relic，relinquish．］I．\(n\) ．1t．One who is left or who remains；a survivor．
The eldest dsughter，Frances，\({ }_{\text {B．}}^{\text {B．}}\) ．is the sole relict of
the family．
Bew Inn，Arg． 2．Specifically，a widower or widow，especially a widow．
He took to Wife the virtuous Lady Emma，the Relict of K．Ethelred．Baker，Chronicles，p．16． Though the relict of s man or womsin hath liberty to contract new relationg，yet I do not find they have liberty
to cast oft the old．Jer．Taylor，Works（ed．1835），II．84．
Who cou＇d love such an unhappy Relict aa I sm？
Steete，Griet A－ls－Mode，ini． 1.
3 •．A thing left behind；a relic．
To breake the eggeshell after the meat is ont，wee are tsughtin our child hood，and prsctice it sli our Iives，which neverthelesse is but a anperstitious retict．

Sir T．Browne，Pseud．Epid．（1646），v． 21.
II．a．Left；remaining；surviving．
Hia Relict Lady．．lived long in Westminater．
Fuller，Worthies，Lincoln，II，13．（Davies．）
relictt，\(v . t . \quad\)［＜L．relictus，pp．of relinquere，
leave：see relinquish．］To leave．

> A vyne whoos fruite humoure wol putrife Pampyned fruned] is to be by every side, Relicte on hit oonly the croppea hil Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.),

Palladius，Husbondrle（E．E．T．S．），p． 186. relicted（rệ－lik＇ted），a．［＜L．relietus，pp．of relinquere，relinquish，leave behind（see relin－ quish，reliet），+ －ed \(d^{2}\) ．J In law，left dry，as land by the sudden recession of the sea or other body of water．
reliction（rệ－lik＇shẹn），n．［＜L．relietio（ \(n-\) ），a leaving behind，forsaking，\(\langle\) velinquere，pp．se－ lietus，forsake，abandon：see relict，relinquish．］ In law，the sudden recession of the sea or other body of water from land；also，land thas left uncovered．
relief（rē－lēf＇），\(\because\) ．［＜ME．relecf，relefc，relef； also rclif，relyf，relyve，relief，also remnants left over，relies，a basket of fragments，＜OF．volef， relief，a raising，relieving，a relief，a thing raised，scraps，fragments，also raised or em－ bossed work，relief，F．relief，relief，embossed work，\(=\mathrm{Pr}\) ．releu \(=\) Cat．relleu \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．reliere， a relief，relicro，embossed work，relevo，relicf （milit．），\(=\) Pg．relevo，embossed work，\(=\) It． rilero，remnants，fragments，riliero，embossed work（see bas－relief，basso－viliero）；from the verb：see relieve．］1．The act of relieving，or the state of being relieved；the removal，in
whole or in part，of any pain，oppression，or

\section*{relief}
burden, so that some case is obtained; alleviation; succor; comfort.
Bycause it was a deaerte yle, there was uo thynge to be fornde that we to our relefe, nother in vytaylies no otherwyae, whiche discomforted vs right moche. Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 62.
Wherever sorrow is, relief would be.
Shak., As you Like it, iil. 5. 86.
To the catalogus of pleasures may sccordingly be added the plessurea ot retief, or the plessures which a man exkind for a certain time, it cornes to cesse, or to sbate.

Bentham, Introd. to Morals snd Legiblation, v. I6. 2. That which mitigates or removes pain, grief, want, or other evil.
What relecfe I ahould hane from your Colony 1 would satiafle and spare them (when I could) the like courtesie. Capt. John Smith, Works, IT. 80
pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
Oh! give relief, nud lleaven will blesa your atore.
T. Moss, Beggar's Petition
He [Jamea II.] . . granted to the exiles sorne relief invited hia sabjects to imitate his liberality

Macaulay, list. Eng., vi. 3. In Great Britaill, assistance given under the poor-laws to a pauper: as, to administer outdoor relief.-4. Release from a post of duty by a substitute or substitutes, who may act either permanently or temporarily; especially, the going off duty of a sentinel or guard whose place is supplied by another soldier.

For this relief, much thanks; 'tis bitter cold,
And I sm aick at heart. 5. One who relieves another, as from a post of duty; a soldier who relieves another who is on guard; collectively, a company of soldiers who relieve others who are on guard.
Even in front of the National Palace the aentries on duty march up and down their benta in a slipshod fasinion, while the relief loll about on the stone benches, amoking cigarettes snd otherwise making themselves comfortable.
IIarper's Mag., LXXIX. 820.
6. In sculp., arch., etc., the projection (in painting, the apparent projection) of a figure or feature from the ground or plane on which it is formed. Kelief is, in general, of three kinds: high relied (alto-rritico), low reliel (basso-rlievo, bas-retief), and
middle or hall relief (mezzo-riticro). The distinction lies in the degree of projection. Migh retief is that in which


Hieh Relief.-The Rondanini mask of Meduss in the Clyptothek,
the figurea project at least one half of their natural cir cumference from the background. In low relief the fig ures project but elightly from the ground, in such a man ner that no part of them is entirely detached from it, aa in medsls, the chief eflect being produced by the treat ment of light and shsdow. Middle or half relief is inter mediate between the other two. I'he varietjes of relief
ars atill further diatinguished as stiacciato rilievo, or very flat relief, the lowest possible relief of which the propec thon in parta hardly exceeds the thickness of a projec paper; and cavo-rilievo, hollow relief, also called intaglio rilevato, or culsnsglyphic aculpture, an Egyptisn form of relief obtained by cutting s furrow with sloping side sround a figure previously ontlined on a stone aurfsce. esving the highest parts of the finished work on a level with the original surface-plane. See also cut in nex column, and cuts under orant, Proserpine, alto-rilievo, and bas reae.
You find the figurea of masy ancient coina rising up in monch more beautiful relief than those on the modern. Addison, Ancient Medsls, iii.
7. A work of art or decoration in relief of any of the varieties described above.
On each side of the door-plsce [of several grottos] there are rough unfinished pillars cut in the rock, which supspread eagle. Pococke, Description of the East, II. I. I35.


Ptolemaic age, ad ceutury b. C.
8. In her., the supposed projection of a charge from the surface of the field, represented by shading with a heavier bounding-line on the sinister side and toward the base than on the dexter side and toward the chief. Thus, if su escutcheon is divided into seven vertical atripes, alternately red and white, it would not be hiazoned paly of aeven gules and argent, as the rale is that paly is alwaya of an even number, but the sinister aide of three alternate atripea
would be shaded to indicate relicf snd the blazoning would wo gules, three palleta argent, the assumption being thst the pallets are in relief upon the field.
9. In phys. geog., the form of the surface of any part of the earth, considered in the most general way, and with special regard to differences of elevation: little used except in the name relief-map, by which is meant a geographical or geological map in which the form of the surface is expressed by elevations and depressions of the material nised. Vulesa the scale of such relief-maps is very farge, there must be conaiderallue exaggeration, becsuse differences of vertical eiever-
tions in usture are amall as compared with superficial extent. Relief-maps are occasionslly made by preparing a
model of the region it ia desired to exhibit, and then photographing this model under an oblique illumination. The relief of the aurface ia also frequently indicsted on color. Both hischure and contour-line maps alao findicste the relief of the aurfsce to s greater or less extent, according to their scale and artistic perfection. Thus, the Du* four map of Switzerisnd, especislly when photographed down to a small size, has in a very striking degree the effect of a photograph from an actual model, although in reality s hachure-map.
10. In fort., the perpendicular beight of the interior crest of the parapet above the bottom of the ditch.-11. Prominence or distinctness given to anything by, something presenting a contrast to it, or brought into close relation with or proximity to it; a contrast.

Here also grateful nuxture of well-match'd
And sorted hnes (esch glving each relief,
And by contrasted beauty shining more).
Conoper, Trask, iil. 634.
Miaa Brooke had that kind of beauty whlch aeema to be thrown into relief by poor dreas.

George Eliot, Middlemsrch, i.
12. In hunting, a note sounded on the horn on reaching home after the chasc.
Now, Sir, when you come to your stately gate, as you sounded the recheat berore, so now you must sound the
relefe three times.
Return from Pamassus (1606), ji. 5 . 13 t . What is picked up; fragments left; brokeu meat given in alms.
After dener, ther ahall come all fire sowerys, and take ahophojderis Jevyth. Enjlish Gilds (E. E. T. S.) p. 315
14. In law, that which a court of justice awards to a suitor as redress for the grievance of which he complains. \(\mathbf{1 5}\). In feudal law, a fine or composition which the lieir of a tenant holding by knight's service or other tenure paid to the lord at the death of the ancestor, for the privilege of succeeding to the estate, which, on strict feudal principles, had lapsed or fallen to the lord on the death of the tenant. This relief consisted of horses, arma, money, etc., the smount of The term is still nsed in this pense in Scots lawy belog sum exigibie by s fendal superior from the heir who enters on a feu. Also called casualty of relief.

\section*{relieve}

On taking up the inheritance of lands, a relief [was pald to the kingl. Tha relief originally consisted of arms, srmour and horses, and was arlitrary in smount, but waa aul. sequently "ascertsined," that is, rendered certain, by the Conqueror, and fixcd sta certain quantity of arms and ha biliments of war. After the assizc of arms of Heury II. it was commuted for a money psyment of 100 . for every knight' fee, and as thus fixed contlinucd to be payable evc AbsoIute relief, in fort., the height of any point of a work boove the bottom of this ditch. - Alternative relief, in sinally because of unceriainty ns to some of the facts, or because of a discretionary power in the court to sward cither.-Bond of relief. See bond1.-Constructive relief, in furt., the height of any point of a work above the plana of construction.-Conversion of relief. See conversion.- Indoor relief, accommedation in the poorhoune, as diatinguished from outdoor relief, the aasistance given to those paupers who live outside. Great Britain. -Infeftment of relief. Sec infeftment.- Outdoor re chef. See hat. Relief Church - parochial relief, se paroin Scotiand, who separated from the Estsblished Church n sccount of the oppresaiva exercise of patronage. Thomas Gillespie, ita founder, was depoaed by tile General Assembly of the Church of Scotlsud in 1752, and organized the "Presbytery of Relief" on October 22d, 1761. In 1847 the Relief snd (nited seceseion churches amal garanted, iorming the nited Prealyterian Church.-Reief Iaw. Sce lavi- - Relief processes, those processea nechsical or proceas enavg byich are proprinted \(r\) rom like type or together with type in sn ordinary preas.-Relief satiné, or satiné reliel. Same as raised satin-stiteh (which see, under satin-stiteh).- Roman Catholic Relief Acts. See Catholie. - Specifte relief, inlav, action of tha court directly on the person or properity, aa diatingulshed from that in which an award of damages anly \(i 8\) made, to be collected by execution. \(=\) Syn. 1. Mitigation, - 2. Help, aid, support.
relief-ful (rề-lēt'fừ), a. [<relief + -ful.] Full of relicf; giving rclief or ease.
Never was there a more joyoua heart, . . . ready to burst its bars for relief-ful expression. Clarissa Harlowe, III. 1ix.
reliefless (rệ-lēf'les), a. [< relief + -less.] Destitute of relief, in any sense.
relief-map (rệ-lēf'map), \(n\). See relief, 9 .
relief-perspective (rệ-lēf' pèr-spek"tiv), \(n\). The art of constructing lomological figures in space, and of determining the relations of the parts of bas-reliefs. thealrical settings, etc., to make them look like nature. Every auch repreaentation refers to a fixed center of perapective and to a fixg is plame or hombor the ster in a heater aet ang hss-rclief it Ia the plane of life-aize figures. Evcry nitural plane is repreaented by a plane cutting it in a line lying in the plane of homology. Every ustural point fa represented by a point in the same ray from the ceuter of perapective. The plane of homology represents itaelf, and the center of perspective repreaents itsell. Ons other point can be taken arbitrarily to repreaent a given point. There a a vaishing plame, paraller of he pisue or homoldistance.
relief-valve (rē-lēf'valv), \(n\). 1. In a steam-engine, a valve through which the water escapes into the hot-well when shat off from the boiler. -2. A valvo set to open at a given pressure of steam, air, or water'; a safety-valve.-3. A valve for automatically admitting air to a cask when the liquid in it is withdrawn.
elief-work (rē-lēf'wèrk), \(n\). Work in roadmaking, the construction of public buildings, or tho like, put in hand for the purpose of affording employment to the poor in times of public distress. [Eng.]
Thoas. . . who believe that any employment given by the gusrdisns on relief-corris would be wasteful and injurious may find that the entire question is one of administration, snd thst such work proved a auccess in Manchester dur-
Ing the cotton famine. Contemporary Rev., L1II. E1. relier (rē-lī'èr), n. [< rely \(\left.{ }^{1}+-e \rho^{\cdot 1}.\right]\) One who relies or places confidence.
siy frienda [are] no reliers on my fortunes.
Fletcher, Tamer 'l'amed, L. 3.
relievable (rẹ̈-lé'va-bl), a. [<relieve + -able.] Capable of being relieved; fitted to receive relief.
Neither can they, as to reparation, hold plea of thinga wherefo the party ia relievable by common faw. Sr. Hale.
relieve (rē-lēv'), v.; pret. and pp. relieved, ppr. relieving. [Early mod. E. also relecte; \(<\) ILE. releven, \(\langle\) OF. relever, F . relever \(=\) Pr. Sp. Pg. relevar \(=\mathrm{It}\). rilevare, lift up, relieve, \(\langle\mathrm{L}\). relevare, lift up, raise, make light, lighten, relieve, alleviate, lessen, ease, comfort, < re-, again, + levare, lift: see levant1, levity, etc., and cf. relief, relerant, etc.] I. trans. It. To lift up; set up a second time; hence, to collect; assemble.

\section*{Supposing ever, though we sore amerta, \\ To be releved by him afterward.}

Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman'a Tale, 1. 319.
That that deth doun brouhte deth ahal releute.
Piers Ploneman (C), xxi. 145.

\section*{relieve}
2. To remove, wholly or partially, as anything that depresses, weighs down, pains, oppresses, etc.; mitigate; alleviate; lessen.
Misery . . . never relieved by sny.
donis, i. 708. lies with my purse, or his soul with relieving his necessiAccident in some maasure relieved our embarrassment Goldsmith, Vicar, vii.
3. To free, wholly or partly, from pain, grief, want, anxiety, trouble, encumbrance, or anything that is considered to be an evil; give ease, comfort, or consolation to ; help; aid; suppert; succor: as, to relieve the poor and needy.
He relieveth the fatheriess and widow. Ps. cxivi.g.

\section*{And to remember the lady's love}

Foung Beichan and Susie Pye (Cbild's Baliads, IV. 8)
The pain we feel prompts us to relieve ourselves in re4. Specifically, to bring efficient help to (a besicged place); raise the siege of.

The KIng of Scots, with the Duke of Gloucester, sbout not relieved by the twentieth of that sonth then to render it. Eaker, Chronicles, p. 176. 5. To release from a post, station, task, or duty by substituting another person or party; put another in the place of, or take the place of, in the performance of any duty, the bearing of any burden, or the like: as, to relieve a sentinel or guard.

\section*{Mar. Farewell, honest soldier.
Who hath relieved you? \\ Fran. \\ B \\ do has my place.}
6. To ease of any burden, wrong, or oppression by judicial or legislative interposition, by indemnification for losses, or the like; right.-7. To give assistance to; support.
Parallels or like relstlons alternstely relieve each other, when neither will pass asuoder, yet they are plausible together.
8. To mitigate; lessen; soften.

Not a llchen relieves the scintlijating whiteness of those skeleton cliffs.

Harper's Mag., LXV. 197.
9. To give relief or prominence to, literally or figuratively; hence, to give contrast to; heighten the effect or interest of, by contrast or variety.
The poet mnst take care not to encumber his poem with too much busiluess; but somellmes to relieve the subject
with a moral reflection.
ddison, Esssy on Virgil's Georgics.
The vegetation against which the ruined colonasdes are relieved consists almost wholly of almond and ollve trees, ... both enhancing the warm tints of the stone.
Relleving arch. Same as arch of discharge (which see, under archi)-Relleving officer, in England, s salaried official appointed by the board of guardlans of a poor-law nnion to superintend the relief of the poor in the parish into facts, and ascertains whether the case is or is not into facts, and ascertains whether the case is or is not
within the conditions required by the law. He visits the houses of the sppiicants in order to pursue his luquiries, and gives inmediate relief in urgent cases.-Relieving tackles. See tackle.-To relieve nature. See nature.To relieve of, to take from ; free from: sald of that which is burdensome.
He shook hands with none until he had helped Miss Brown to unfurl her umbreila, [snd] had relieved her of
her prayer-book. \(=\) Syn. 2. Mitigate, Assuage, etc. (see alleviate); diminish, II. \(\dagger\)
intrans. To rise; arise.
As soon as I might I releved up sgain
Lamentation of Mary Magdalene, st. 20.
Thsne relevis the renkes of the rounde table
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2278.
At eche tyme that he [Frolle] didde releve, he [Gaisshln] smote hym with his swerde to grounde, that his men wende elievement+ (rē-lēv'ment), n. [= F. relève ment \(=\mathrm{Pr}\). relevament \(=\mathrm{It}\). rilevamento, \(\langle\mathrm{ML}\). relevaneutum, relieving, relief, < relevare, relieve: see relieve.] The act of relieving, or the state of being relieved, in any sense; that which mitigates or lightens; lelief.
His [Robert's] delay yields the King time to conflim him Friends, under-work his Enemies, and mske himsel tion of tribute, with other relievements of thelr doleances Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 53.
reliever (rẹ̀-Iē'vèr), n. [< relieve + er¹.] 1. One who or that which relieves or gives relief. 0 welcome, my reliever;
Aristius, as thou lov'st me, ransom ms.
It scts in three ways
C. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.
(2) ss a reliever of congestion.
Lancet, No. 3449, p. 3 of Adv'ts.

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2. In gun., an iron ring fixed to a handle by means of a socket, which serves to disengage the searcher of a gun when one of its points is retained in a hole.-3. A garment kept for being lent out. [Slang.]
In some sweating places there is an old coat kept called none of their own to go out in.

Kingsley, Cheap Clothes and Nasty. (Davies.) relieva, \(n\). See rilievo.
relight (rē-lit'), v. [<re- + light1.] I. trans. . To light anew; illuminate again.

\section*{His power can heal ms and relight my eye.}

Pope.
To rekindle; set on fire again
II. intrans. To burn again; rekindle; take fire again.
The desire . . . relit suddenly, and glowed warm in her
religieuse (rè-lē-zhi-éz'), n. [< F. religieus (fem. of religieux), a religious woman, a nun, \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg} . \mathrm{It} . \mathrm{fem}\). religiosa,\(<\mathrm{L}\). re-(rel-)ligi osa, fem. of religiosus, religious: see religious.] A nun.
religieux (ré-lē-zhi-é), n.; pl. religieux. [< F. religieux, n . and a., religious, a religious person, esp. a monk: see religious.] One who is engaged by vows to follow a certain rule of life authorized by the church; a member of a monastic order; a monk.
religion (rề -lij'on), \(n\). [< ME. religiun, religioun, < OF'. religium, religion, F. religion \(=\mathrm{Pr}\). religio, religion \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). religion \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). religião \(=\) It. religione \(=\mathrm{D}\). religie \(=\mathrm{G} . \mathrm{Sw}\). Dan. religion, < L. religio( \(n-\) ), relligio( \(n\)-), reverence toward the gods, fear of God, piety, conscientious scrupulousness, religious awe, conscientiousness, exactness; origin uncertain, being disputed by ancient writers themselves: ( \(a\) ) according to Cicero, < relegere, go through or over again in reading, speech, or thought ("qui omnia quæ ad cultum deorum pertinerent diligenter retractarent et tamquam relegerent sunt dicti religiosi ex relegendo, ut elegantes ex eligendo," etc.-Cicero, Nat. Deor., ii. 28, 72), whence ppr. religen( \(t\)-)s (rare), revering the gods, pious (ef. the opposite necligen( \(t\)-) \(s\), negligent); cf. Gr. \(\alpha \lambda \hat{\varepsilon}\) rev, reverence. (b) According to Servius, Lac tantius, Augustine, and others, and to the common modern view, < religare, bind back, bind fast, as if 'obligation' (cf. obligation, of same radical origin), < re-, back, + ligare, bind: see ligament. (c)< relegere, the same verb as in (a) above, in the lit. sense 'gather again, collect,' as if orig. 'a collection of religious formulas.' Words of religious use are especially liable to lose their literal meanings, and to take on the aspect of sacred primitives, making it difficult to trace or impossible to prove their orig, meaning or formation.] 1. Recegnition of and allegiance in manner of life to a superhuman power or superhuman powers, to whom allegiance and service are regarded as justly due.

\section*{One rising, eminent \\ In wise deport, spake much of right sad wroag,}

And judgment from above. Milton, P. L., xi. 667
By Religion I understand the beilef and worship of Suprems Mind and Will, directing the unlverse and holding morsi relations with human life

By Religion I mean and of our duties towards Him J. H. Nevman, Gram. of Assent, p. 378. Religion is ths communion between a worshipping subject and a Faiths of the World, p. 345.
2. The healthful development and right life of the spiritual nature, as contrasted with that of the mere intellectual and social powers.
For religion, pure religion. I say, standsth not in wearing of a mook's cowl, but in righteousness, justice, and
Religion is Christianily, which being too spiritual to b Ren by is is Christianily, which, 1 ifs and works, so salvation requires an honest Christian.

Religion, if we follow the intention of humen though
and human langusge in the use of the word, is ethics heightened, enkindled, lit up by feeling; the passage from morality to religion is made when to morality 18
3. Any system of faith in and worship of a divine Being or beings: as, the Christian reli gion; the religion of the Jows, Greeks, Hindus or Mohammedans.
The church of Rome, they say, ... did almost out of all religions take whatsoever had any fair and gorgeous
show.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Iv. 11.

\section*{religionism}

After the most straitest sect of our religion 1 lived a Pharisee.
No religion binds men to be iraitors.
B. Jonson, Catiinne, ifi. 2.
\(4 \dagger\). The rites or scrvices of religion; the practice of sacred rites and ceremonies.
What she was pleased to believe spt to minister to her devotions, and the religions of her pious and discerning soui. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 756. The invisible
Glory of him that made them to transform
Oft to the Image of a brute adorn'd
With gay religions full of pomp and gold.

\section*{Mitton, P. L., i. 872}
5. The state of life of a professed member of a regular monastic order: as, to enter religion; her name in religion is Mary Aloysia: now especially in Roman Catholic use.
He [Dobet] is iowe as a lombe, and lonelichs of speche, . . And is ronne in-to religion, and rendreth hns byble, And precheth to the puple seynt Poules wordes.

Piers Plowman (C), xi. 88.
And thus when that thei were counselled,
In black ciothes thei them clothe
And yolde hem to religion.
dower,
He buryed Bedewere
Hys frend and hys Botyler,
And so he duds other Echon
In Abbeys of Relyyyoun
That were cristien of nsms.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), 1. 488.
6. A conscientious scruple; scrupulosity. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Ont of a religion to my charge,
And debt professed, I have made s seli-decrea Ne'er to express my person.
. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.
Its [a jelly's] actdity sharpens Mr. Wail's teeth as for bsttie, yet, under the circumstances, he makes a reigion 7. Sense of obligation; conscientiousness; sense of duty.

Rog. Keep your promise. Rosalind Established religion, that form of rition th which is recognized snd sanctioned by the state. Ses establishment, 6. - Evidences of revealed religion. Seo evidences of Christianity, under Christianity.-Experimental religion. See experimental.-Natural religion, that knowiedge of snd reverent feeling toward God and that knowledge and practice of our duties toward our fellow-men, which is based on and derfived from nature spart from reveistion.-Religion of Humanity, See positive philosophy, under positive.- Revealed reigion, and that recogntion and prsctice of duty toward fellow-men. which is derived from and based upon positlve riven, then ence. To get religion. See geti. = Syn. 1. Religion Devotion, Piety, Sanctity, Saintliness, Godiness, Holiness Retigiosity. In the subjective sspect of these words religion is the most general, as it msy be slso the most formal or external; in this, sense it is the piace of the Will and character of God in the heart, so that they are the priscipal object of regard and the controlling in-
fluence. Devotion and piety have most of fervor. Defluence. Devotion and piety have most of 1ervor. De votion is a religion that consecrates itself, belng both tion asd as equal sttention to the dutles of reifigion. Piety is religion nnder the aspect of fillal feeling and conduct, the former being the primary idea. Sanctity is generally used objectively; subjectively it is the ssme as holiness. Sainilliness is more concrete than sanctity, more distinctly a quslity of a person, likeness to a ssint, ripeness for heaven. Godtiness is higher than saintliness; it is likeness to God, or the endeavor to attain such like-
ness. fixed attention given immediately to God, especislly ness. ixed attentiongiven immediately to God, especisliy obedience to his will and endeavor to copy his character.
Hotiness is the most absolute of thess words: it is moral and reiigious wholeness, completeness, or something ap proaching so near to ubsolnte freedom from \(\sin\) as to make the word sppropriste; it inciudes not only being free from sin, but refusing it and hating it for Its own sake. Religiosity is not a very common nor \& very euphonious word, but seems to meet a felt want by expressing a snsceptibility to the sentiments of religion, awe, reverence, much disposition to obey its commsuds.
religionary (rē-lij'on-ä-ri), a. and \(n\). [ [ F. religionnaire \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg} . \mathrm{I} \mathbf{t}\). religionario; as religion \(+{ }^{+}\)-ary.] I. a, 1. Relating to religion.-2t. Pious.
His [B1shop Saunderson's] religionary professions in his last will and testament contain something like prophet-
(cal matter.
\(B\). Barlow, Remalns, p. 638 .
II. n.; pl. religionaries (-riz). Same as religionist. [Rare.]
religioner (rệ-lij'on-ér'), n. [< F. religionnaire \(=\) Sp. religionario, a religionist, \(\langle\) NL. *religionarius, < L. religio( \(n\)-), religion: see religion.] A religionist. [Rare.]

These new-fashioned religioners have fast-days.
religionise, v. See religionize.

religionism (rē-lij'on-izm), \(n\). \([\) r religion + ism.] 1. Outward practice or profession of religion.

\section*{religionism}

This subject of＂Political Religionism＂is indeed aa ntce ss it is curtous；poitics have been so cunningly worked
into the canae of religlon that the partles themselves wiil never be able to aeparate them．

I．D＇lsracli，Curios．of Lit．，IV． 138. 2．Affected religious zeal．
religionist（rẹ̄－lij＇on－ist），\(n .[=\) Sp．religionista； as religion + －ist．］A religious bigot，partizan， or formalist；a sectarian：sometimes used in other than a condemnatory sense．
From the saune source from whence，smong the religion－ ists，the attachment to the principis of aaceticiam took jts rise，flowed other doctrinea and practices，from which misery in abundsnce was produced in one man by the fn－ persecutiona for religion

Bentham，Introd．to Morals and Legislation，1i． 8
There is a verae ．．．in the second of the two detached antos oins intabiny．grace＂which is supposed to which feigna demurest grace，
glance at the strsiter religionists．

Lovell，Among my Books，2d ser．，p． 167 religionize（rê－lij＇on－iz），\(v\) ；；pret．and pp．re ligionized，ppr．religionizing．［＜religion＋－ize．］ I．trans．To imbue with religion；make reli－ gious．［Recent．］
I have quoted Otheilo snd Mrs．Craven＇s heroine as types of love when religionised．
Mallock，Is Life Worth Living？p．122． II．intrans．To make professions of religion； play the religionist．［Recent．］
How much religionizing stupidity it requires in one to imsgine that God csin be propitiated or pleased with them ［human inventions］．
．H．Cox，Interviews Memorable and Useful，p． 138. Also spelled religionise．
religionless（rē－lij on－les），a．\([<\) rcligion + －less．］Without religion；not professing or be－ lieving in religion；irreligious．
Picture to youraeif， 0 fair young reader，a woridif，seif－
flah，gracelesa，thankiess，religionless oid womsn，writhing in pain and fear，．．．snd ere you be old，learn to love In pain and fear，．．．snd ere you be oid，learn to love
and pray！ religiosity（rē－lij－i－os＇î－ti），n．［＜ME．religios－ ite，\(\langle\) OF．religiosete，religieusete， F ．religiosité \(=\) Sp．religiosidad \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．religiosidade \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．\(r e\)－ ligiosita，＜LL．religiosila（ \((-) 8\) ，religiousness， ML．religions or monastic life，く L．religiosus， religious：see religious．］1．Religiousness； the sentiment of religion；specifically，in re－ ceut use，an excessive susceptibility to the religious sentiments，especially wonder，awe， and reverence，unaccompanjed by any corre－ sponding loyalty to divine law in daily life； religious sentimentality．
One Jewiah quality thene Arabs manifeat，the outcome or msiny or of all high qualities：what we may call religi－
osity．
Carlyle，Heroes sid Hero Worship， 1 il Awsy from that religiosity which is one of the
curses of our time，he atudied hy New Teatament，and curses of our time，he atudied hta New Teatament，and in this，as in every other matter，made up his mind for
himself．
Dr．J．Brown，Spare Hours， 3 a aer， Is there a more patent and a more stubborn fact in his． ality with its equally intense reliquosity Semitic nation－ Schaff，Hiat．Christ．Church，I． 8 2．Religious exercise or service．［Rare．］ Soporific aermons．
daya．clo
osed the domeatic religiosities
Southey，The Doctor，ix． 3 ．Members of the religious erders．
Hir［Diana＇s］law［the law of chastity］is for religiosite． \(=\) Syn．1．Piety，Holiness，etc．See religion．
eligioso（＇e－lē－ji－ō＇sō），adv．［It．：see religious．］ In musie，in a devotional manner；expressing religious sentiment．
religious（reè－lij＇ns），a．and n．［く ME．reli－ gious，veligius，〈 OF．religios，religius，religieus， religieux， \(\mathbf{F}\) ．religicux \(=\) Pr．religios，relegios \(=\) \(\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\) ．It．religioso，＜L．religiosus，relligiosus， religious，＜religio（ \(n-\) ），relligio（ \(n-\) ），religion：see religion．］I，a．1．Imbued with，exhibiting，or arising from religion；pions；gedly；devent： as，a religious man；religious behavior：used in the authorized version of the Bible of outward observance（Jas．i．26；Acts xiii．43）．

Not only good sud wiach，but prince，moat religious．
Shak．，Hen．VIII．，v．8． 112.
That sober race of men whose lives
Religious titled them the sons of Milton，P．L．xi． 622
It［dogma］fa diacerned，rested in，and appropriated as
reality by the religious imagiostion；it is held as a truth by the theological inteilect．
2．Pertaining or Newman，Gram．of Assent，p． 94. belonging to a religious order；in the life； Cath．Ch．，bound by the vows of a monastio order；regular．

Shal I nat love in cas if that me liste？
What，pardien \(x, ~ I ~ a m ~ n o g h t ~ r e l i g i o u s e ? ~\)
Chaucer，Troilus，ii． 759.

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Hie thee to France，
And cloister thee in some religious honac．
Shak．，Rich．II．，v．1． 23.
The fourth，which was s painter called Iohn Story，be－
came reliyious in the College of Hakluyt＇s Voyages，II． 270.
3．Bound by or abiding by some solemnobliga－ Whom I most hated living，conscientious．

Whom I moat hated living， thou hast \(n\)
Whth thy religious truth nod modesty，
With thy reliyious truth nod modesty \({ }^{\text {in }}\) ，
Shak．，IIen．VIII．，iv．2． 74.
4．Of or pertaining to religion；concerned with religion；teaching or setting forth religion； set apart for purposes connected with religion： as，a religious society；a religious sect；a reli－ gious place；religious subjects；religious books or teachers；religious liberty．

\section*{And storied windows richly dight，}

Mution，il Penseroso，1． 160 ．
Fanes which admiring gods with pride survee，
some felt the ailent atroke of monid＇ring sge，
Some hostile fury，some religious rage．
Pope，To Addison， 1.12.
Religious corporation．See corporation．－Religious house，a monastery or a munnery－－Religious liberty． See liverty．－Religious marks，in printing，signs such as w，If，音，indicating reapectively＇sign of the cross， \(=\) Syn．1，Devotional．－3．Scrupulons，exset，strict，rigid． II
II．\(n\) ．One whe is bound by monastic vows， as a monk，a friar，or a nun．
Ac there shal come a kyng and confesse zow religiouses， And bete jow，as the bible telleth，for brekynge of zonre renle．

Piers Plowman（B），x．817．
It is very lucky for a religious，who has so much time
on his hands，to be able to amuse himself with works of on his hanas， this nature［iniaying a pulpit］．
daison，Remurks on Italy（ed．Bohn），1．sio．
A religious in any other order can pass into that of the Carthusians，on sccount of its great austerity

Rom．Cath．Dict．，p． 699.
religiously（rē－lij＇us－li），adv．In a religious manner．（a）Pioualy：with iove and reverence to the Supreme Being；in obedience to the divine commands； 2ion．

\section*{For their brethren sisin
Religiously they ask a sacrifice．}

Shak．，Tit．And．，1．1． 124
We most relipiously lisg＇d the sacred Ruat of thia Weapon，out or pailey to the Martyr

N．Bauley，tr．of Colioquies of Erasmus，II． 27.
（b）Exactiy；strictly；conscientiously ：as，a vow or prom－
ise religiously observed．
The privileges justiy due to the members of the two Houaes and their attendanis are religiously to be main－ tained．
My oid－fashoned friend religiously adhered to the ex ample of his forefathers．Stecle，Tatler，No． 263.
religiousness（rẹe－lij＇us－nes），\(n\) ．The character or state of being religious，in any sense of that word．Baxter
reliket，\(n\) ．A Middle English form of relic．
relinquent（rẹ－ling＇kwent），a．and \(n\) ．［ \(\langle\) L．\(r\)
linquen（t－）s，ppr．of relinquere，relinquish：see relinquish．］I．a．Relinquishing．［Rare．］Imp． Diet．
II．\(n\) ．One who relinquishes．［Rare．］Imp．
relinquish（rẹ－ling＇kwish），v．t．［＜OF．relin quiss－，stem of certain parts of relinquir，relen－ quir，く L．relinquere，pp．relictus，leave，く re－＋ linquere，leave：see lieense，and cf．relie，relict， and delinquent．］1．Te give up the pessession or occupancy of；withdraw from；leave；aban－ don；quit． To be relinguished of the artists，
Paracel sus，
sts，
．hoth of Galen and
thst gave him out incurable．
Having formed sn attachment to this Well，ii．3． 1 have found that I must relinquish all other objects no connected with her．
onroe，To Jefferson（Bancroft＇s Hist．Const．，I．503） 2．To cease from；give up the pursuit or prac－ tice of；desist from：as，to relinquish bad habits．
With commandement to relinquish（for his owne part） the intended sttempt．Hakluyt＇s Voyages，II．ii． 194 Sir C．Cornwalils，in a Letter to the Lord Cranburue，as－ serts that Engliand never lost such sn Opportunity of Win against an exhausted Kingdom．

Bolingbroke，Remarks on Hist．Eng．，let． 22
3．To renounce a claim to；resign：as，to re－ linquish a debt．\(=\) Syn．1．Abandon，Desert，etc．（see for－ sake，let go，yield，cede，aurrender，give up，lay down． see nist under desert．
linquisher（rê－ling kwish－er），n．One who re－ linquishes，leaves，or quits；one who renounces or gives up．
relinquishment（rē－ling＇kwish－ment），\(\quad\) ．
relinquish + ment．\(]\) The act of relinquishing，
relish
leaving，or quitting；a forsaking；the renoun－ cing of a claim．
This is the thing they require in us，the utter relin－ quishment of sll things popish．
Hooker，Eccies．Polity，iv．§ 3.
reliqua（rel＇i－kwï），n．pl．［ML．（OF．，etc．）， neut．pl．of L．reliquus，relicuus，that which is left or remains over（ \(>\) Pg．reliquo，remaining）， rclinquere，leave behind：sce relic，relinquish．］ In law，the remainder or debt which a person finds bimself debtor in，upen the balancing or liquidating of an account．Wharton．
reliquaire（rel－i－kwãr＇），n．［＜F．गéliquairc：see reliquary \({ }^{1}\) ．］Same as reliquary \({ }^{1}\) ．Scott，Roke－ by，vi． 6.
reliquary \({ }^{1}\)（rel＇i \({ }^{1-k w a ̄}-\)－ri），n．；pl．reliquaries（－riz）． \([\langle\mathrm{OF}\) ．reliquaire， F ．réliquaire \(=\mathrm{Pr}\) ．reliquiar \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\). relicario \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．rcliquiario，\(\langle\) ML．re liquiare or reliquiarium，a reliquary，＜L．reli－ quiæ，relics：see relic．］A repository for relics， often，theugh not necessarily，small enough to be carried on the person．See shrine，and cut under phylaeterium．
Under these cupoiss is ye high altar，on which is a reli－ quarie of severail sorta of jewelis．

Sometimes too，the hoir too，the hollow of our Saviour＇s Image a reliquary，and filied full of relics．

Rock，Charch of our Fsthers，III．L． 857.
reliquary \({ }^{2}\)（rel＇i－kwā－ri），n．；pl．reliquaries（－riz）． ［く ML．＂reliquarius，＂＜reliqua，what is left over： see reliqua．］In law，one whe owes a balance； also，a persou who pays only piecemeal．Whar－ ton．
relique，\(n\) ．An obsolete or archaic spelling of relle．
mains，relice mains，relics，remnants：see relie．］1．Relics； remains，as those of fossil organisms．－2．In bot．，same as indurix．－3．In archæol．，arti－ facts．See artifact．
Without the slightest sdmixture of either British or reliquian（rē－lik＇wi－gn），a．［＜L．reliquix，relics （see relic），+ －an．］Of，pertaining to，or being a relic or relics．
\({ }^{\text {A }}\) great ship woud not hoid the reliquian pleces which R．Hill，Pathway to Piety（1629），p．149．（Encyc．Dict．） reliquidate（rē－lik＇wi－dāt），v．t．\(\quad[\langle\langle r e=+l i q u i-\) date．］To liquidate anew；adjust a second time． Vright．
reliquidation（rē－lik－wi－dā＇shon），n．［＜reliqui． dlale + －ion；or＜re－＋liquidätion．\(]\) A second or renewed liquidation；a renewed adjustment． Clarke．
relish \({ }^{1}\)（rel＇ish），v．［Not found in ME．（where， however，the noun exists）；according to the usual view，〈 OF．relecher，lick over again，〈 re－， again，＋leeher，lescher，F．léeher，lick：see lick， and cf．lecher，etc．But the word may have been due in part to OF．relescier，releiehier，res－ leechier，resleecier，rclesser，please，cause or in－ spire joy in，gratify，＜re－＋leecier，leeehier，lees－ ser，etc．，rejoice，live in pleasure．］I．trans． 1. Te like the taste or flavor of；partake of with pleasure or gratification．
No marvel if the hiind man cannot judge of colours，nor the deaf distiuguish sonnds，nor the aick relish mests．
Rev．T．Adame，Works，I． 364.
2．To be pleased with or gratified by，in gen－ eral；have a liking for；enjoy；experience or cause to experience pleasure from．
There＇s not a soldider of 18 all that，in the thsnksiving before mest，do relish the petition well that praya for peace．
Shak．，M．for M．，i．2． 16.
No one will ever relish an suthor thoroughly well who Would not have been fit company for that suthor had they He＇s no bad fellow，Biougram－he had aeen something of mine he relished．

Browning，Biahop Blougram＇s Apology．
3．To give an agreeable taste to；impart a
pleasing flavor to；cause to taste agreeably．
A sav＇ry bit that serv＇d to relish wine．
Dryden，tr．of Ovid＇s Metamorph．，viij． 109.
4t．To savor of；have a smack or taste of；have the cast or manner of．
＂Tis ordered well，and relisheth the soldier．
Fletcher，Beggar＇a Buah，v． 1.
Inc．Sir，he＇s found，he a found．
Phil．Ha！where？but reach that happy note agsin， And let it relish trnth，thou art sn angel．
Fletcher（and another），Love＇s Pilgrimage，iv． 2 II．intrans．1．To have a pleasing taste；in general，to give pleasure．

\section*{relish}

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Had I been the finder out of this secret，it would not
asve relished smong my other discredits． Shak．，W．T．，v．2． 132
Without which their greatest dainties would not relish to their palates．Hakewill，On Providence IIe intimsted ．．how ill it would relish，if they should
 2．To have a flavor，literally or figuratively． Nothing of friend or foe csn he unwelcome unto me that savoureth of wit，or relisheth of humanity，or tasteth of any good．
This sct of Propertius relisheth very strange with me．
A theory which，how much soever it may relish of wit and invention，hath no fonndstion in nature．iy oodward relishl（rel＇ish）， \(\mathrm{n}^{\text {．}}\)［＜ME．reles，relees，relece， odor，taste；from the verb：see relish \({ }^{1}\) ，v．］ 1 A sensation of taste；savor；flavor；especially， a pleasing taste；honce，pleasing quality in general．
Veins which，through the tongue snd palate spresd， Distingutsh ev＇ry relish，sweet and sour

Her hunger gave a relish to her meat． I would not anticipste the relish of any happiness，nor What Professor Bain describes \(8 s\) sense of relish，quite apart from taste proper，and felt perhaps most keenly just oluntary and entered that of the invoiuntary mnseles of deglutition．G．S．Hall，German Cuiture，p． 253. 2．Perception or appreciation of peculiar，es－ pecially of pleasing，quality in anything ；taste， in general；liking；appetite：generally used with for before the thing，sometimes with of．
Who the relish of these guests will f

B．Jonson，Ode to himself． They have a relish for everything that is news，let the atter of it be what it will．Adaison，The Newspape．
This love of praise dwells most in great and heroic spirits；and those who best deserve it have generally the
most exqulsite relish of it．
Steele，Tstler，No． 92
Boswell had a genuine relish for what was superlor in any wry，from genlus to claret．

3．A peculiar or characteristic and especially a pleasing，quality in an object；the power of pleasing；hence，delight given by anything．
Hls fears
\[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { of the same relish as ours are. } \\
\text { Shak., Hen. V., }
\end{array}
\]

Shak．，Hen．V．，lv．1． 114. In the time of Youth，when the Vsnities sod Pleasures and Temptations of the Worid have the grestest retish with us，and when the things of Resigion are mos，III．xil
be desplited．
Stilingfleet，Sermons， When liberty is gons，
sod has lost lis relish．
Life grows Insipid，sod has lost lts reliph．
Addison，Cato，ii． 3. It preserves some relish of old writing． smack．

\section*{Some act
That has no relish of salvatlon \(\ln ^{\prime} t\) ．}

Shak．，Kamlet，iii．8． 92. 5．That which is used to impart a flavor；es－ pecially，something taken with food to increase the pleasure of eating，as sauce；also，a small highly seasoned dish to stimulate the appetite， as caviare，olives，etc．See hors－d？ouvre．
This is not such a supper as a major of the Royal Amer－ leans has a right to expect；but I＇va known stont detach－ ments of the corps glad to est their venlson raw，snd ments of the corps glad to est therir venison raw，sind
without s relikh too．J．F．Cooper，Last of Mohleane，v．
Happiness was not happy enough，but must be drugged with the relish of paln snd fesr．

Emerson，Essays，1st ser．，p． 159. ＂Knowing as you was partial to a little relish with your wittles，．．．．we took the llberty＂［of bringlng a present
of shrimps］． For our own part，we prefer a full，old－fsshloned meal， with its side－dishes of spicy gossip，and its last relish，the Stilton of scandal，so It be not too high．

Lorcell，Study Windows，p． 91.
6．In harpsichord music，an embellishment or grace consisting of a repetition of a principal note with a trill and a turn after it：usually double relish，but sce also single relish，under single．\(=\) Syn．2．Zest，gusto，predilection，partiallty．－
relish \({ }^{2}\)（rel＇ish），\(v . t\) ．［Origin obscure．］In join－ cry，to shape（the shoulders of a tenon which bear against a rail）．See relishing－machine．
relish2 \({ }^{(r e l}\)＇ish），\(n\) ．［See relish \({ }^{2}, v\) ．］In joinery， projection of the shoulder of a tenoned piece beyond the part which enters the mortise．E．
H．Knight．
relishable（rel＇ish－a－bl），\(a\) ．［＜relish \(1+\)－able．］
Capable of being relished；having an agree－ able taste．
By lesven soured we made relishable bread for the use
of msn．
Rev．T．Adams，Works，II． 846 ．
elishing－machine（rel＇ish－ing－ma－shēn＂），n． In joincry，a machine for shaping the shoulders of tenons．It combines several circular saws cutting simultaneously tn different planes so as to form the piece elisten（

\section*{listen again or anew}

The hrook．．．seems，as I re－listen to it，
Prattling the primrose fancles of the boy． Tennyson，The Brook．
elive（ré－liv＇），vo［＜
To live again
For I wil reliue ss I sayd on the third day，\＆belng re－ liued，will goc before you into Galiie．

U dalh
How this desd anen deliver vive．

Hsd she not beene devoide of mortall slitne，
Spenser，F．Q．，III．Iv． 35.
y Fsith，Saint Paul did Eutichus re－lyve
By Fsith，Eltas rais＇d the Sareptlte．
Sylvester，tr．of Dn Bartas＇s Trinmph of Faith，1ili． 12.
Rellyanist（rel＇i－an－ist），\(n\) ．［＜Relly（see def．） + －an + －ist \(]\) A member of a small Universal－ ist body，followers of James Relly（1720－80）． reload（rê－lōd＇），v．t．［＜re－＋load1，v．］To load again，as a gun，a ship，etc．Imp．Dict． celocate（rē－lō kāt），v．t．［＜LL．relocare，let out again，＜L．re－，again，＋locare，place，let：see rat．In the def taken in sense，as rc + locate．］To locate again．Imp．Dict．
＋locate．］Tolocate again．Inp．Dict．
relocation（rē－lō－kā＇shon），\(n\) ．［＜F．relocation， ＜ML．relocatio（ \(n-\) ）（ 9 ），＜＇LL．relocare，let out again：see relocate．In def．I taken in lit． sense，as＜relocate + －ion．］1．The act of re－ locsting．－2．In Scots law，a reletting；renewal of a lease．－Tacit relocation，the taclt or Irpplied re－ newsl of a lease：inferred where the landlord，instead of of the lease，hss allowed him to continne withont maklog or new agreement．
relongt（rē̄－lông＇），v．t．［Accom．＜OF．ralonger， prolong，lengthen（cf．reloignement，delay），＜re－ + alonger，lengthen：see allonge and long1．］ 1 ． To prolong；extend．
I thyoke it were good that the trewce were relonged．
Berners，tr．of Frolssart＇s Chron．，I．ccxii．

\section*{2．To postpone．}

Then the kyng sent to Parys，commandyynge that the ourney and batayle between the squyer and ye knygh sholde be relonged tyl his comynge to Parys．

Berners，tr．of Froissart＇s Chron．，II．Ixi．
relovet（rē－luv＇），v．t．［＜re－＋lovel．］To love in return．
To own for him so famillar and levelling an affection as love，much more to expect to be reloved by him，wers not he least saucy presumption man conld be guilty of，did relucentt（rệ－］ū＇sent），a．［ME．relusaunt，〈OF． reluisant，F．reluisant \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). reluciente \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). rc luzente \(=\mathrm{It}\) ，rilucente，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\) ．relucen \((t-) s\) ，ppr，of relucere，shine back or out，〈 re－，back，＋lucere， shine：see lucent．］Throwing back light；shin－ ing；luminous；glittering；bright；eminent．

I sez by－3onde thst myry mere
A crystal clytfe ful selusaunt；
Mony ryal ray con fro hit rere．
Aliterative Poems（ed．Morris），i． 159
That coilege wherein plety and beneficence were relu－ cent in desplte of jealousies

Bp．Hacket，Abp．Williams，p． 46.
In hrighter mazes，the relucent Stresm
Plays o＇er the mead．Thomson，Summer，1． 162 reluct（rẹ－lukt＇），\(v . i\) ．［＝OF，rclucter，reluic－ ter，relutier， F. relutter \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). reluchar \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．re－ luctar \(=\) It．reluttare，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\). reluctare，reluctari， struggle against，oppose，resist，＜re－，back，＋ luctari，struggle：see luctation．］To strive or struggle against something；make resistauce； exhibit reluctance．［Obsolete or archaic．］
We with studied mixtures force our relucting appetltes， and with all the speils of epicurism conjure them Dp，that I care not to be carried with the tide that smoothly bears human lifs to eternlty，and reluet at the inevitable course of destiny．Lamb，New Year＇s Eve．
Such despotic talk had never been heard before in that Dlrectora＇Room．They relucted a moment．

T．Winthrop，Love and Skstes．
reluctance（rē̄－luk＇tans），\(n . \quad[=\mathrm{Pg}\). reluctancia \(=1 \mathrm{t}\) ．reluttanza，＜ML．＂reluctantia，＜L．reluc－ \(\tan (t-) s\) ，reluctant：sce reluctant．］The state of being reluctant；aversion；repugnance；un－ willingness：often followed by to，sometimes by against．

Reluctance against God sad his just yoke． Mitom，P．L．，x． 1045.
rely
When he［Aneas］is forced，in his own defence，to kill 1．susus，the poet shows himim compassionate，sind tempering tha severity of his looks with a retuctance to the sction．

\section*{Lay we sside － 11 inveterate prefudices and stubhorn re－}

There is in most peoples reluctance and unwillingness
There is in most peopite s retuctance and unwing Subjects．
Magnetic reluctance．See magnetic resistance，under resistance．＝Syn．Hatred，Dislike（see antipathy），back－ wardness，disinclinstion．See list under aversion．
reluctancy（rë̀－luk＇tạu－si），\(n\) ．［As rehuctance （see－cy）．］Same as reluctance．
reluctant（reẽ－luk＇tant），\(a . \quad[=\) OF．reluttant \(=\) p．rchechante \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．reluctante \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．riluttante， L roluctan（ \(t\) ）\(s\) ，ppr of reluctare，reluctari， struggle against：sce reluct．］1．Striving against some opposing force；struggling or resisting．

\section*{Down he fell}

A monstrons serpent on hls belly prone，
Reluctant，but in vsin；a greater Power
Now ruled him．
The llthe reluctant bong or broke
Their tawny clusters．Tennysom，Enoch Arden． 2．Struggling against some requirement，de－ mand，or duty；unwilling；acting with repug－ nance；loath：as，he was very reluctant to go．

From better habltation spuro＇d，
Reluctant dost thou rove
部mith，The Hermit．
The great body of the people grew every day more reluc－ ant to undergo he luconveniences or mir thy sear better able to pay othera for undergoing them．
 3．Proceeding from an unwilling mind；granted with unwillingness：as，reluctant obedience．
My friend ．．．st length yielded a reluctant consent． 4．Not readily brought to any specified beha－ vior or action．
In Italy，Spain，and those hot countries，or else nature and experience too lles，a temporal man cannot swallows morsel or bit of spiritual preferment but it is reluctant in his stomsch，up it comes agsin．

T．Adame，Works，II． 228.
The liqnorice renders It［ink］easily dissolvable on the rubhing np with water，to which the lslnglass alone wonld be somewhit reluctant．Workshop Receipts， 2 d ser．，p．3s．．
\(=\mathrm{Syn}\) ．2．Averse，Reluctant（see averse），disidelined，op－ posed，bsckward，slow
reluctantly（rẹ̈－luk＇tant－li），adv．In a reluctant manner；with opposition；unwillingly
reluctate（rệ－luk＇tāt），v．；pret．and pp．re－ luctated，ppr．reluctating．［S L．reluctatus， pp ． of reluctari，struggle against：see reluct．］ 1 ． intrans．To struggle against something；be re－ luctant．［Obsolete or provincial．］
Men devise coloura to delude thelr reluctating con－ scleaces；but when they have once made the bresch，their scrupulosity soon retires．Decay of Christian Piety． I have heard It wlthin the past yesr from one of the Southern Methodist bishops：＂Y ou reluctate st giving up the good opinina men have of yon．＂He told me that he got it from his old Scotch－Irish professor，who died s few years ago at the age of nlaety or more．

II．trans．To struggle against；encounter with reluctance or unwillingness．［Rare．］ The mind that reluctates any emotion directly evades all occaslon for bringing that object Into consciousness． reluctationt（rē－luk－tā＇shon），\(n\) ．［＜reluctate + －ion．］Reluctance；repugnance；resistance．

I have doness many villanies as another，
And wlth as little reluctation．Fletcher，Pilgrim，ii． 2
Relapse and reluctation of the breath．
A．C．Swinburne，Ansctoria
relume（rê－lūm＇），v．t．；pret．and pp．relumed， ppr．reluming．［＜OF．relumer，＜L．reluminare， light up again：see relumine．］To rekindle； light again．

Poet or patriot，rose but to restore
The fith and moral Nature gave before；
Relumed her anclent light，not kindled new，
Pope，Ebsay on Man，1ii． 287.
relumine（rē－lū＇min），v．\(t_{.}\)；pret．and pp．re－ lumined，ppr．relumining．［＜L．reluminare， light up again，＜re－，again，＋luminare，light ＜lumen，a light：see luminate．Cf．relumic．］ 1. To light anew ；rekindle．
When the light of the Gospel was relumined by the Refor mation．Bp．Lowth，Sermons and Other Remains，p． 168. 2．To illuminate again．

Time＇s relumined river．
Hood．
rely（rē̄－li＇），v．；pret，and pp．relied，ppr．rely－ ing．［Early mod．E．relye，relie；＜ME．relyen， relien，＜OF．relier，fasten again，attach，bind together，bind up，bandage，tie up，shut up， fix，repair，join，unite，assemble，rally，fig．bind， oblige，F．relier，bind，tie up，\(=\) Pr．religuar，

\section*{rely}
reliar \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\). religar \(=\mathrm{It}\). rilegare, fasten again, bind again, < L. religare, bind back, bind fast, fasten, moor (a ship), etc., < re-, back, again, + ligare, bind: see ligament. Cf.
ally \({ }^{1}\) and rally 1 . The verb rely, in the orig. sense 'fasten, fix, attach,' came to be used with. a special reference to attaching one's faith or oneself to a person or thing (cf. 'to pin one's faith to a thing,' 'a man to tie to,' colloqnial phrases containing the same figure); in this use it became, by omission of the object, intransitive, and, losing thus its etymological associations (the other use, 'bring together again, rally,' having also become obsolete), was sometimes regarded, and has been by 80 me etymologists actually explained, as a barbarous compound of re- + E. lie \(^{1}\), rest, whence appar. the occasioual physical use (def. II., 3). But the pret. Would then have been *relay, pp. *relain.] I. trans. 1t. To fasten; fix; attach. Therefora [they] must needa relye thelr falthe upon the
sillie Miniters faithlesse fidelitie. sillie MInIsters faithlease fidelitile.
II. T. 'In Anthony Wotton's Answer to a Popish Pamphlet,
(etc., (1605), p. 10, quoted io F. Inali's Adjectives in-able

Let us now consider whether, by our former description
of the first age, it may appeare whereon these great sd. of the frot age, it may sppeare whereon these great sdmirers and contemners of sintiquitie rest and rely themselves. AWorld of Wonders (1e07), p. 21, quoted in F. No fath her husband doth in her relie
Breton (?). Cornucopix (1612), pop, quoted in F. Hall's 2†. To bring together again; assemble again; rally.
Petrius, that was a noble knyght, and bolde and hardy,
relied his peple a-boute hym. Merinn (E.E. T. S. Hill 654 , 3. To polish. Coles; Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]
II. intrans. 1. To attach one's faith to a person or thing; fix one's confidence; rest with confidence, as upon the veracity, integrity, or ability of another, or upen the certainty of facts or of evidence; have confidence; trust; depend: used with on or upon, formerly also with in and ta. Compare reliable.
Becsuse thou hast relied on the king of Syrla, and not relied on the Lord thy God, therefore is the hoot of tha king of Syria escaped out of thine hand. 2 Chron. xvi. 7.

Bude me rely on him as on my father.
Shak., Ricli. III., ii. 225. It is a like error to rely upon advocatea or lawyers, which
are only men of practice, and not grounded in thelr books are only men of practice, and not grounded in their books,
Bacon, Advancement of Learnlug, 1.17.
Instesd of apologies and captation of good wili, he [Paul] relies to thia fort [a good conscience].
Rev. \(S\). Ward, Se.
We also reverence the Martyrs, but relye ould, p. 107. Scriptures. Mittom, A pology for Smectymnnua, 2†. To assemble again; rally.

Thus relyed Lyf for a litel (good) fortune,
And pryked forth with Pryde.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 147. Whan these sangh hem comynge thel relien and closed
henn to-geder, and lete renne at the meyne of Pan thenye.
toder, and lete renne at meyne of Pounce An-
M. E. T. S.), iil. 393. 31. To rest, in a physical sense; recline; lean. Ah se how His most holy Hand reties
Vpon IIs knees to vuder-prop His charge.
Devies, Holy Roode, p. 15. (Davies.)
If [the elephant] sleepeth against a trea, which the Hunters observing doe gaw almost asunder; whereon the
beast relying, by the fall of the tres falla also down Itselfe and is abla to riss no more.
Sir T. Browne, Pseud. Epid., iti. 1. relye \({ }^{1}\), \(v\). See rely.
relye \({ }^{2+}\), \(v . t\). \([\mathrm{ME}\). relyen, a reduced form of
releven, E. relieve; cf. reprie, similarly related releven, E. relieve; cf. reprie, similarly related to reprieve.] To raise; elevate.
To life syin lykynge that lorde the relyede.
[ p . 87, quoted in F . Hall's Adjectivea in - a able, Pe. 159), remain (rē-mān'), \(v . i\). [Early mod. E. remayne; < OF. remaindre (ind. pres. impers. il remaint, it remains) \(=\operatorname{Pr}\). remandre, remainer, remaner \(=\mathrm{OSp}\). remaner \(=\mathrm{It}\). rimanere (cf. mod. Pg . Sp. remanecer, remain), < L. remanere, remain, < re-, behind, back, + manere, remain, \(=\mathrm{Gr}\). \(\mu \varepsilon \nu \varepsilon v\), remain, stay. From the same L. verb (manere)are also ult. E. manse \({ }^{1}\), mansion, manor, etc., menagel, menial, immanent, permanent, remanent, remnant.] 1. To continue in a place; stay; abide ; dwell.
Ha should have remained in the city of his refuge.
Where would you had remain'd until the
Shak., C. of E., iv, 4.
And fools, who came to scoff, remained to prsy
2. To continue without change as to some form, state, or quality specified: as, to remain active in business; to remain a widow.

5066
If she depart, let her remain unmarried. 1 Cor. vii. 11. Grest and active minds csnnot remain st rest. Mía, Dante.
3. To endure; continue; last. They shall perish; but thou remainest; ii eb. thy yeara 4. To stay behind after others have gone; be left after a part, quantity, or number has been taken away or destroyed.
And all his fugitives with all his bands shall fall by the sword, snd they that remain shall be scattered. Ezck, xvil. 21.

I have liv'd a servant to ambitions the
And fading glories: what remains of life I dedlcato to Virtue.

Fletcher and another (?, Prophetess, iv. 5. Shrine of ths mighty! can it be
That this is all remains of thee

Byron, The Gisour, 1. 107.
5. To be left as not included or comprised; be held in reserve; be still to be dealt with: formerly followed in some instances by a dative. And such end, perdis, does all hem remayns

Spenser, Shep. Cal, May.
Nortolk, for thee remains a heavier doom.
Shak., Rich. II., 1. 3. 148.

\section*{Remains thee. The easler conquest now, Mition, P. L., vi. 38.}

That a father may have some power over his children is eaaily granted; but that an elder brother has so over hls
brethren remains to be proved.
Locke brethren remains to be proved.
Remalining velocity. Seo velocity. \(=\mathrm{Syn}\). 1. To walt, Rarry, rest, sojourn.-2. To keep.
remain (rề-mān'), \(n\). [< remain, v.] \(1 \nmid\). The state of remaining; stay; abode.

A most miraculous work in this good king,
1 have seen him do. \(\quad\) Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.148.
2†. That which is left to be done.
1 know your master'g pleasure and he mine;
All the remain is "Welcome!"
Shak., Cymbeline, Iii. 1. 87.
3. That which is left; remainder; relic: used chiefly in the plural.

Come, poor remains of friends, rest on this rock.
Shak., J. C., v. 5. 1.
Among the remains of old Roms the grandenr of the
commonwealth shows itaelf chlefly in works that wers commonweath shows itaeli chiefly in works that wera
elther necessary or convendent. Their small remain Adiso
Their small remain of life.
Remarks on Italy, Rom
Of labour on the large scale, I think there is no remain as respectable as would be a common ditch for the drain.
Ing of lands: unleas indeed tite the Barro many sre to be found all over the countryow, of whlch many are to be found all over the country.
nia (1787), p. 156 Specifically - 4. pl. That which is left of a human being after life is gone; a dead body; a corpse.

Be kind to my remains; and oh, defend,
Against your judgment, your departed friend:
A woman or two, and three or four undertaker'a men, about.
Thackeray, Vanity Fsilr, slif 5. pl. The productions, especially the literary works, of one who is dead; posthnmous works: as, "Coleridge's Literary Remains."-Fossil remains, fossils. See fossil.- Organic remains. See or ganic. \(=\) Syn. 3. Scrsps, Iragments. - 3-6. See rclic. maindre, (rẹ-mān'dèr), \(n\). and \(a\). [< OF. r maindre, inf. used as a noun: see remain.] I: n. 1. That which remains; anything left after the separation, removal, destruction, or passing of a part.

As much as one sound cudgel of four foot-
You see the poor remainder-could distribute,
What madness mnves yon, matrons, to destroy
The laat remainders of unhappy Troy?
2. In math., the sum or quantity left after subtraction or after any deduction; also, the part remaining over after division: thus, if 19 be divided by 4 , the remainder is 3 , because 19 is three more than an exact multiple of 4. In the old arithmeties called the remainer.-3. In lavo, a future estate so created as to take effect in possession and enjoyment after another estate (as a life-interest) is determined; a remnant of an estate in land, depending upon a particular prior estate, created at the same time, and by the same instrument, and limited to arise immediately on the determination of that estate. (Kent.) It is that distInguished from a reversion, which is the eatate which by operation of law ariaes
in the grantor or his heirs when a limited estate created in thout creating also a remainder comes to an end; and distingulshed also from an exceutory interest, which may
take effect althongh there he no prior eatata npon the ter. minatlon of which it la to comurence in poosession. At
remanence
but by livery of selzin, s person who wished to give to another s future estate was obliged to create at the ssme he conld limit this temporary estate by the event which ho wiahed to fix for the commencement of the ulimate cs. tate, witch was hence called the remainder - that la, what remained sfter the prccedent or particular estata - and was sald to be aupported by the precedent or particular
estate. (See particular estate and executory under estate.) A rcmalnder is vested when the event which will terminate the precedent estate da certain to happen and tha person designated to take in remainder is nn exis Tence. The fact that the person may no survive to enjoy
the eatate, or that others may come into exiatence who ths estate, or that others msy come into exiatence who
will also anawer the deslgnstion snd therefore be entitled to share it with him, does not prevent the remainder from belng deemed vested meanwhile.
With Jullus Csesar, Decimus Brutus had obtained that interest, as he set him down in his teatament for heir in remainder after his nephew. Bacon, Friendship (ed. 1887).
4. In the publishing trade, that which remains of an edition the sale of which lias practically ceased, and which is sold out at a reduced price. In 1843 hs felt strong enough to atart as a publisher in remainders, hia malo dealioga before this having been in remainders, and his one solitary publication \& failine. \({ }^{\text {AThenerum, No. }}\). 191, p. 850.
Contingent remainder, in law, s remainder which ia not vested. The eplthets contingent and vested ars, however, often loosely used to indicate the diatinction between gent snd others-Cross remainder, in law, that atate of sffalrs in which each of two grantees or deviaeea hss raciprocally a remainder in the property in which a particnlar estate is given to the other. Thus, if land be deviaed, ong haif to A for life with remalnder to B in fee simple, and the other half to B for life with remainder to A in Coe simple, these remainders are called crcss remainders. Cross remainders arise on a grant to two or more as tenof the grantees in fis share, with remolndera to the otiner or others of them \(=\) Syn 1. Rest, Remainder, Remnant Residue, Bulance. Rest ia the most general term; it may represent a large or a small part. Remaiuder and residue generalily repreaent a comparatively small part, and remnant a part niot only very small, but of little or no acconnt. Rest may be applied to persona as freely as 10 things : \(r e\) mainder and residue only to things: hut we may speak of the remainder of a party. Remnant and residue are favor6 and \(\overline{s a n}\). xxi pibla for rest or remainder, as In Mat. xxil. persons ta now antique. Balance cannot literslly or by legillmate flgure, be used for rest or remainder: wo lay by balance of the time, week, space, party, money. It is a ant word of trade.
II. \(\dagger\) a Remaining; refuse; left.

As dry as the remainder biscuit
After \& voyage. Shek., As you Like It, 11. 7. 39. remainder-man (rọ̃-mãn'dêr-man), \(n\). In law, one who has an estate after a particular estate is determined.
remainer (rẹ̄-mā'nér), \(n\). 1. One who remains. -2t. Same as remainder, 3.
remake (rē-mãk'), v. \(t_{0}\) [ \(\left\langle\right.\) re- + make \({ }^{1}\).] To make anew; reconstruct.

My business is not to remake myselt,
But make the abaolute best of what God made.
Browning, Bishop Blougram's A pology.
Remak's fibers. See nerve-fiber.
remanation (rē-mạ-nā'shọn), n. [<L. remanatus, pp. of remanare, flow back, 〈re-, back, + manare, flow: see emanation.] The ar't of returning, as to its source; the state of being reabsorbed; reabsorption. [Rare.]
[Buddhlam's] panitheistic doctrine of emanation and remanation.

Macmillan's Jtag.
remand (rẹ̄-mánd'), v. t. [< late ME. remanden, \(\langle\) OF. remander, send for again, F . remander \(=\) Sp. remandar, order several times, \(=\mathrm{It}\). rimandare, < L. remandare, send back word, く re-, back, + mandare, enjoin, send word: see mandate.] 1. To send, call, or order back: as, to remand an officer from a distant place.
When a prisoner first leaves his cell he cannot bear the ilght of day. .e. But the remedy if, not to remand him suo.
The ethleal writer ls not likely toremand to Paychology proper the analyais of Conacience. Aain, Mind, XIII. 536.
2. In lav, to send back, as a prisoner, on refusing his application to be discharged, or a cause from an appellate court to the court of original jurisdiction.
Morgan is sent back into Custody, whither also I am reremand (rẹ-mànd'), \(n\). [< remand, v.] The state of being remanded, recommitted, or held over; the act of remanding.
He will probably apply for a series of remands from time Dickens, Bleak Honse, 1 lii .
remandment (rề-månd'ment), \(n\). \(\quad[\langle\) remand + -ment.] The act of remanding.
 continnance ; permanence.

\section*{remanence}

Netther St．Augustin nor Calvin denied the remanence
of the will in the fallen ppirit． \(2 \dagger\) ．That which remains；a residuum．
This alt is a volatile one，and requires no strong heat to make it aublime into finely figured cryatals without a remanence st the bottom．Boyle，works，1．l．
remanencyt（rem＇a－nen－si），\(n\) ．［As remanence （see－cy）．］Same＂as remanence．Jer．Taylor， Works（ed．1835），II． 392.
remanent（rem＇a－nent），a．and n．［I．a．＜L． romanen（ \((t) s\) ，ppr，of remanere，remain：see re－ main．II．n．＜ME．remanent，remanant，reme－ nant，remenaunt，remelant，also syncopated remnant，remlant，＜OF．remenant，remanent \(=\) Sp．remanente \(=\mathrm{I} \mathrm{t}\) ．rimanente，a remnant， residue，＜L．remanen \((t-) s\) ，remaining：see I． Cf．remmant，a syncopated form of remanent．］ I．a．1．Remaining．
There is a remanent felicity in the very memory of those
spiritual delights．Jer．Taylor，Works（ed．1835），II． 251.
eresidual or rema． Uhor，Worss（ed．185s），1．． 2 ． nets is neutralised by the use of a aecond and Indepen． dent coil wound in the opposite direction to the primary
helix．Dredge＇s Electric Illumination，I．，App．，p．cxvil． 2．Additional；other：as，the moderator and remanent members of a church court．［Scotch．］

II．\(\dagger n\) ．The part remaining ；remnant．
Her majesty bought of his executrix the remanent of the
Bacon． iast term of three years．

Breke as myche an thou wylia ete，
The remelant to pore thou shalle lete．
Babees Book（E．E．T．
remanet（rem＇a－net），n．［＜L．remanere main：see remain．］In Eng．law，a suit stand－ ing over，or a proceeding connected with one which is delayed or deferred．
remanié（rè－man－i－ā＇），a．．［F．，pp．of remanier， handle again，change，＜\(r e-+\) manier，handle： seemanage．］Derived from an older bed：said of fossils．Sir C．Lycll．
remark \({ }^{1}\)（rê－märk＇），v．［＜OF．remarquer，re－ merquier，F．remarquer，mark，note，heed，〈 re－， again，＋marquer，mark：see mark，v．Cf．re－ mark2．］I．trans．1．To observe；note in the mind；take notice of without audible expres－ sion．

Then with another humourous ruth remark＇d
The lusty mowers laboring dinnerless，
Tennyzon，Gerain
He does not look as if he hated them，ao far as I have remarked his expreasion． \(0 . W\) ．IIolmes，A Mortal Antipathy，xiv． 2．To express，as a thought that has occurred to the speaker or writer；utter or write by way of comment or observation．

The writer well remarks，a heart that knows
．．is all in all．
Cowper，Hope，I． 429.
Bastian remarks that the Arabic language has the same word for epilepsy and posseasion by devils．
H．Spencer，Prin．of Sociel．，\＆ 122. 3†．To mark ；point out；distinguish．
They are moved by shame，and punished by disgrace，
and remarked by punishments，．．．and separated from and remarked by punishments，．．．and separated from
aoler pergons by laws． aoler persons by laws．

Jer．Taylor，Works（ed．1835），I． 683.
Offe．Hebrews，the prisoner Samson here I seek
Chor．His manacles remark him ；there he sits．
Milton，S．A．，1． 1309.
II．intrans．To make observations；observe． remark \({ }^{1}\)（rẹ̃－märk＇），n．［＜OF．remarque，re－ merque， F ．remarque（ \(=\) It．rimarco，impor－ tance），＜remarquer，remark：see remark \({ }^{1}\) ，v．］ 1．The act of remarking or taking notice；no－ tice or observation．

The cause，tho＇worth the aearch，may yet elude
Conjecture，and remark，however ahrewd．
Couper，Table－Taik，i． 205.
2．A notice，note，or comment ；an observa－ tion：as，the remarks of an advocate；the re－ marks made in conversation；the remarks of a critic．
Then hire a alave ．．to make remarks，
＂That
Pope， \(\mathbf{I m i t}\) ．of Horace，1．vi． 103.
3．Noticeable appearance；note．
There was a man of special grave remark．
Thomson，Castle of Indelence，i． 57.
4．In line－engraving and etching：（a）A distin－ guishing mark or peculiarity of any kind，indi－ cating any particular state of the plate prior to its completion．The remark may be a blight eketch consiat merely in the absence of certain detail or foatures of the finished work．Thus in a first proof of an etching the absence of retouching with the dry point，or of a final
reliting，constitutes a remark；or in a ine－engraving it may consiat in the presence or alsence of some minor ob－
－ 5067
ject，or of certsin linea representing texture or shading，
which in a later state of the plate are removed or added， The old legend still ingers that the remarque began When вome unknowu etcher tried his potht upon the edge beltef yet obtains that the remarque testiflea to the etcher＇s supreme satisfaction with a aupreme effort．But aq a mat－ ter of fact the remarque has become any kind of a fancifuif aupplementary akctch，not necessarily appropriate，not al． wims done martist or dealer Sometimes we see 50 remargue proof anuounced，and ogain 300 ．

\section*{Nev York Tribune，Feb．6， 1857.}
（b）A print or proof bearing or characterized by a remark；a remarked proof，or remark proof．Also written remarque．\(=\) Syn．2．Remark， Observation，Comment，Commentary，Reflection，Note，\(A n\)－ notation，Gloss．A remark is brief and cursory，auggented by present circumatances and preaumably without pre－ And caroght．An ouseralionis is a remarts or observation bear－
 utterance，or вome published work．Remark masy be substituted by modesty for observation．When printed， remarks，observations，or comments may be called reftections： as，Burke＂＂Reflections on the Revolution in rrance＂； when they are sybtematic in explanation or a work，they may he called a commentary；：as，Lange a Commentary on Matthew．＂A note is primarily a brief writing to help the memory；then a marginal comment：notes is Bometimes
uned modeatly for commentary：as，Barnes＇s＂Notes on the ubed modeaty for com＂Notes on the Parables．＂A margina comment is more definiteiy expressed by annotation．A gloss is a comment made for the purpose of explanation， espectally upon a word or passage in a foreign language or a pecultar diaiect．
remark \({ }^{2}\)（rē－märk＇），v．t．［＜re－＋marki \({ }^{1}\) cf． F．remarquer \(=\) Sp．remarear，mark again．］To mark anew or a second time．
remarkable（rệ－mär＇ka－bl），a．and \(n\) ．［＜OF． （and \(\mathrm{F}_{.}\)）remarquable \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．rimareabile；as re－ markl＋able．］I．a．1．Observable；worthy of notice．

Thia day will be remarkable in my life
By нome great act．Milton，S．A．，1． 1388.
Talk most who have the least to toy
2．Extrordi ticular notice；such as may excite admiration or wonder；conspicuous；distinguished．

\section*{There is nothing ieft remarkable}

Beneath the visting moon．
Shak．，A．and C．，iv．15．B7．
I have hreak1asted again with Rogers．The party was Camphell，and Luttrell．

Macaulay，Life and Letters，I． 207. \(=\) Syn．Noticeable，notable，rare，strange，wonderful，un－ common，sidgular，striking．
II．t \(n\) ．Something noticeable，extraordinary， or exceptional ；a noteworthy thing or circum－ stance．
Jeruaalem won by the Turk，with wofuli remarkables thereat．Fuller，Holy War，ii． 46 （title）．（Davies．） Some few remarkables are not only atill remembered， C．Mather，Mag．Chria．，iv．1． remarkableness（rẹ̈－mär＇ka－bl－nes），\(n\) ．The character of being remarkable；observable－ ness；worthiness of remark；the quality of de－ serving particular notice．
remarkably（rệ－mär＇kạ－bli），adv．In a remark－ able manner；in a manner or degree worthy of notice ；in an extraordinary manner or de－ gree；singularly ；surprisingly．
remarked（rẹ̄－märkt＇），p．a．1．Conspicuous ； noted；remarkable．

\section*{The most remark＇d i＇the kingdom}

Shak．，Hen．ViII．，v．1． 33.
2．In plate－engraving and etehing，bearing or characterized by a remark．See remarki，n．， 4 ． remarker（rê－mär＇kér），n．One who remarks； one who makes remarks；a critic．
She pretenda to be a remarker，and looks at every body．
Steele，Lying Lover，iii． 1.
remarque，\(n\) ．See remar \(k{ }^{1}, 4\).
remarriage（rē－mar＇āj），\(n\) ．［＜OF．（and F．）re marriage；as re－+ marriage．］．Any marriage after the first；a repeated marriage．
With whom［the Jews］polygamy and remarriages，after unjust diverces，were in ordinary use
\[
\text { Bp. Hall, Honeur of Married Clergy, 1. \& } 18 .
\]
remarry（rē－mar＇i），v．\(t\) ．and \(i\) ．［＜F．remaricr \(=\) Pr．remaridar；as re－+ marry \({ }^{1}\) ．］To marry again or a second time．
remasticate（rē－mas＇ti－kāt），v．t．［＜re－＋mas－ ticute．Cf．F．remastiquer．］To chow again，as the cud；ruminate．Imp．Dict．
remastication（rē－mas－ti－kā＇shonn），n．［ \(\ll r e-\) masticate + －ion．］The act or process of re－ masticating；rumination．Imp．Dict．
remberget，\(n\) ．Same as ramberge．

\section*{remediless}
remblai（roñ－blā＇），n．［＜F．remblai，〈remblay－ er，OF．remblayer，rembler，embank，＜re－＋cm－ blayer，emblaer，embarrass，hinder，lit．＇sow with grain＇：see emblement．］1．In fort．，the earth or materials used to form the whole mass of rampart and parapet．It may contain more than the déblai from the ditch．－2．In engin．， the mass of earth brought to form an embank－ ment in the case of a railway or canal travers－ ing a natural dopression of surface．
remble（rem＇bl），v．t．；pret．and pp．rembled， ppr．rembling．［Perhaps a var．of ramble：see ramble．］To move；remove．［Prov．Eng．］
Theer wur a boggle in it［the waste］，
Int I stubb＇d＇um oop w1＇the lot，and raitived sn＇rembled
Tum oot．
Tennysom，Northern Farmer（Old Ster mboth，\(n\) ．See Remoboth．
Rembrandtesque（rem－bran－tesk＇），a．［＜Rem－ brandt（sce def．）+- －esque．］Resembling the manner or style of the great Dutch painter and etcher Rembrandt（died 1669）；specifically，in art，characterized by the studied contrast of high lights and deep shadows，with suitable treatment of chiaroscuro．
Rembrandtish（rem＇brant－ish），a．［＜Rem－ brandt + －ish1．］Same as Rembrandtesque．Athe－ neum，No． 3201 ，Same as Rembrandtesque．Athe－ næum，No．3201，p． 287.
reme \({ }^{1}\) t，\(v, i\) A Middle English form of ream \({ }^{1}\) ．
reme \({ }^{2}+\) ，\(n\) ．Middle English form of realm．
remead，\(n\) ．See remede．
remeant（rê̄－mēn＇），v．t．［ME．remenen；＜re－＋ mean \({ }^{1}\) ．］To give meaning to；interpret．Wyelif． Of love y bchalle hem so remene
That thon achalt knowe what they mene．
Gower，MS．Soc．Antiq．134，f．40．（Halliwell．） remeant（rē＇mēe－ant），a．［＜L．remean \((t-) s\), ppr． of remeare，go or come back，＜re－，back，+ meare，go：see mcatus．］Coming back；return－ ing．［Rare．］

Moat exalted Prince，
ad like the remeant
Whose peerleag knighthood，like the rem
After too long a night，regids our clay，
Kingley，Silnt＇a Tragedy，ii． 8.
remede（rẹ̄－mēd＇），\(n\) ．［Also remead，remeed，Sc． remeid；くOF．remede，F．remède，a remedy：see remedy．］Remedy；redress；help．［Old Eng． or Scotch．］

But what is thanne a remede unto this，
But that we shape us soone for to mete？ Chaucer，Troilue，iv． 1272
If it is for ony heinous crime，
There＇a nae remeid for thee．
Lang Johnny Moir（Child＇s Ballads，IV．276）． The town＇s people were pasaing borry for bereaving them of their arms by buch an uncouth alight－but no remead． Spalding，Hiat．Troubtes in Scotland，1．230．（Jamieson．）

An＇strive，wi＇al＇your wit an＇lear，
Burns，Prayer to the Scotch Representativea， remediable（rê－médi－a－bl），a．［＜OF．remc－ diable，F．remédiable \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．remediable \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ． remediavel \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．rimediabile，\(\langle\mathrm{ML}\) ．＊remediabitis， capable of being remedied，＜remediare，reme－ dy：see remedy，v．］Capable of being reme－ died or cured．

Not remediable by courta of equity．
Bacon，Advice to the King． remediableness（rẹ̀－mē＇di－ạ－bl－nes），n．The state or character of being remediable．Imp． Dict．
remediably（rẹ̃－mē＇di－a－bli），\(a d v\) ．In a remedi－ able manner or condition；so as to be suscep－ tible of remedy or cure．Imp．Diet．
remedial（reẹ－mé＇di－al），a．［＜L．remedialis， healing，remedial，＜remediare，remediari，heal， cure：see remedy，v．］Affording a remedy； intended for a remedy or for the removal of an evil：as，to adopt remedial measures．
They shall have redress by audita querela，which is a writ of a most remedial nature．
But who can set limity blackstone，Com．；＇III．xxv．
remedial force of apirit？
Emersom，Nsture，p． 85.
Remedial statutes．See statute．
remedially（rệ－mé＇di－al－i），adv．In a remedial manner．Imp．Diet．
remediatet（rềmē＇dī－āt），a．［＜L．remediatus， pp．of remediari，heal，cure：see remedy，v．］ pp．of rem

All yon unpublish＇d virtues of the earth，
Spring with my teara！be aidant and remediate
emediless（rem＇e－di－les），a．［＜ME．remedy－ lesse \(;\)＜remedy + －less．］1 + ．Without a remedy； not possessing a remedy．

Thus welle y wote y am remedylesse，
For me no thyng may comitorte nor am end．
2．Not admitting a remedy；incurable ；des－ perate：as，a remediless disease．

\section*{remediless}

The other sought to atancin his remediless wounde Sir P．Sidney，Arcadia，iil． As if some divine comniasion from heav＇n swere de－ cended to take into hearing and commiseration the long cemedilesse aftlictions of this kingdome．

Milton，Apology for Sn
S a loss or damage
3．Irreparable，as a loss or damage．
She hath time enongh to hewail her own folly and reme－
dilesg intellcity．Jer．Taylor，Worka（ed．1835）II． 139 ． diless infelicity．Jer．Taylor，Worka（ed．1835），II． 139. This is the affiction of hell，unto whom it affordeth de－
apair and remediless calamity．Sir T．Brove，Yulg．Err． 4 4 ．Not answering as a remedy；ineffectual； powerless．Spenser．\(=\) Syn． 2 and 3．Irremediable， remedilessly（rem＇e－di－lesti） ner or degree that precludes a remedy

He going away remedilesly chafng at his rebuk
Sir P＇．Sidney，Arcadia， 1.
remedilessness（rem＇e－di－les－nes），\(n\) ．The state of being remediless，or of not admitting of a remedy；incurableness．
The remedilesmess of thia diaease may be jnstly ques－
Boyle，works，Il．il． 3 ．
tioned． remedy（rem＇e－di），n．；pl．remedies（－diz）．［＜ medie，remede，F．remed \(=\mathrm{Pr}\) ．remedi，remeyi \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathbf{P g}\) ．It．remedio，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\) ， remedium，a remedy，cure，＜re－，again，+ mederi，
heal：see medicine．Cf．remede．］1．That which cures a disease；any medicine or application or process which promotes restoration to health or alleviates the effects of discase：with for be－ fore the name of a disease．

Growing a bath And healthful＇remedy
Growing a bath and healthful remedy
For men diseased．Shak．，Sonneta，cliv． When he［a acorpion］ia hurt with one Poiaon，he aeeks his Remedy with another．

N．Bailey，tr．of Coiloquies of Erasmus，I． 165. Colchicum with alkalis and other remedies for gont， auch an a course of Friedrichshall or Calkbad waters，
will prove of great service．
Quain，Med．Dict．，p．188． 2．That which corrects or counteracts an evil of any kind；relief；redress；reparation．
＂Ior in holli writt thou made rede，
＂In helle is no remedic．＂
Thinge Vin，（E．E．T．S．），p． 50 should be without regard．

Shak．，Macbeth，11i． 211.
3．In law，the means given for obtaining through a court of justice any right or com－ pensation or redress for a wrong．－4．In coin－ ing，a certain allowance at the mint for devia－ tion from the standard weight and fineness of coins：same as allowance \({ }^{1}, 7\) ．－ \(5 \uparrow\) ．A course of action to bring about a certain result．

Ye！nere it（were it not）that I wiste a remedye
To come ageyn，right hera I wolde dye．
Provisional remedy． rom．see procisional．－The divine remedy．See divine．\(=\) Syn． 1 and 2．Cure，reatorative， remedy（rem＇e－di），v．t．；pret．and pp．remedied， ppr．remedying．［＜late ME．remedyen，〈OF， remedier，F．remédier \(=\) Pr．Sp．Pg．remediar \(=\) It．rimediare，＜L．remediare，remediari，heal， cure，\(\langle\) remedium，a remedy：see remedy，\(n\) ．］ 1. To cure；heal：as，to remedy a disease．－2．To repair or remove something evil from；restore to a natural or proper condition．

I dasire your majeaty io remedy the matter．
Latimer，5th Sermon bef．Edw．V I．， 1549. 3．To remove or counteract，as something evil； redress．
If you cannot even as you would remedy vices which use and custom have confirmed，yet for this cause you muat not Jeave and forsake the common－wealth．

Sir T．More，Utopia（tr．by Robinson），i． Whoso believea that apiritual destitution is to be reme－ died only by a national church may with some ahow of reason propose to deal with physical deatitution by an analogous instrumentality．

H．Spencer，so
See remede
remeed，remeid，\(n\) ．See remede． remelantt，\(n\) ．A Middle English form of rema－ nent，reninant．
remember（rẹ̀－mem＇bèr），\(v\) ．［＜ME．remembren， ＜OF．remembrer（refl．），F．remembrer＝Pr． remembrar \(=\) OSp．remembrar \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．lembrar \(=\) It．rimembrare（also in mod．form directly after L．，F．rénemorer \(=\) Pr． Sp. Pg．rememorar \(=\mathrm{It}\) ． rimemorare），＜LL．rememorari，ML．also re－ memorare，recall to mind，remember，〈 L．re－， again，+ memorare，bring to remembrance， mention，recount，\(\langle\) memor，remembering，mind－ ful：see memorate，memory．］I，trans．1．To bring again to the memory；recall to mind； recollect．
Now calleth ua to remember our ains past．
J．Bradford，Letters（Parker Soc．，1853），II． 36.

\section*{5068}

To remember is to perceive any thing with memory，or Locke，Human Understanding，I．iv． 20 ．
2．To bear or keep in mind；have in memory； be capable of recalling when required；preserve unforgotten：as，to remember one＇s lessons；to remember all the circumstances．

\section*{Remember tiree！}

Ay，thou poor ghoat，while memory holds a seat
In this distracted globe．Shak．，Hamlet，L．5．95．
Remembering no more of that other day
Than the hot noon remembereth of the night，
Than summer thinketh of tha wioter white．
Filliam Alorris，Earthly Paradisa，I． 427.
3．To be continually thoughtful of；have pres－ ent to the attention；attend to；bear in mind： opposed to forget．

Remember whom thou hast aboard．
Shak．，Tempest，i．1．20．
Remember what I warn thee，shun to taste．
Jilton， \(\mathbf{P}\) ．L．，vili． 327.
But atill remember，if yon mean to please，
To prese your point with modesty and ease．
t．To mention．
Coroper，Conversation， 1.103.
The selfe same aillable to be sometime loug and some． time ahort for the earea better satiafaction，as hath bene
hefore remembred．Puttenham，Arte of Eng．Poesio，p． 89 ． Now call we our high court of parliament． Gur corosation done，wâ will accite，
As I befora remember＇d，all our state．
Pliny，Solinus，Ptolemy，and of late Leo the Africen，re－ member uuto us a river in Ethiopia，famous by the name of Niger．B．Jonson，Masque of Blackness． 5 ．To put in mind；remind；reflexively，to re－ mind one＇s self（to be reminded）．

Thia Eness is comen to Paradys
Out of the awolowe of belle ：and thua in joye
Remembrelh him of his estaat in Troye．
Chaucer，Good Women，1． 1105.
I may not case me hert as in thia case，
Generydes（E．E．T．S．），1． 583.
Qae only thing，as it comes into my mind，let me re－ member you of

Sir P．Sídney（Arber＇a Eng．Garner，I．308）．
Ill not remember you of my own lord．
Shak．，W．T．，iii．2． 231.
She then remembered to hia thought the place
Where he was going．
B．Jonson，A Pane
Ile tell ye，or at feast remember ye，for most of ye know it already．Milton，Church－Government，iil．，Conc． 6．To keep in mind with gratitnde，favor，con－ fidence，affection，respect，or any other feeling or emotion．
Remember the sabbath day，to keep it holy．Ex．7x． 8.
If thou wilt indeed look on the affiction of thine hand－
maid and remember me． madd and remember me．

That they may have their wages duly paid em，
And sontething over to remember me by．
Old as I am，for ladies＇love pnfit，
The power of beauty I remember yet．
Dryden，Cym．and Iph．，1． 2.
7．To take notice of and give money or other present to：said of one who has done some ac－ tual or nominal service and expects a fee for it．
［Knocking within．］Porler．Anon，anon！I pray you remember the porter．［opens the gate．］
Remember your courtesy
hat：addressed to one who remained bareheaded after saiuting，and intended to remind him that he had al－ ready made his aalute．
I do beseech thee，remember thy courtesy； 1 heseech thee，apparel thy head．Shak．，L．I．L．，v．1． 103. Pray you remember your courti＇y．．．．Nay，pray you
B．Jonson，Every Man in his Humour（ed．Gifford），i． 1. To be rememberedt，to recali ；recoliect；have in re－ membrance．Compare＇def． 5 ．

To your extent I canne right wele agree ；
Men call it Perse remembryd wele，
plentennua contre．
Penerydes（E．E．T．S．），1． 619.
Now by my troth，if I had been remember＇d，
cle＇s grace a flont．
Shak．，Rich．III．，ii．4． 23.
She al ways wears a muff，if yoo be remembered．
B．Jonson，Cyntlia＇a Revels，ii． 1.
To remember one to or unto，to recall one to tha re－ membrance of；commend one to：used in complimentary

In sli humiiity unto his highness．
Shak．，Hen．VIII．，iv．2． 160.
Remember me to my old Companions．Remember me to y riends．N．bariey，t． \(=\) Syn．1．Remember，Recollect．Remember implies that a in the thoughts at the moment，but that it recurs without effort．Recollect means that a fact，forgotten or pastially loat to memory，is after some effort recalled and preaent
to the miod．Remembrance is the atore－house，recollection tha act of culling out this article and that from the reposi－

\section*{remembrance}
tory．He remembers everything he hears，and can recollect any statenent when called on．The words，however，are when we mean we cannot recollect it．See memory．
II．intrans．1．To hold something in remem－ brance；exercise the faculty of memory．

Of auch a time；being my aworn servaut，
The duke retain＇d hin hig． Shak．，Hen．VIII．，L．2． 190. As I remember，there were certain low chairs，that
ooked like ebooy，at Esher，and were oid and pretty． Gray，Letters，I． 217.
\(2 \dagger\) ．To return to the memory；come to mind： used impersonally．

But，Lord Criat ！whan that it remembreth me
Upom my yowthe and on niy jolitee，
Chaucer，Proi．to Wife of Bath＇s Tale，L． 469.
rememberable（rē－mem＇bèr－a－bl），a．［＜rc－ member + －able．］Capable or worthy of being remembered．

ADd common face of Nature espake to me
Aod common face of Nature spake to me
Remennerable things．Wordsvorth，Prelude，i．
rememberably（rệ－mem＇bér－a－bli），adv．In a rememberable manner；so as to be remembered．

My golden rule is to relate everything as briefly，as perppicuously，and as remernberably aa poasible．
Southey， 1805 （M1em．of Taylor of Norwich，II．77）．（Davies．）
rememberer（rẹ－mem＇bèr－ér），\(n\) ．One who re－ members．
A brave maater to servants，and a rememberer of th least good office：for his flock，he tranaplanted most of them into plentiful soila．Sir M．iVotton．（Latham．）
remembrance（rệ－mem＇brans），\(n\) ．［Early mod E．also remembraunee；〈 МЕ．remembrance，re－ membraunce，〈 OF．remembrance，remembraunce， F．remembranee \(=\) Pr．remembransa \(=\) Sp．remem－ branza \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). remembrança，lembrança \(=\mathrm{It}\). ri－ membranza，〈ML．as if＂rememorantia，〈rememo rare，remember：see remember．］1．The act of remembering；the keeping of a thing in mind or recalling it to mind；a revival in the mind or memory．
All knowiledge is bot remembrance
Bacon，Advancement of Learning，i． 2
Remembrance is but the reviving of some past know－
Locke，Human Understanding，IV．i． 9.
Remembrance and reflection，how allied；
What thin partitiona aenae from thought divide！
Pope，Easay on Man，i． 225.
2．The power or faculty of remembering ；mem－ ory；also，the limit of time over which the mem－ ory extends．

Thee I have beard relatiog what was dose
Ere my remembrance．Milton，P．L．，viii． 204. Wheo the word perception ia naed properly and without any figure，it it never applied to thinge past．And thua it is distinguished from remembrance．

Reid，Intellectual Powers，L．1．
3．The state of being remembered；the state of being held honorably in memory．
The righteous shali be in everlasting remembrance．
Ps．cxil． 6.
Grace and remembrance be to you both．
Shak．，W．T．，iv．4． 78.
Oh！scenes in atrong remembrance set ！
Scenea never，never to return ！
Burns，The Lament．
4．That which is remembered；a recollection． How sharp the point of this remembrance is！ Shak．，Tempeat，v．1． 138. The aweet remembrance of the just Shall flourish when he aleepa in dast．

5．That which serves to bring to or keep in mind．
I pray，Sir，be my contional remembrance to the Throne
of grace．
W．Bra
adford，in Appendix to New England＇a
Memorial，
（p． 435.
（a）An account preserved；a memorandum or note to pre－
serve or assiat the memory；a record；mention．

> Anferiua, the welebelouyd kyng was of Ynd and ther had hin dwel

That was of Ynd，and ther had his dwellyng
Till ho waa putte［from］his enheritanance，
Generydes（E．E．T．S．），1． 2177.
Let the anderstanding reader take with him three or four ahort remembrances．．．．The memoranduma I would Pro

\section*{（b）A mosument ；a memorial．}

And it is of trouthe，aa they aaye there，and as it ia as－ sygned by token of a tayre atone layde for remembraunce， aboue ypon the hyghest pre of the Mounte of Caluery at the pasayon of onr Lord．

Sir R．Guylforde，Pylgrymage，p．27．
II I nener deserue anye better remembraunce，let mee G．Harvey，Four Letters．

\section*{remembrance}

I gun giad I have found this napkin：
his was her first remembrance from the 3oor eilo，iii．3． 291 I pray you accept
This small remembrance of s fsther＇s thanks For so assur＇d a benefit．

6．The state of being mindful gard；consideration；notice of something re－ sent．
In what piace that euer I bs in，the moste remembraunce w，and on yowre nedes．
We with wisest sorrow ihink on him，
Together with remembrance of ourselves．
The Puritans，to keep the remembrance of their unity one with another，and of their pesceful compact with the Indians，named their forest settlement Concord． Emerson，Hist，Discourse at Concord．

\section*{7t．Admonition；reminder．}

I do commit into your hand
The unstained sword that you have used to bear ； With this remembrance，that you use the same As you have done gajust me． Clerks of the remembrance．See remembrancer，2．－
To make remembrancet，to bring to remembrance； To make remembrancet，to bring to remembrance：
recount；reiate．\(=\) Syn． 1,2 ，and 4. Recollection，Reminis－ cence，etc．See memory．
remembrancer（rê－mem＇bran－sér），\(n\) ．［＜re－ membrancet 1．One who or that which reminds or revives the memory of anything．
Astronomy in alil likeiihood was knowne to Abraham，to whom the heauenly stars might be Remembrancers of that promise，so shsil thy seed be Purchas Pilgrimage，p． 65.
Premature consolstion is but the remembrancer of sor－ row．

Goldsmith，Vicar，iii．
All the young fellows crowd up to ask her to dance，and， taking from her waist a littil mother－of－pearl remem－
brancer，she notes them down． 2．An officer in the Exay，Fitz－Boodle Papera，Dorothea． ployed to recerd decaments，make out process－ es ，etc．；a recorder．These officers were formerly called clerks of the remembrance，and were three in number cer，and the remembrancer of first－fruits．The queen＇s re－ membrancer＇s departinent now has a pisce in the central office of the Supreme Court．The name ia also given to sn officer of certain
city of London．

These rents［ceremonisl rents，as a horseshoe，etc．］are now received hy the Queen＇s Remembrancer s few days be－ fore the beginoing of Michaeimas term．

F．Pollock，Land Laws，p．8．
rememorancet，\(n\) ．［ME．remenoraunce，a var．， after ML．＂rememorantia，of remembraunce：see remembrance．］Kemembrance．

Nows nenne it cail，by all rememoraunce，
Constantyne nobie，wher to dwell he did enciyne．
Haraynge chronicte，1．50．（Hallivell．）
rememoratef（rēe－mem＇ọ－rāt），v．t．［＜LL．reme－ moratus，pp．of rememorari，remember：see re－ member．］To remember；revive in the memory．
We shall ever find the like difficulties，whether we re－ memorate or learne anew．

L．Bryshett，Civil Lite（ 1608 ）p． 128. rememorationt（rē－mem－o－rā＇shon），\(n\) ．［Early mod．E．rememoracioun；＜OF．rememoration， F．remémoration，〈 ML．rememoratio（ \(n-\) ），\(\langle\mathrm{LL}\) ． renemorari，remember：see remember，rememo－ rate．］Remembrance．

The story requires a particuiar rememoration．
Jer．Taylor，Works（ed．1835），II． 256.
rememorativet（reè－mem＇o－rā̀－tiv），a．［＜F．re－ mémoratif \(=\) Sp．Pg．rememorativo；as rememo
For whi，withoute rememoratiif signes of a thing，or of thingis，the rememoracioun．or the remembraunce，of thilk thing or thingis musto needis be the febler
emenantt，\(n\) ．An obsolete form of remnant remene \({ }^{1} t\) ，\(r\) ．\(t\) ．See remcan．
remene \({ }^{2} t, v . t\) ．\(\quad[<\mathrm{OF}\) ．（and F．）remener \((=\operatorname{Pr}\) ． ramenar＝It．rimenare），\(\langle\) re－，again，+ mener， To bring back．Vernon MS．（Halliwell．）
remerciet，remercy \(\dagger\)（reè－mér＇si），v．\(t\) ．［＜OF． F．remercier（ \(=\) Pr．remarciar），thank，\(<\) re－，
again，+ mercier，thank，\(<\) merci，thanks：see again，+ mercier， t
mercy．］To thank．

She him remercied as the Patrone of her iife． Spenser，F．Q．，II．x． 16.
remerciest，\(n . p l\) ．［＜remercie，\(r\) ．］Thanks． So mildely did he，beying the conquerour，take the va－ who did． Who had been let bothe safe and sounde． Udail，tr．of Apophthegms of Erasmus，\(;\)
remercyt，\(r\) ．t．See remercic．

\section*{5069}
remerge（rē－mérj＇），\(v\) ．i．\([<\) L．remergere，dip dip：see merge．］To merge again．

That each，who seems a separate whoic， The skirts of seif sogin，should fail The skirts of seif agsin，should fail Is faith as vague as sli unsweet， Tennyson，In Memoriam，xlvil． remevet，\(v\) ．A Niddle English variant of re－
remewt，remuet，\(v . t\) ．［ME．remewen，remuen， ，
OF，rcmuer，F．remuer，move，stir，\(=\) Pr．Sp．Pg． OF．rcmuer，F．remuer，move，stir，\(=\) Pr．Sp．Pg． remudar \(=\) It．rimutare，change，alter，trans－ form，＜ML．remutare，change，＜L．re－，again， + mutare，change：see mex \({ }^{3}\) and muc．The sease in ME．and OF．is appar．due in part to cenfusion with remove（ME．remeven，etc．）．］ To remove．

The hors of bras，that may nat be remewed，
It stant as it were to the gronnd yglewed．
Chaucer，Squire＇s Taie，1， 173.
Sette eke noon almondes but greet and newe，
And hem is best in Feveryers remewe． Palladius，Husbondrie（E．E．T．S．），p． 54. remex（rë＇meks），n．；pl．remiges（rem＇i－jēz）． ［NL．，＜L．remex（remig－），a rower，oarsman， remus，an oar，＋agere，move．］In ornith．，one of the flight－feathers；one of the large stiff quill－feathers of a bird＇s wing which form most of its spread and cerrespond to the rec－ trices or rudder－feathers of the tail．They are distinguished from ordinary contour－festhers by never ceons structure．They ars divided into three sertes，the primaries，the secondaries，and the tertiaries or tertiala， secording to their seat apon the pinion，the forearm，or the
upper arm，Ses diagram under bird 1.
remiform（rem＇i－fôrm），a．［＜L Lemus，an oar， + forma，form．］Shaped like an ear．
remigable（rem＇i－ga－bl），a．［＜L．remigare，row （くremus，an oar，＋agere，move），＋able．］Ca－ pable of being rowed upen；fit to float an oared

Whers sterif remigable marshes now
Feed neighb＇ring cities，and admit the plough．
Cottom，tr．of Montalgne，xxiv．（Davies．）
remiges，\(n\) ．Plural of remex．
Remigia（rē－mij＇i－ä），n．［NL．（Guenée，1852）， ＜L．remigium，a rowing：see remex．］A genus of noctuid moths，typical of the family Remi－ giidæ，distinguished by the vertical，moderately long palpi with the third joint lanceolate．The genus is wide－spresd，and comprises about 20 species， more common in tropical Americs thso elsewhere．
remigial（rề－mij＇i－al），a．［＜NL．remex（remig－） + －al．］Of or pertaining to a remex or remiges．
In this the remigial streamers do not iose their barbs．
Remipiidæ（rem－i－jin＇i－dō）\(m\) ，
née，1852），＜Remigia + －idæ．］A family of nectuid moths，typified by the genus Remigia， with stout bodies，and in the male sex with very hairy legs，the hind pair woolly and the tarsi densely tufted．It is a widely distributed fam－ ily，comprising 7 genera．Usually written Re－ migidx，and，as a subfamily，Remiginx．
remigrate（rem＇i－grāt or rē－mī＇grāt），v，i．［＜ L．remigratus，pp．of remigrare，go back，yeturn， ＜re－，back，+ migrare，migrate：see migrate．］ To migrate again；remove to a fermer place or state；return．
When the salt of tartar from which it is distilled hath rotaiaed or deprived it of the suiphurous parts of the spiri of the ifquor，will remigrate into phlegm． Boyle，Works，1． 499.
remigration（rem－i－grā＇shon or rē̄－mī－grā＇shọn）， n．［＜remigrate + －ion．］Repeated migration romoval back；a migration to a place formerly occupied．
The Scots，transplanted hither，became acquainted with our castoms，which，by occasional remigrations，became
Remijia（rèo－mij＇i－ä̀），n．［NL．（A．P．de Can－ dolle，1829），named from a surgeon，Remijo， who used its bark instead of cinchona．］A ge－ nus of gamepetalous shrubs of the order Rubia cex，tribe Cinchonex，and subtribe Eucinchoner． It is characterized by a wooliy and salver－shaped corolla
with five valvate iobes snd s smooth and enlarged throat， with five vaivate iobes snd 8 smooth and enlarged throat，
snd by a septicidal two－celled snd somewhat ovoid cap－ snd by a septicidal two－celied snd somewhat ovoia cap－
sule，with numerons peitate seeds and subcordste seed－ leaves．The 13 species are ail natives of tropical America． almost unbranched stem，bearing opposite or whorled rev－ ointe leaves，sometimes iarge，thick，and corfaceous，often with very large fanceolate stipules．The flowers are rather small，white or rose－colored，and frggrant，clustered in in medicinal use．See cuprea－bark，cupreine，sud cinchon－ amine．

\section*{reminiscential}
remind（rē－mind \({ }^{\prime}\) ），v．\(t \quad[\langle r e-+\) mindl ；appar． suggested by romember．］To put in mind； bring to the remembrance of；recall or bring to the notice of：as，to remind a person of his promise．

\section*{Where mountain，river，forest，fietd，and grove \\ Remind him of his saker＇s pow＇r aod iove．}

Retirement，i． 30
I have often togo through a distinct procesa of thought to remind nyself that 1 am in New Engiand，and not in Middle Engiand stil

E．A．Freeman，Amer．Lecta．，p． 170. reminder（rệ－mīn＇dér），\(n . \quad[<\) remind + －erl．\(]\) One who or that which reminds；auything which serves to awaken remembrance．
remindful（rệ－mind＇fúl），\(\alpha\) ．［＜remind + －ful．］ 1．Tending or adapted to remind；careful to remind．Southey．
The slanting light touched the crests of the clods in a mind ful of the light－capped wsyelets a Marper＇s Mag．，LXXVI．212．

\section*{2．Remembering}

Meanwhile，remindful of the convent bars，
Blanca did not watch these signs in vain．
Hood，Biancs＇s Dream，st． 32.
remingtonite（rem＇ing－ton－it），n．［Named af－ ter Mr．Edward Remington，at one time super－ intendent of the mine where it was found．］A little－knewn mineral occurring as a thin rose－ colored coating in serpentine in Maryland．It is essentially a hydrated carbonate of cobalt． Remington rifle．See rifle \({ }^{2}\) ．
reminiscence（rem－i－nis＇ens），\(n\) ．［く OF．remi－ niscence，F．réminiscence \(=\) Pr．Sp．Pg．reminis－ cencia \(=\) It．reminiscenza，reminiscenzia，\(\langle\mathrm{LL}\) ． reminisccntix，pl．，remembrances，く L．reminis－ cen \((t-) s\) ，ppr．of reminisci，remember：see rem－ iniscent．］1．The act or power of recollect－ ing；recollection；the voluntary exertion of the reproductive faculty of the understanding；the recalling of the past to mind．
I cast sbout for sll circumstances that msy revive my meniory or reminisence．Sir M．Hale，Orig．of Msnkind．（Latham．） The reproductive faculty is governed by the laws which reguiste the succession ot our thoughts－the laws，as they siowed to operate without the intervention of the will，this facuity may be called sugrestion or spontaneons sugges． tion．Whereas，if spplied under the influence of the will， it will properly obtsin the name of veminiscence or recol－
lection．
Sir \(W\) ．Mamilton，Metaph．，\(x x\) ．
2．That which is recollected or recalled to mind；a relation of what is recollected；a nar－ ration of past incidents，events，and character－ istics within one＇s personal knowledge：as，the reminiscences of a quinquagenarian．

I will here mention what is the most important of all my reminiseences，viz．that in my childhood my mother as to mo everything．
II．C．Robinson，Diary，Reminiscences and Correspon－
（dence，i．
3．In music，a composition which is not intended to be original in its fundamental idea，butonly in its manner of treatment．\(=\) Syn．1．Recollection， Remembrance，etc．Ses memory．
reminiscency \(\dagger\)（rem－i－nis＇en－si），\(n\) ．［As remi－ niscence（see－cy）．］Reminiscence．
Reminiscency，when slie［the soul］searches ont some－ thiog that she has let slip out of her memory

Dr．IV．More，Immortal．of Soul，ii． 5.
reminiscent（rem－i－nis＇ent），\(\alpha\) ，and \(n\) ．［＜L．remi－ niscen \((t\)－）s，ppr．of reminisci，remember，＜re－， again，+ min－，base of me－min－isse，remember， think over，akin to men \((t-) s\) ，mind：see mentall， mind \({ }^{1}\) ，etc．Reminiscent is not connected with remember．］I．a．Having the faculty of mem－ ory；calling to mind；remembering；also，in－ elined to recall the past；habitually dwelling on the past．
Some other state of which we have been previously con－
cious，and arg now reminiscent．
During the earlier stages of human evolution，then， im － agioation，being almost exclusively reminizcent，is almost incapsable of evolving new ideas．
\(H\) ．Spencer

II．\(n\) ．One who calls to mind and records past events．
reminiscential（rem＇i－ni－sen＇shạl），\(a\) ．［＜remi－ niscent + －ial．］Of or pertaining to reminis－ cence or recollection．

Wouid truth dispense，we could be content，with Plsto that knowledge were but remembrance，that inteliectual acquisition were but reminiscentiol evocation，and new impressions but the colouring of old stamps which stood paie in the soul before

Sir T．Browone，Vulg．Err．，Pref．，p．i．
At the souod of the name，no reminiscential atoms．．．
stirred and marshaliced themseives in my brain．
Lowell，Fíreside Travels，p． 90.
reminiscentially
reminiscentially（rem \({ }^{\text {fi}} \mathrm{i}\)－ni－sen＇shạl－i ），adv．In a reminiscential manner；by way of calling to mind．
Reminiscere Sunday．［So called because the Sarum introit，taken from Ps．xxy．6，begins with the word reminiscere（L．reminiscere，impv． of reminisci，remember：see reminiscent t）．］The second Sunday in Lent．Also Reminiseere．
reminisciont，\(n\) ．［Irreg．＜reminisc（ent）+ －ion．］ Remembrance；reminiscence．

Slír my thoughis
Chapman，Buaay D＇Ame
reminiscitory（rem－i－nis \({ }^{\text {＇i－tọ̆－ri）}}, a\) ．\(\quad[\) reminis－ \(c(e n t)+\)－it－ory．\(]\) Remembering，or having to do with the memory；reminiscential．［Rare．］
I atill bore a reminiscitory spite against Mr．Job Jonson， which I was fuify resolved to wreak． ulwer，Peiham，Ixxifi．
remiped（rem＇i－ped），a．and \(n\) ．［＜LL．remipes， oar－footed，＜L．remus，an oar，+ pes（ped－）\(=\mathbf{E}\) ． foo ］I．a．Having oar－shaped feet，or feet that are used as oars；oar－footed．

II．n．A remiped animal，as a crustacean or an insect．
Remipes（rem＇i－pēz），n．［NL．：see remiped．］ 1．In Crustacea，a genus of crabs of the fam－ ily Hippidee．\(\quad\) ．testudinarius is an Australian species．－2．In cntom．：（a）A genus of coleop－ terous insects．（b）A genus of hemipterous insects．
remise（rẹ－mīz），n．［＜OF．remise，delivery， release，restoration，reference，remitting，ote．， F．remise，a delivery，release，allowance，de－ lay，livery（voiture de remise，a livery－carriage）； ef．LL．remissa，pardon，remission；＜L．re－ missa，fem．of remissus（＞F．remis），pp．of remittere（ \(>\) F．remettre），remit，release：see remit．］1．In law，a granting back；a surren－ der；release，as of a claim．－2．A livery－car－ riage：so called（for French voiture de remise） as kept in a carriage－house，and distinguished from a fiacre or hackney－coach，which is found on a stand in the public street．
This has made Giass for Coachea very cheap and com－ mon，to that even many of the Fiscres or Hackneya，and alif the Remises，have one Iarge Giaaa before．
lister，Jonrney to Paria，p． 142.
3．In feneing，a second thrust which hits the mark after the first thrust has missed，made while the fencer is extended in the lunge．In modern fencing for points the remise is discouraged，be ing often ignored by jndqes as a count because e reater
elegance and fairness are obtsined it the fencer returna elegance and farneaf are obtsinud it the encer returng parries the return blow of hifs opponent．
remise（rê－mī＇\({ }^{\prime}\) ，v．to；pret．and pp．remised， ppr．senising．［＜remise，\(n\) ．］ \(1+\) ．To send back； remit．

Yet think not that this Too－too－Much remises
Ought into nonght ；it but the Form disguises．
2．To give or grant back；release a claim to； resign or surrender by deed．
The words generalify uaed therein［that is，in releasea］ are remised，released，and for ever quit－clafmed．

Blackstone，Com．，II．xx．
remiss（rē－mis＇），a．and n．\([=\mathrm{OF}\) ．remis， F ． remis \(=\) Sp．remiso \(=\) Pg．remisso \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．rimesso， く L．romissus，slack，remiss，pp．of remittere， remit，slacken，etc．：sce remit．］I．a．1．Not energetic or diligent in performance；careless in performing duty or business；not comply－ ing with engagements at all，or not in due time；negligent；dilatory；slack．

The prince must think me tardy and remisg，
Shak．，T，and C．，Iv．
Shak．，T．and C．，Iv．4． 143. It often happens that they who are most secure of truth on their aide are most apt to he remiss and careifess，and
to comfort themaefves with some good old sayings，as God to comfort themselves with some goo
wilf provide，and Truth will prevail．

Stillingflet，Sermons，II．i．
Bashfuineas，melanchoiy，timorousneas，cause many of us to be too backward and rem

Burton，Anat of Mei．，p． 197.
2．Wanting earnestness or activity；slow； relaxed；languid．

The water deserts the corpuscles，anless ft flow with a precipitate motion；for then it hurriea them out along with it，ill its motion becomes more languid and remiss．
\(=\) Syn．1．Neglectful，etc．（see negligent），careless，thought－ inattentive，slothiul，backward，behindhand
II．\(\dagger n\) ．An act of negligence．
Such manner of men as，by negitgence of Magistrates and Puttenham，Arte uf Eng．Poesie（ed．Arber），p． 55. remissailest，\(u\) ．pl．［ME．remyssailes，く OF．＂re－ nissailes，〈 remis，pp．of remettre，cast aside：

5070
remit
see remiss
Laade not thy trenchour with many remyssailes．
Babees Rook（E．E．T：S．），p． 28.
remissful（rē－mis＇fül），u．［＜remiss＋－ful．］ Ready to grant remission or pardon；forgiving；

\section*{gracious．［Rare．］}

Aa though the Heavens，in their remizaful doom，
Took those beat－lov＇d from worser days to
Drayton，Barons＇Wars，i．11．
remissibility（rē－mis－i－bil＇i－ti），\(n\) ．［＜remissille ＋－ity（see－bility）．］Capability of being remit－ ted or abated；the character of being remissible．
This is a greater teatimony of the certainty of the re－ missibility of our greatest sins．

Jer．Taylor，Holy Dying，v． 5.
The eleventh and last of all the properties that aeem to
requifite in a lot of punizhment is that of remisibitity．
Bentham，Introd，to Morals and Legialation，xv，25．
remissible（rẹ̀－mis＇i－bl），a．［＜OF．remissible， F．rémissible \(=\) Sp．remisible \(=\) Pg．remissivel \(=\) It．remissibile，＜LL．remissibilis，pardonable， easy，light，＜L．remittere，pp．remissus，remit， pardon：see remit，remiss．］Capable of being remitted or forgiven．
They［papiats］allow them［certain sins］to be such as able：puisible，of course，or such as are easily pardon－ tence．
remissio injuriæ（rệ－mis＇i－ō in－jö＇ri－ē）．［L．： remissio，remission；injuriz，gen．of injuria，in－ jumyssio，remission；injurix，gen．of injuria，in－ of divorce for adultery，a plea implying that the pursuer has already forgiven the offense； condonation．
remission（rē－mish＇on），n．［＜ME．remission， remissioun，＜OF．remission， F ．rémission \(=\mathrm{Pr}\) ． remissio \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). remision \(=\mathbf{P g}\) ．remissão \(=\mathbf{1 t}\). re remissio \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．remision \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．remissa \(=1 \mathrm{t}\) ．re－ missionc，rimissione，＜L．remissio（ \(n-\) ），a sending
back，relaxation，＜remittere，pp．remissus，send back，remit：see remit．］The act of remitting． （at）The act of sending back．
The fate of her［Lot＇s wite］．gave rise to the poets action of the loss of Eurydice and her remission into hell for her huaband＇a turning to iook upon ber．

Stackhouse，Hist．Bible，ili．1．（Latham．） （b）The act of aending to a distant place，as money；re－ mittance．
The remission of a million every year to Englad．
Swift，To tile Abp．of Dubiln，Concerning the Weavers． （c）Abatement；a temporary snlusidence，as of the force or vioience of a disease or of paln，as distinguished fron intreiy for a time．
Remittent（fever）has a morning remission；yellow fever has not．Quain，Med．Dict．，p． 1335. （d）Diminution or cessation of intenaity ；abatement；re－ isxation；moderation ：as，the remision of extreme rigor；
As too much hendig breate tho
As too much bending breaketh the bowe，so too much
remission apoyieth the minde．
Lyly，Euphues，Anat．of Wit，p． 112 Darknesa feil
Without remission of the bast or shower
Wordsworth．
（e）Discharge or refinuquishment，a of a debt，claim，or right；a giving up：as，the remiesion of a tax or duty． A nother ground of the biahop＇s feara is the remission of the firai fruits and tenths．

Suitt．
（f）The act of forgiving；Porgiveness；pardon；the glving up of the punfahment due to a crime．
Neuerthelesse，to them that with denocion beholde it ater is graunted clene remysyon．

Sir R．Guylforde，Pyigrymage，p． 30.
My penance is to call Lucetta back，
And ask remission for my folify past， \(\begin{gathered}\text { Shak．，T．G．of V．，i．} 2.65 .\end{gathered}\)
All wickedness is weakneas；that plea therefore
Miton，S．A．，L 885.
Intension and remission of formst．See intension． －Remission of sins，in Scrip，deliverance from the guilt ized veraion translated remiexion（Mat，xzvi．28，etc．）for－ giveness（Col．L．14），and deliverance（Luke iv．18）－Re－ mission Thursday．Same as Maundy Thursday（which aee，under maundy）．\(=\) Syn．\((f) \Delta\) bolution，etc．See par－ domis
remissive（rê－mis＇iv），a．［＝Sp．remisico，＜L ． remissivus，relaxing，laxative：see remiss．］ 1 Slackening；relaxing；causing abatement．

Who bore by turna great Ajax＇seven－fold shield ；
Tired with the incessant afaughters of the fog
Pope，Itifad，xifi． 887.
2．Remitting；forgiving；pardoning．
O Lord，of thy abounding love
To my offence remisxive be．
Wither，tr．of the Psalms，p．08．（Latham．）
remissly（rê－mis＇li），\(a d v\) ．In a remiss or negli－ gent manner；carelessly；without close atten－ tion；slowly；slackly；not vigorously；lan－ guidly；without ardor．
remissness（rệ－mis＇nes），\(n\) ．The state or char－ acter of being remiss；slackness；carelessness ； negligence；lack of ardor or vigor；lack of at－ tention to any business，duty，or engagement in the proper time or with the requisite industry．
The extraordinary remissencsec of discipifno had（iii his coming）much detracted from the reputation of that Col－
Ledg． \(=\) Syn，Overstght，etc．，See negligence．
remissory（rệ－mis＇\(\overline{o p}-\mathrm{ri})\) ，a．［ \([\mathrm{Sp}\). remisorio， ＜ML．＂remissorius，remissory，＜L．vemittere，pp． remissus，remit：see remiss，remit．］Pertaining to remissiou；serving or tending to remit；ob－ taining remission．
They would have us saved by a daify oblation propifia－ tory，by a sacrifice explatory or remissory．
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ory or remp sermy. } \\
& \text { Latimer, the Ilough. }
\end{aligned}
\]
remit（rè－mit＇），\(v . ;\) pret．and pp．remittcd，ppr． remitting．［Early mod．E．also remytte；＜ME． remitten，＜OF．remettre，remetre，also remitter， F．remettre \(=\) Pr．remetre \(=\) Sp．remitir \(=\) Pg． remittir \(=1\) ．rimettere，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\). remittere，send back， abate，remit（LL．pardon），＜re－，back，+ mit tere，send：see missile，mission．Cf．admit，com－ mit，emit，permit \({ }^{1}\) ，ete．］I．trans．1t．To send back．
bringer her of．maister，reinitte me summe leiter by the
Whether earth＇s an animal，and air
Imbibes，her lunga with coolness to repair，
Inlets for air，and outieta for her fres．
and outieta ior her fires．
Dryden，tr．of Ovid＇a Metamorph．，xv．
2．To transmit or send，as money，bills，or other things in payment for goods received．
1 have recefved that money which was remitted here in order to release me from captivity

Goldmith，Cilizen of the Worid，ixxvi．
He promised to remit me what he owed me out of the
frrsi money he should receive，but \(I\) never heard of him 3．To restore；replace．

In this case the law remits him tohis ancient．and more
Blackstone．（Imp．Dict．） certaln right．
4．To transfer．［Rare．］
He that vsed to teache did not commonile vse to beate， but remitted that ouer to an other mana charge．

Accham，The Schoiemaster，p． 48.
5．In law，to transfer（a cause）from one tribu－ nal or judge to another，particularly from an appellate court to the court of original juris－ diction．See remit，n．－6．To refer．
Wheche mater I remytte ondly to youre ryght wyse dis． In the aixth Year of his Reign，a Controversy arisiog between the two Archbiahopa of Caterbury and York， they appealed to Rome，and the Pope remitted it to the
King and Biahopa of England．Baker，Chronicles， How 1 have
Studied your fair opinion，I remit
Stinded your fair opinion，
To tifoe． The arbiter，an offlcer to whom the pretor is supposed to have remitted questiona of lact as to a jury．Encyc．Brit．，11． 312
7．To give or deliver up；surrender；resign．
Prin．Wiil you have me，or your pearl again？
Shak．，L．L．L．，v． 2459.
The Egyptian crown I to your hands remit．
Dryden，Tyrannic Love，in． 1. 8．To slacken；relax the tension of；hence， figuratively，to diminish in intensity；make less intense or violent；abate．
Those other motives which gave the auimadversions no leave to remit a continuall vehemence throughout the Hook．Hitom，Apology for Smectymnuus．
Aa when a bow is auccesaively intended and remitted．
Cudvorth，Intellectual System， p ． 222.
In a short time wa remit our fervour，and endeavour to find some miftigation of our duty，and some more easy means of obtaining the same end．

Johnsom，Rambler，No． 65.
9．To refrain from exacting；give up，in whole or in part：as，to remit punishment．

Thy slanders I forgive；and therewithal
Remit thyother forfeits．Shak．，M．forM．，v．1． 526.
Remit awhile the harsh command，
And hear me，or my heart wirl break．\(C\) ．
10．To pardon；forgive．
Whose soever ains ye remit，they are remitted unto them．
Tis the law
That，if the party who complaius remit
Beau．and FL．，Laws of Candy，v． 1.
Remit
What＇s past，and I will mect your best affection．
Shirley，Hyde Park，v． 1.
11t．To omit；cease doing．［Rare．］
I have remitted my verses all this while；I think I have
＝\(\$ 5 \mathrm{yn}\) ．2．To forward．－9．To release，relinquigh．

\section*{remit}
II. intrans. 1. To slacken; become less intense or rigorous.
When our passions remit, the vehemence of our speech
remits too. W. Broome, Notes on the (odyssey. (Johnson.)
How often haval blest the coming dsy,
When toil remitting lent its turn to play. \(\begin{gathered}\text { Goldsmith, Des. Vil., I. } 18 .\end{gathered}\)
She [Sorrow] takes, when harsher moods remit,
What sleuder shade of doubt may filit,
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xiviii.
2. To abate by growing less earnest, eager, or active.
By degrees they remitted of their industry, loathed their 3. In med., to abate in violence for a time without intermission: as, a fever remits at a certain hour every day.-4. In com., to transmit money, etc.
They obifiged themseives to remit after the rste of tweive hundred thoussend pounds sterling per snnum. Addison. Remitting billous fever, remitting leteric fever. remit (rẹ̀-mit'), n. [<remit, r.] 1. In Scots law, a remission; a sending back. In judicial procedure, spplied to sn interlocutor or judgment transferring a
cause either totally or partially, or lor some speciflc pur. pose, Irom one tribunal or judge to snother, or to a fudicfal nominee, for the execution of the purposes of the 2. A
ing highal communication from a body havremitment (rē-mit'm, to one subordinate toit. Cf. It. rimettimento.] "The act of remitting, or the state of being remitted; remission; remittance; forgiveness; pardon.
Yet alf law, and God's Isw especialiy, grsuts every where to error essy remitments, even where the utmost penalty
exacted wers no undoing.
Aritton, Tetrachordon.
remittable (rê-mit'a-bl), \(a\). [< rcmit + -able.] Same as remissible." Cotgrave.
remittal (rẹ̈-mit'al), \(n .[<\) remit + -al. \(]\) 1. A remitting; a gíving up; surrender.-2. The act of sending, as money; remittance.
I received ietters from some bishops of Ireland, to soo Iicit tha Eari of Wharton about the remittal of the first-
frufts and tenths to the cfergy there. Swift, Change in the Ministry.
remittance (rô-mit'ans), \(n\). [<remit + -ance.] 1. The act of transmitting money, bills, or the like, to another place.-2. A sum, bills, ete., remitted in payment.
remittancer (rệ-mit'ạn-sér), \(n\). [ [< remittance \(\left.+-c r^{1}.\right]\) One whe sends a remittance.
Your memorialist was stopped and arrested at Bayonne, by order from his remittancers st Misdrid.

Cumberland, Memoirs, II. 170. (Latham)
remittee (rē-mit- \(\bar{e}^{\prime}\) ), \(n\). \(\left[<\right.\) remit + ee \(\left.{ }^{1}.\right]\) A person to whom a remittance is sent.
remittent (rẹ-mit'ent), a. and \(n\). [ \(\quad\) F. rémettant \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). remitente \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). remittente \(=\mathrm{It}\). rimettente, < L. remitten \((t-) s\), ppr. of remittere, remit, abate: see remit.] I. \(a\). Temporarily abating; having remissions from time to time: noting diseases the symptoms of which diminish very considerably, but never entirely disappear as in intermittent diseases.-Billary, epidemic, infantile, marsh remittent fever. See feverl.- Remittent billous fever. See fever \(1 .-\) Resee fevert.

Ider fever \({ }^{1}\).
remitter \({ }^{1}\) (rệ-mit'èr), \(n\). [<remit + -erI.] One Who remits. (a) One who makes remittance for payment. (b) One who pardons.
Not property pardoners, forgivers, or remitters of sin, 88 thongh the sentence in hessen depended upon tha sentence in earth. Fulke, Against Alfen, p. 143. (Latham.) remitter \({ }^{2}\) (rë̈-mit'ér), \(n\). [< OF. remitter, remettre, inf. used as a noun: see remit, v.] In law, the sending or setting back of a person to a title or right he had before; the restitution of a more ancient and certain right to a person who has right to lands, but is out of possession, and has afterward the freehold cast upen him by some subsequent defective title, by operation of law, by virtue of which he enters, the law in such case reinstating him as if possessing under his original title, free of encumbrances suffered by the possessor meanwhile. In Hillary term I went.
You said, if 1 returned next 'size in Lent,
I should be tn remitter of your grace.
Donne, Satires, il.
 law, same as remitter \({ }^{2}\). \(a_{\text {and }}\) remnant (rem'nant), [Contr. from remenant, remancht, , ME. remenant, remenaunt, manent.] I. \(\dagger\). Remaining; yet left. see remanent.] I.t \(a\). Remaining; yet left.

\section*{5071}

\section*{But when he once hsd entred Paradise,
Che remnant world he iustly did despise.} Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden. And quifet dedicate her remnant Life
To the just Dut

Prior, Solomon, it.
II. \(n\). 1. That which is left or remains; the mainder; the rest.

Tha remenant were anhsnged, moore snd fesse,
That were consentsnt of this corsednesse.
The remnant that ara left of the Tovince are in grest aftit or the captivity there in th Westward the wsnton Zephyr wings his flight,
Pfens'd with the remnants of departing light.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., 1. 78.
2. Specifically, that which remains after the last cutting of a web of cloth, bolt of ribbon, or the like.

Away, thou rag, thou qusntity, thou remnants
Shak., T. of the S., IV. 3. 112.
It is a garment made of remnants, a life ravefled out
into ends, s line discontinued.
Donne, Letters, iv.
Donne, Letters, Iv.
I sm ofd snd good for nothing; but, as the store-keepers say of their remnants of cloth, 1 am but a fag end, snd you msy have me for what you please to give.

The Century, XXXV. 742
Rsyn, Residue, etc. See remainder.
Remoboth, Remboth (rem' \(\bar{o}\)-both, rem'both), n. [Appar. Egypt.] In the early church, a class of monks who lived chiefly in cities in companies of two or three, without an abbot, and were accused of leading worldly and disorderly lives. Also called Sarabaitæ.
remodel (rē-mod'el), v. t. [< F. remodeler, remodel; as re + model, r.] To model, shape, or fashion anew; reconstruct.
remodification (rē-mod'i-fi-k \(\bar{a}^{\prime} \operatorname{shon}\) ), \(n\). [< remodify + -ation, after modification. ]. The act of modifying again; a repeated modification or change. Imp. Dict.
remodify (rē-mod'i-fi), v. \(t\). [<re- + modify.] To modify again; shape anew; reform. Imp. Dict.
remold, remould (rē-mōld'), v. t. [< re- + mold \({ }^{4}\). \({ }^{1}\) To mold or shape anew. H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., \$ 578.
remoleculization (rē-mol-e-kū-li-zā'shọ), \(n\). \([<r e-+\) molecule + -ize + -ation. \(] \AA\) írearrangement among the molecules of a body, leading to the formation of new compounds.

The purpose of this [book] . . . is to suggest a theory of the manner in which an germs act mproducing disease. It 18 that, through the power which the bscteria possess in the remolecuization of matter, they cause
the formation and diftusion through the system of organic siksifes hsving poisonous qualities comparable with those
of strychnine.
Pop. Sci. Mo. XXVI. 134
remollient (rê-mol'i-ent), \(a\). [<L. remollien \((t-) s\), ppr. of remollire, make soft again, soften: see re-and mollify.] Mollifying; softening. [Rare.] remolten (rē-mōl'tn), p. a. [Pp. of remelt.] Melted again.

It wers good, therefore, to try whether glass remoulten do leesse any weight. Bacon, Nat. Hist., 8799 . remonetization (rē-mon" \(\theta\)-ti-zā'shon), n. [ [ FF. rémonétisation; as remonetize + -ation.] The act of remonetizing.
remonetize (rē-mon'e-tiz), v. \(t\).; pret. and pp. remonetized, ppr. remonetizing. [< F. rémonctiser; as re- + monetize.] To restore to circulation in the shape of money; make again a legal or standard money of account, as gold or silver coin. Also spelled remonetise.
remonstrablet (rệ-mon'strâ-bl), a. [< remonstra(te) + -able.] Capable of demonstration.
Was it such a sin for Adsm to eat a forbidden sppie? Yes; tha greatness is remonstrable in the event

Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 356. remonstrance (rē-mon'strans), n. [< OF. remonstrance, F. rémontrance \(=\) It. rimostranza, ML. remonstrantia, < remonstran(t-)s, ppr. of romonstrare, remonstrate: see romonstrant.] \(1 \uparrow\). The act of remonstrating; demonstration; manifestation ; show; exhibit; statement; representation.

Make rash remonstrance of my hidden power.
Shak., M. for M., \(\mathbf{~}\).
The committee . . conciuded upon "a new general remonstrance to be made of the state of the kingdom.

Clarendom, Civil Wars, I. 157.
Tis strange,
Having seven years expected. snd so much
Remonstrance of her husband's loss at ses,
She shoudd continue thus. Shirley, Hyde Park, 1. 1 .
2. The act of remonstrating; expostulation; strong representation of reasons, or statement of facts and reasons, against something complained of or opposed; hence, a paper containing such a representation or statement.

\section*{remonstrator}

A large famity of dsughters have drawn np a remonstrance, in whitch they set forth that, their father having refusca to take in the spectator . . . Addison. The Engifish ciergy, . when they have discharged the format and exscted duties of religion, are not very forward, by gratuitous inspection and remonsirance, to keep allves snd diffuse a due sense of retiglon in their parish3. In the Rom. Cath. Ch., same as monstrance.4. [cap.] In cceles. hist., a document consisting of five articles expressing the points of divergence of the Dutch Arminians (Remonstrants) from strict Calvinism, presented to the states of Holland and West Friesland in 1610. - The Grand Remonstrance, in Eng. hist, a remonstrance pre. gented to King Chsriess i., after adoption by the House of Commons, in 1641. It rected the recent abuses in the government, sur
remonstrant (rë̀-mon'strant), a. and n. [=F.
remontrant \(=\) It. rimostrante, \(\langle\mathrm{ML}\). remon\(\operatorname{stran}(t) s\), ppr. of remonstrare, exhibit, remonstrate: see remonstrate.] I. a. 1. Expostulatory; urging strong reasons against an act; inclined or tending to remonstrate.
Why shoufd Mr. Casaubon's not be vafusble? \({ }^{\text {atites }}\)." said Dorothea, with more remomstrant energy,
George Eliol, Middemarch, xxii.
2. Belonging or pertaining to the Arminian party called Remonstrants.
II. n. 1. One who remonstrates.

The defence of the remonstrant, as far as we are informed of it, ts thst he ought not to be removed becsuse he has violsted no fsw of massachusetts.
W. Phillips, Speeches, etc., p. 159.

Specifically-2. [cup.] One of the Arminians, who formulated their creed (A. D. 1610) in five articles entitled the Remonstrance.
They hsve projected to reconcile the papists and the Luthersms snd the Csiviss, he remo (ed and conremonstrantly (rệ-mon'strant-li), adv. In a remonstrant manner; remonstratively; as or by remonstrance.
"Mother," said Deronda, remonstrantly, "don't Jet us think of it in thst wsy."'George Eliot, Daniel Deronds, Hiii. remonstrate (rê-mon'strāt), v.; pret. and pp. remonstrated, ppr. remonstrating. [< ML. remonstratus, pp. of remonstrare ( \(>\mathrm{It}\). rimostrare \(=\) F. remontrer), exhibit, represent, demonstrate, < L.re-, again, + monstrare, show, exhibit: see monstration, monster, v., and cf. demonstrate.] I. intrans. 1t. To exhibit; demonstrate; prove. It [the death of Lady Carbery] was not ... of so much trouble selate to the femis the sir that stood in that sad attendsnce that this soul was dear to him.
2. To exhibit or present an act, measure present strong reasons against expostulate: as, to renconstrate with a person on his conduct; conscience remonstrates against a profligate life.
Corporaf Trim by being in the service had fesrned to obey, snd not to remonstrate.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 15. \(=\) Syn. 2. Reprove, Rebuke, etc. (see censure), object, proII.t trans. 1
trion a strong representation of reasons; set forth forcibly; show clearly.
I consider that in two very grest instsnces it was remonsirated that Christisnity was the greatest prosecution of natural justice snd equailty in the whole world.
er. Taylor, Grest Exemplar, PreL., p. 15.
De L'Isie, siarmed st the cruef purport of this unexpected visit, remonstrated to his brother offcer the undesigning snd good-nstured wsimth of his friend

Hist. Duelling (1750), p. 145.

\section*{2. To show or point out again.}

I wifi remonstrate to you the third door. B. Jonson. remonstration (rē-mon-strā'shon), \(n\). 「< ML. remonstratio ( \(n\)-) < remonstrarë, exhibit: see remonstrate.] The act of remonstrating; a remonstrance.
He weni many times over the case of his wife, the judg. IIarper's Mag., LKIV. 243.
remonstrative (rē-mon'stra-tiv), \(a, \quad[<\) remonstrate + -ive.] Of, belonging to, or characterized by remonstrance; expostulatory; remonstrant. Imp. Dict.
remonstratively (rẹ̃-mon'stra-tiv-li), adv. In a remonstrative manner; remonstrantly. Imp. Diet.
emonstrator (rẹ̀-mon'strā-tọr), \(n\). [く remonstrate + -or \({ }^{1}\).] One who remonstrates; a remonstrant.
And orders were sent down for clspping up three of the
chlef remonstrators. Bp. Burnet, Hist.Own Times, an. 1660 .

\section*{remonstratory}
remonstratory（rề－mon＇strậ－tō－ri），u．［＜re－ monstrate + －ory．］Expostulatory；remon－ strative．［Rare．］
＂Come，come，Sikes，＂aadd the Jew，appealing to him In remontant（rē－mon＇tant），\(a\) ．and \(\mu\) ．［＜F，re－ montant，ppr．of remonter，remount：see re－ mount．］I．a．In hort．，blooming a second time late in the season：noting a class of roses． The Baronne Prévost，whtch is now the oldest type
II．．n．In hort．，a hybrid perpetual rose which blooms twice in a season．
Beautiful white roses，whoae places have not been filled by any of the usurping yemontants．

The Century，XXVI． 350
remontoir（re－mon－twor＇），\(\mu\) ．［ F ．remontoir， ＜remonter，wind up：see remount．］In horol．， a kind of escapement in which a uniform im－ pulse is given to the pendulum or balance by a special contrivance npon which the train of wheel－work acts，instead of communicating directly with the pendulum or balance．
remora（rem＇ō－rị̣），\(\quad\) ．\([=\mathrm{F}\). rémora，rémore \(=\) Sp．remora \(=\) Pg．It．rcmora，〈L．vemora，a de－ lay，hindrance，also the fish echeneis，the suck－ ing－fish（cf．remorari，stay，delay），く re－，back， + mora，delay，the fish ceheneis（see Echeneis）．］ \(1 t\) ．Delay；obstacle；hindrance．
A gentle answer ia an excellent remora to the progressea of anger，whether in thyaelf or others．

Jer．Taylor，Worka（ed．1835），I． 214.
We had his promiae to atay for us，but the remora＇a and
disappointmenta we met with in the Road had put ua disappointmenta we met with in the Road had put us
back ward fin our Journey． 2．（a）The Maundrell，Aleppo to Jerusalem，p． 46. any fish of the family Echeneididx，having on the top of the head a flattened oval adhesive sur－ face by means of which it can attach itself firm－ ly to various objects，as another fish，a ship＇s bottom，ctc．，but whether for protection or con－ veyance，or both，has not been satisfactorily ascertained．It was formerly believed to have the power of delaying or stopping ships．See cuts under Lehencis and Rhombochirus．（b） ［cap．］［NL．（Gill，1862）．］A genns of s
fishes，based on the species above－named．

\section*{All aodafnely there clove unto her keele \\ A little flsh that men call Remora，}

Which stopt her courae．
Spenser，Worlda Vanltie，1．108．
By a land remora；I a cannot heitir
Nor move，but as he pieasez．
B．Jonson，Poetaster，iii． 1 ．
3．In med．，a stoppage or stagnation，as of the blood．-4 ．In surg．，an instrument to retain parts in place：not now in use．－5．In her．，a ser－ pent：rare，confined to certain modern blazons． remorate \(\dagger\)（rem＇ō－rāt），\(v . \quad t_{0}\)［ \(<\) L．remoratus， pp．of remorari，stay，linger，delay，linder，de－ fer，＜re－，back，＋morari，delay．Cf．remora．］ To hinder＇delay．Imp．Dict．
remorcet，\(n\) ．An obsolete spelling of remorse． remordt（rẹ－môrd＇），\(v\) ．［＜ME．remorden，\(\langle\mathrm{OF}\) ． remordle， \(\mathrm{F} . v e m o r d r e=\) Pr．remordre \(=\) Cat．re－ mordir \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). Pg．remorder \(=\mathrm{It}\). rimordere,\(<\mathrm{L}\) ． remordere，vex，disturb，lit．＇bite again，＇\(<\) re－， again，＋mordere，bite：see mordant．Cf．re－ morse．］I．trans．1．To strike with remorse； touch with compassion．

Yealiul dullen of the rudenesse
Of us aely Trojans，but if routhe
Remorde yow，or vertu of youre
2．To afflict．
Chaucer，Troilus，Iv． 1491.
God ．．．remo
3．To rebuke．
ly adveraite．
Noght euere－ilke man that calea the lorde，
Or mercy askee，，wal hafe thi blise，
His consciencs
His conscienc3 bot he remorde，
And wirke thi wil，\＆mende his lyf
wirke thl wil，\＆mende his lyfe．
Political Poems，etc．（ed．Furnivall，p． 108. Rebukynga and remordyng， And nothynge accordynge．

Skelton，Agalost the Scots．
II．intrans．To feel remorse．
His conscieace remording agayne the destroction of so noble a prince．
ording agayne the destroction of 80
Sir T．Elyot，The Governour， 11.5 ． remordencyt（rẹ－môr＇den－si），n．［＜＊remor－ den \((t)\)（く L．remorden \((t-) s\) ，ppr．of remordere， vex：see remord）\(+=c y\).\(] Compunction；re－\) morse．
That remordency of consclence，that extremity of grief， they feel within themeelves．Killingbeck，Sermona，p． 175 ， remoret，\(v . t\) ．［＜L．remorari，stay，hinder：see remorate．］To check；hinder．

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No bargains or accounta to make；
Nor Land nor Leaae to let or taka：
Or if wo had，should that remore us．
When all the world＇a our own before us？ Brome，Jovlal Crew， 1
remorse（rệ－môrs＇），\(n\) ．［Formerly also remorce， く ME．remors，く OF．remors，F．remords \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ． remorso \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．rimorso，\(\langle\mathrm{LL}\) ．remorsus，remorse〈L．remordere，pp．remorsus，vex：see remord．］ 1．Intense and painful regret due to a con－ scionsness of guilt；the pain of a guilty con－ science；deep regret with self－condemnation．
Tha Remorse for hia［King Richard＇b］Undntifulness towards hala Father was jiving in him till he died．

Baker，Chronicles，p． 67.
It is patural for a man to feel especial remorse at hia sinn When he firat beglin to think of religlon；he ought to fee bitter sorrow and keen repentance．

J．II．Newman，Parochial Sermons，1．182．
We have her own confession at full length，
Made io the first remorse．
Browning，Ring and Book，I． 104.
2t．Sympathetic sorrow；pity；compassion．
＂Plty，＂she cries，＂some favour，some remorse！＂
I am too merciful，I find ft ，frlends，
Of too soft a nature，to be an officer； ear too much remorse．
Fleteher（and another ๆ），Prophetess，1ii． 2.
＝Syn．1．Compunction，Regret，etc．（see repentance），aelf－ remorsedt（rḕ－môrst＇），\(a\) ．［＜remorse + －ed \(\left.{ }^{2}.\right]\) Feeling remorse or compunction．
The remorsed sinner hegins first with the tender of burnt
offerings．Bp．Hall，Contemplatious（ed．Tegg），V． 169 ． remorseful（rẹ̀－môrs＇fủl），a．［Formerly also re－ moreeful；＜remorse + －ful．］1．Full of re－ morse；impressed with a sense of guilt．－2t． Compassionate；feeling tenderly．

He was none of these remoreeful men，
Gentle and sffable；but ferce at all tímes，and mad then．
Chapman， \(111 a d, \mathrm{xx}\)

\section*{3†．Cansing compassion；pitiable．}

Eurylochua straight hasted the report
Of this his fellowes most remorceful fate
Chapman，Odyssey，\(x\) ．
\(=\) Syn．1．See repentance．
remorsefully（rẹ－môrs＇fủl－i），adv．In a remorse－ ful manner．
remorsefulness（rẹ－môrs＇fúl－ncs），n．The state of being remorseful．
remorseless（rḕ－môrs＇les），a．［Formerly also remorceless；＜remorse + －less．］Without re－ morse ；unpitying；cruel；insensible to distress．

Women are soft，mild，pitiful，and flexible；
Thou atern，obdurate，finty，roogh，remorseless．
Atropos for Luclua came，
A nd with remorselesg cruelty
Spoll＇d at once both fruit and tree．
Milton，Epltaph oo M．of Win．，1． 29.
\(=\$ y n\) ．Pitiless，merciless，ruthless，relentleas，unrelent－
remorselessly（rẹ̄－môrs＇les－li），adv．In a re－ morseless manner；without remorse．
remorselessness（rệ－môrs＇les－nes），\(n\) ．The state or quality of being remorseless；insensibility or quality
to distress．
remote（rē－mōt＇），a．［＜ME．remote，〈 OF．remot， m．，remote， \(\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{I}},=\mathrm{Sp}\). Pg．remoto \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．remoto， rimoto，〈 L．remotus，pp．of removere，remove： see remove．］1．Distant in place；not near； far removed：as，a remote country；a remote people．

Here oon［tree］，there oon to leve a fer remote
1 holde is goode．
Remote，unfriended，melancholy，slow，
Or by the lazy Scheldt，or wandering Po．
Goldsmith，Traveller，1．1．
2．Distant or far away，in any sense．（a）Dlatant in time，past or future：as，remote antiquity．

\section*{us．}

The hour conceald and so remote the Locke． The hour conceal＇d，and so remote the fear， Death still draws nearer，pever aeeming near． Pope，Essay on Man， \(111 .^{75}\). When remote futurity is brought
Before the keen Inquiry of her thonght，
Coucper，Table－1＇alk，1． 492
Some say that gleama of a remoter world
Visit the soul in aleep．Sheltey，Mont Blanc，ili． Do we not know that what is remote and indefinite as－ fects men far less than what ia near and certain？
（b）Medlate；hy intervention of something else；not proxi－ mate．

From the effect to the remotest cause．Grancille．
Thelr nimble nonsense takes a ahorter course，． And gaina remote concluaiona at a jump． Couper，Converaation，1． 154.
The animal has aymipathy，and is moved by aympathetic
impulses，but these are never altrulatic；the enda are impulase，but these are never altrulatic ；the ends are G．H．Leves，Probs．of Life and Mínd，I．ii．\＆ 61.
remount （c）Allen；forelgn ；not agreeing：as，a proposition renote
from reason．（d）Separated；abstracted Aa nothing ought to be more in our wishea，go nothing Peace of the Christian World． Stillingfleet，Sermona，11．vi． These amall waves ratsed by the evening wind are as Th refiecting aurface． Whercver the mind placea itselr by any thought，ether Idea of space nowhere find any bounds．

Locke，Human Underatanding，II．xrif． 4. （e）Distant in consanguintty or affinity ：as，a remofe kins－ man．silight；inconsiderable；not closely connected ； a remote resembiance in form or color；specifically，in the lave of evidence，having too slight a bearing upon thie ques－ tion In controvergy to afford any ground for Inference．（ \(g\) ） In music，having but slight relation．See relation， 8 ． In zool．and bot，distant from one another；few or aparae， as apots on a aurface，etc．－Remote canse，the cause of the effect by the coocurrence of another cause of the aamekind．－Remote key．Sce keyl．－Remote matter． （a））Io metaph．matter unprepared． －Rer the reception of any partlcular form．（b）In logic：（1）The terms of a syliogiam，as contradiatinguished from the propoaltiona， which latter ara the immediate matter．（2）Terms of a propositlon which are of auch a nature that it is impossl－ be that one should be true of the other．
When is a proposition sald to consist of matter remote or unnatural？When the predicat agreeth no manner of way with the subject：as，n man la a horse．

Blunderille，Arte of Logicke（1599），11i． 3.
Remote mediate mark．See markl．－Remote possi－ bility，in lawo．See possibility， 3 ．
emotedt，a．［＜remote＋ed \(\mathrm{l}^{2}\) ．］Removed； distant．

1 must now go wander like a Catne
Heyvoood，Woman Killed with Kindness．
remotely（rē－mōt＇li），adv．In a remote manner． （a）At a distance In space or time；not nearly．（b）Not proximately；not directiy：as，remotely connected．（c） sil event．
remoteness（rệ－mōt＇nes），n．1．The state of being remote，in any sense．－2．In the law of conveyancing，a ground of objection to the va－ lidity of an estate in real property，attempted to be created，but not created in such manner as to take effect within the time prescribed by law（computed with reference to a life or lives in being），so that，if carried into effect，it would protract the inalienability of land against the policy of the law．See perpetuity．
remotion（reè－mó＇shon），\(n_{0}\)［ OF ．＂remotion \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). vemocion \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．remocão \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．rimozione， く L．remotio \(\left(n_{-}\right)\)，a removing，removal，८ re－ movere，pp．remotus，remove：see remore，re－ mote．］1 \(\dagger\) ．The act of removing；removal．

This act perauades ine
That this remotion of the dnke and her
Is practice only．Shak．，Lear，11．4． 115.
2 ．The state of being remote；remoteness． ［Rare．］
The sort of idealized lifa－life in a atate of remotion， nnrealized，and tranalated lnto a neutral world of high cloudy antiquity－Which the tragedy of Athens demanded
for Ita atmosphere．De Quincey，Theory of Greek Tragedy．
remotive†（rẹ̀－mō＇tiv），\(a_{\text {．}}\)［＜remote + －ire．］ Removing，in the sense of declaring impossible． －Remotive proposition，in logic，a propoaitlon whlch declares a relatlon to be mposaible：thua，to say that a man ia blind is only privative，but to say that a statue ls
remould，v，\(t\) ．See remold．
remoula，v．t．See remold．
remount（rệ－mount＇），v．［＜ME．remounten，＜ OF．（and F．）remonter，mount again，reascend， F．remonter，mount again，furnish again，wind again，etc．\(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\). remontar \(=\mathrm{It}\). rimontare， \(\langle M\) ．remontare，mount again，\(<\) re－，again，+ montare，mount：see mount \({ }^{2}\) ，v．］I．trans．To mount again or anew，in any sense．
So peyned thel that were with kynge Arthur that thei hane hym remounted on hia horse．

Merlin（T．E．T．S．），1． 119.
One man takea to pieces the ayringea whlch have jnat been uaed，burms the leathera，diainfecta the metal parta， and aends them to the instrument－maker to be remounted．

II．intrans．1．To mount again；reascend； specifically，to mount a horse again．

He，hacke returnlng by the Yvorie dore，
Remounted up as light as chearefull Larke．
Spenser，F．Q．，1．i． 44.
Stout Cymon soon remounts，and cleft In two
His rival＇a head．\(\quad\) Dryden，Cym，and Iph．， 1.600.
2．To ge back，as in order of time or of reason－ ing．
The shortest and the surest way of arriving at real knowledge Is to unlearn the lessons we have leen taught， to remount to first principles，and take nobody＇s word
about them．
Bolingbroke，Idea of a l＇atriot King．

\section*{remount}
remount（rē̄－mount＇），\(n\) ．［［ remount，\(r\) ．］The opportnnity or means of remounting；specifi cally，a fresh horse with its furniture ；also，a supply of fresh horses for cavalry． removability（rẹ̄－mö－vą－bil＇i－ti），\(\mu\) ．［＜re－ morable + －ity（see－bility）．］The capacity of being removable，as from an office or a station． liability to removal．
removable（rệ－mö＇vă－bl），a．［＜remore + －able． Cf．Pg．remotivel＝It．rimovibile．］Capable of being removed；admitting of or subject to re－ moval，as from one place to another，or from an office or station．
Such curste is removable at the pleasure of the rector of the mother church．

Ayliffe，Parergon
The wharves at the water level are provided with ： railroad snd with remorable freight sheds．

Harper＇s Mag．，LXXIX． 92
removably（rệ－mö＇vạ－bli），adv．So as to admit of removal：as，a box fitted remocably．
removal（rẹ̀－mö＇vall），\(n\) ．［＜remove + －al．］The act of removing，in any sense of that word．\(=\mathrm{Syn}\) ． Displacement，dislodgment，transference，wlthdrawal， remove（rē－möv＇） ppr．remocing．［Early mod．E．also remeve； ME，romoven，remeven，＜OF．＊remover，＂remou－ cor，later remocoir，remouroir \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). Pg．remover \(=\) It．rimuovere，remuovere，＜L．removere，move back，draw back，set aside，remove，〈 re－，back， + movere，move：see more．］I．trans．1．To move from a position occupied；cause to change place；transfer from one point to another；put from its place in any manner．

\section*{To trusten som wyght is a preve}
ff trouthe，snd forthy wolde I fsyne remeve
Thy wrong conceyte．Chaucer，Trollus， 1.691.
Kemeve thi rewle up sud down til that the stremcs of the soone shyne thorgh bothe holes of thi rewle．

Chaucer，Astrolsbe，II． 2.
Whan thel saugh Clsudss men sssembled thei smote on her so harde that thel made hem remeve plsce．

Merlin（E．E．T．S．），lii． 410
Thou shalt not remove thy nelghbour＇s landmark．
Deut．xix． 14.
Moved ：in good time；let him thst moved you hither
Remove you hence． Remove you hence．Shak．，T．of the S．，II，1． 197. Does he not see that he is only removing the difflculty 2．To displace from an office，post，or situation． He removed the Bishop of Hereford from beling Tres－ surer，sud put snother in his Place．

Baker，Chronicles，p． 146.
But does the Court s worthy man remove，
That instant，I declare，he has my love．
Pope，Epil．to Satires，it． 74.
3．To take or put away in any manner；take away by causing to cease；cause to leave or depart；put an end to；do away with；banish．

Remove sorrow from thy heart．
Eccl．xi． 10. Good God，betimes remove
The noeans that mskes us strangers！
Shak．，Macbeth，iv．3．I62．
What drop or uostrum can this plsgue remove？ If the witch could produce disesse by her lucsntations， there wss no difficulty io believing that she could also remove it．Lecky，Rationalism，1． 92. 4．To make away with；cut off；take away by death：as，to remove a person by poison．

When he＇s removed，your hlghness
Will take agaid your queeo as yours st first．
Forgive my grief for one remowed，
Thy cresture，whom I found so fair．
Iny cresture，whom I
Tennyson，In Memorism，1nt．
5．In lax，to transfer from one court to another． Wee remove our cause into our sdversaries owne Court． Milton，Prelatical Episcopscy． \(=\) Syn．1．To dislodge，transfer．－2．To dlsmlss，eject， II．intrans．To change place in any manner； move from one place to another；change the place of residence：as，to remove from Edin－ burgh to London．
Merlin selde he neded not nothinge ther－ol hym to prayen，and bsd make bem redy，＂for to－morowe moste

Till Birnam wood remove to Dunsinsne
I csnnot tsint with fear．Shak．，Mscbeth，v．3． 2.
They［the Carmelite nuns］remave shortly from that Coryat，Cruditles，
remove（reè－möv＇），n．［＜remove，v．］1．Tho act of removing，or the state of being removed； removal ；change of place．
1 do not know how he［the King］will possibly aroid ．will be demsnded by the parllsment．
Lord Northumberland \((1640)\) quoted to Hallam＇s Const． 319

\section*{5073}

Not to feed your smbltion with a dukedom，
By the remote of Alexander，hut
T＇o serve your conntry．Shirley，The Trsitor，H．I． Three removes is as bad ss a fire．

Franklin，Way to Westh．
2．The distance or space throngh which any－ thing is removed；iuterval；stage；step；es－ pecially，a step in any scale of gradation or descent．
That which we boast of is not anything，or at the most but \＆remove from nothing．Sir T＇．Browne，Religio Medlci，1． 60. Our cousins too，even to the fortieth remove，sll re－ 3．In English public schools：（a）Promotion from one class or division to another．
Kecphng a good enough place to get their regular yearly The desire of gettling his remove with Julisn．
Heuce－（b）A class or division．
When s boy comes to Eton，he is＂plsced＂by the head inaster in some class，division，or remove．

IVestminster Rev．，N．S．，XIX． 496.
4ヶ．A posting－stage；the distance between two resting－places on a road．

Here＇s s petition from a Florentlne，
Who hath for four or five removes come short
\(5 \nmid\) ．The raising of a siege．
If they set down before＇s，for the remove
Brtug up your army．
Shak．，Cor．，i． 2.28.
\(6+\) ．The act of changing a horse＇s shoe from one foot to another，or for a new one．

Ilis horse wanted two removes，your horse wanted nalls． Svift，Advlce to Servsnts（Groom）．
7．A dish removed from table to make room for something else；also，a course． removed（rễ－mövd＇），p，a．［＜ME．removed；pp． of vemove，\(v\).\(] Remote；separate from others；\) specifically，noting a grade of distance in rela－ tionship and the like：as，＂a lie seven times removed，＂Shak．，As you Like it，v．4．71．

Look，with what courteous sction
It wsves you to a more removed ground．
Shak．，Hsmlet，i．4． 61.
The nephew is two degrees removed from the common sncestor：viz．，hls own grandsther，the father of Titius． Blackstone，Com．，11．xiv removedness（rẹ̀－mö＇ved－nes），\(n\) ．The state of being removed；remoteness；retirement．
1 hsve eyes under my servlce，which look upon his re movedness．

Shak．，W．T．，iv．2． 41.
remover \({ }^{1}\)（rề－mö＇vèr），n．［＜remove \(\left.+-e r^{1}.\right]\) 1．One who or that which removes：as，a re－ mover of landmarks．

\section*{Love is not love}

Which alters when it alteration flids，
Shak．，Sonnets，exvi．
2†．An agitator．
A hssty fortune maketh an enterpriser sind remover．
remover \({ }^{2}\)（rẹ－mö＇vèr），\(n\) ．［＜OF．＊remover；inf． used as a noun：see remove，v．］In law，the removal of a suit from one court to another． Bouvicr．
Remphan（rem＇fan），n．［LL．Rempham，Gr． ＇Pepфáv（N．T．），＇Paøфáv（LXX．）．］1．A name of a god mentioned in Acts vii．43．－2．［NL．］ In entom．，a genns of coleopterous insects． Waterhouse， 1836.
rempli（roñ－plë＇），a．［ \([<\mathrm{F}\), rempli，pp．of remplir， fill up，＜re－＋emplir，fill，＜L．implere，fill up：see implement．］In her．，having an－ other tincture than its own laid over or covering the greater part：thus，a chief azure rempli part：has a broad band of gold oc－ cupying nearly the whole space of the chief，so that only a blue fimbriation shows around it． Also eousu．


Argent，a chief az．
ure rempli or
remplissage（roń－plē－säzh＇），\(n\) ．
［ ₹ F．remplisage，＜rempliss－，stem of certain parts of remplir，fill up：see rempli．］That which serves only to fill up space；filling；pad－ ding：used spocifically in literary and musical criticism．
remuablet，a．［くOF．（and F．）remuable，change－ able，〈 remuer，change：see remew．］Change－ able；fickle；inconstant

And this masy length of yeres nought fordo，
remuet，v．t．Sce remero．
remugient \(\dagger\)（rệ \(-\operatorname{mū}\) ’ji－ennt），a．［＜L．remugi－ eu（t－）s，ppr．of remugire，bellow again，reëcho，

\section*{remutation}
resound，＜re－，back，＋mugire，bellow，low：see mugient．］Rebellowing．
Esrthquskes accompsnled wlth remugient echoes，and ghsstly murnurs froni below．

Dr．H．More，Mystery of Godliness，p． 63.
remuner \(\dagger\)（ \(\mathrm{rẹ}\)－mū＇nér），r．\(t\) ．［［ OF．remunerer， F．rémuиérer \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．Pg．remииегаг \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．rimane－ rare，＜L．remuneruri，remunerare，reward，re－ munerate：see remunerate．］To remunerate．
Eschewe the evyll，or ellys thon shalt be deceyved atte last；and ever do wele，sind atte isst thou shal be remun－ ered therfor
Lord Rivers，Dlctes sud Saylugs of the Philosophers，slg．
［E．iii．b．（Latham．）．
remunerability（rẹ－mū＂ne－ra－bil＇i－ti），\(n\) ．\([\langle r e-\)
munerable + －ily（sec－bility）．
The capacity of munerable + －ily（sec－bility）．］The capacity of being remunerated or rewarded．
The liberty sud remunerability of human actions．
remunerable（rē－mū＇ne－ra－bl），a．\([=\mathrm{Sp}\), re－ munerable；as remunc + －able．\(]\) Capable of being remunerated or rewarded；fit or proper to be recompensed．Bailey．
remunerate（rệ－mū＇nê－rāt），v．t．；pret．and pp． remunerated，ppr．remunerating．［＜L．remu－ neratus，pp．of remunerari，remunerare，reward， cmunerate，〈re－，again，+ munerari，munerare， give：see munerate．Cf．remuner．］To reward； recompense；requite，in a good sense；pay an equivalent to for any service，loss，expense，or other sacrifice．

She no doubt with roysl fsvour whll remunerate
The least or your desserts． \(\begin{gathered}\text { Webster and Dekher，Sir Thomas Wyatt，p．} 18 .\end{gathered}\) The better hour is near
Thst shall remunerate thy tolls severe
Cowper，To Wm．Wilberforce， 1792. ＝Syn．Recompense，Compensate，etc．（see indemnify），re－ pay． emuneracion，remuneration，F．rémunération \(=\) Pr．vemuneration \(=\) Sp．vemuneracion \(=\mathbf{P g}\) ．re－ munerağ̃o \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．remunerazione，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\) ．vemunera－ tio（ \(n-\) ），a repaying，recompense，reward，＜re－ munerari，remunerate：see remunerate．］ 1. The act of remunerating，or paying for services， loss，or sacrifices．－2．What is given to re－ munerate；the equivalent given for services， loss，or sufferings．

O，let not sirtue seek
ion for the thlng it wss．
Shak．，T．and C．，iti．3． 170.
We have stlll in vails sud Christmss－boxes to servants， \＆c．，the remnauts of a system under which fixed remu－ neration was eked out by gratultles．

H．Spencer，Prin．of Sociol．，\＆ 375. \(=\) Syn．1．Repayment，indemnificstion．－2．Rewsrd，rec－ ompense，compensation，psyment．See indemnify． remunerative（rẹ̄－mū＇nẹ̀－rā̃－tiv），\(a\) ．［＝F．reं－ munératif \(=\) Pg．remunërativo \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．rimunera－ tivo；as remunerate + －ive．］1．Affording re－ mnneration；yielding a sufficient return：as，a remunerative occupation．－2．Exercised in re－ warding；lemuueratory．
Fit objects for remunerative justlce to display itself ppon．Cudworth，Iotellectusl System，p． 690. ＝Syn．1．Proftable，paying．
remuneratively（rē̄－mū＇nè－rä－tiv－li），\(a d v\) ．So as to remunerate；in a remunerative manner； so as to afford an equivalent for what has been expended．
emunerativeness（rẹ̣－mn̄＇nẹ－rậ－tiv－nes），\(u\) ． The character of being remniererative．
The quest ion of remunerativeness seems to me quite of a secondary charscter．Elect．Rev．（Amer．），XV．Ix． 6 ． remuneratory（rệ－mū＇nee－rạ－tọ̄－ri），a．［＝F．ré－ nunératoire \(=\) Sp．Pg．It．remuneratorio；as re－ munerate + －ory．］Affording recompense；re－ warding；requiting．
Remuneratory honours are proportioned st once to the usefulness snd diffeulty of performances．

Johnson，Rsmbler，No． 145.
remurmur（rē－mėr＇mėr），\(v\) ．［＜L．remurnurare， murmur back，（re－，back，＋murnurare，mur－ mur：see murmur，v．］I．intrans．To repeat or echo a murmuring or low rumbling sound． ［Rare．］

\section*{Swans remurnuring to the floods，
Or birds of different kluds lu hollow woods}

Or birds of different kinds lu hollow woods． Dryden，Eneld，zi．
II．trans．To utter back iu murmurs；return in murmurs；repeat in low hoarse sounds． ［Rare．］

The trembling trees，in every plain and wood，
IIer iate remurmur to the silver flood
Pope，Winter，1． 64.
emutation（rê－mū̄－tā＇shọn），n．［＜re－＋mu－ tation．Cf．remue，remew．］The act or process of changing back；alteration to a previous form or quality．［Rare．］
remutation
The mutation or rarefaction of water into air takes place hy day，the remutation or condensation of air into water
By night． ren \(^{l}+\) ，\(v, i . ;\) pret．ran，ron，pp，ronнen．A Mid－ dle English form of run \({ }^{1}\) ．

Pitee renneth soone in gentil herte．
Chaucer，Merchant＇s＇Tale，1． 742. \(\operatorname{ren}^{2} \mathrm{t}, \mathrm{v}\) ．i．［ME．rennen，〈 Icel，ræна，rob，plun－ der，＜rän，plunder：see ran \({ }^{2}\) ．］To plunder： only in the phrase to rape and ren（which see，
under rane 2 ）． under rape 2 ．
ren \({ }^{3}\)（reu），n．；pl．renes（rē＇nēz）．［NL．，〈L．rien （rare），sing．form of renes，pl．，the kidneys：see reins，remal．］The kidney：little used，though the derivatives，as renal，adreual，are in con－ stant employ．－Renes auccenturiati，the adrenals， or suprsreoal cspsules．－Renes succenturiati acces－ sory；floating kidney．
rena，reina（rā＇nạ̈），n．［NL．，〈Sp．reina，＜L ． regina，queen，fem．of rex（reg－），king：see rex．］ A small rockfish of the family Seorprnidæ，Se bastiehthys elongatus．［California．］ renable（ren＇ą－bl），a．［Also rennible；＜ME． renable，also resmable，resonable：see reasonable．］ 1t．A Middle English form of reasonable．
Thyse thri thingea byeth nyeduolle to alle the thinges
thet in the erthe wexeth．Guod molde wocnease noris－ synde，and renable hete．A yenbitc of Inwoit（E．E．T．S．），p．95． 2．Talkative；loquacious．［Obsolete or prov． Eng．］

A raton of renon，most renable of tonge． iers Plowman（B），1＇rol．，1．158． renably \(\dagger\) ，ach．\(\quad\left[\mathbf{M E .},\left\langle\right.\right.\) renable \(+-l y^{2}\) ．See reasonably．］Reasonably．
Sometime we ．．．apeke as renably and falre and wel
Aa to the Phitoneaae dide Samuel．
renaissance（rè－nā－sonis＇or rên a．［F．renaissance，OF．renuissance，renaiscence，〈ML．renascentia，new birth：see renascence．］ I．n．A new birth；hence，the revival of any－ thing which has long been in decay or desue－ tude．Specifically［eap．］，the movement of tranaition in cially the time，apirit，and sctivity of the revival of classi－ cal arta and letters．The earlicat tracea and most clarse－ teriatic development of thia revilval were in It Ity，where Petrarch nnd the early humsnista nnd artists of the four－
teenth century may be regarded as ita precursors．Ihe teenth century may be regarded as ita precursors，＂The
movement was greatly atimulated by the influx of By－ movenuent wa gieatly atimulated by the influx of By－
zantine acholars，who bronght the literature of ancint Greece into italy in the fifteenth century，especially after 1 tallan Renaissance was at fts height at the end of the firteenth and in the early aixtecnth century，na aeen in the lives and worke of auch meen as Lorenzo del MIedici， Michelangelo，Leonardo da Vincl，Raphael，Machiavelit， Politian，Ariosto，Correggio，Titlian，nud Aldus Manntins．
The Renaisance was aided everywhere by the apirlt of discovery and exploration of the fifteenth century－the age which aaw the invention of printing，the discovery of America，and the rounding of Africa．In Germany the ormation（whifla cononenced in 1517）．In England the revival of learning was foaterd by Erasmus，Colet，Grocyn， More，and their fellow，about 1500 and in France there was a brilliant artistic and literary development under
Louia XII．（1498－1515）and Francla I．（1515－47）．Also in Louis XII．（1498－1515）and

\section*{English form，renascence．}

I have ventured to give to the foreign word Renais－
sance－destined to becone of more common use amongst sance－destined to become of more common use amongat
us as the movement which it deuotea comes，na it will us as the movement which it deuotes comes，as it will
come，increasingly to interest us－an Engliah form［Re－ come，increasingly to interest us－an Engliah form［Re－
nascence］．
M．Arnold，Culture and Anarchy，iv．，note．
The Renaissance and the Refornation mark the return to experience．They showed that the doctrine of recon－
clliation was at last passing from the abatract to the con－ clliation was at last passing from the abatract to the con－
crete．
E．Caird，Pliilos．of Kant，p． 28 ．
II．a．［cap．］Of or pertaining to the Renais－ sance；in the style of the Renaissance．－Renais－ sance architacture，the atylc of building and decoration
which succeeded the medieval snd was based upon study which succeeded the medieval，snd was based upon study
and emulation of the outward forma and ornamenta of Ro－ and emulation of the outward forms and ornamenta of Ro－ Mana art，though with imperfect understanding of theirprin－
ciples．This ciples．This atyle had its origin in lttily in the firat half of
the fifteenth century．and afterward apread over Lurope． Ita main eharacterlatic ia an sttempted yeturn to the classi． cal forma which had been the forerunnerg of the byzantine sund the medieval．The Florentine Brunelleschl（died sbout 1446）was one of the first masters of the style，having pro－ menta of sncient Rome．From Florence the atyle was intro－ duced into Rome，where the works of Bramante（djed 1514） are among its finest examples，the chief of these being the part of the Vaticancina and the small church of San Pietrolis Plontorio．One of the greatest achtevementa san Pietro in sance is the dome of St．Peter＇s，the work of Michelangelo－ but this muat yield in grandeur of conception to the earlier Florentine dome of Bronelleschi．After Michelsugelo the atyle declined rapidly．Another chief Renaiassnce achool arose in Venice，where in the majority of the buildings of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries predominance is given to extermal decoration．From this achool aprung ture recelved the name whose distinctive style of arehitec－ tecture was introdueed Into krance by Lombardic and Floreutine srchitecta at the beginning of the silxteenth century，and flourlilied there durlig that century，but
especially in the flrat half，wader Loung X1I．and Francla 1 ．

5074
During the aeventeenth century the style degenerated in irsnce，as it had in Italy，and gave rise to the morganic and insipld productions of the so－called rococo or Louia
XV．atyle of the first half of the eighteenth century．


In England the Renaisasnce atyle was introduced later than in France，and it ia repreaented there by the works of Inigo Jonea，Sir chriatopher Wren，and their contem－ porarjea－St．Paul＇s，London，belng a grand example by Wren．While all Renaissance srchitecture is far inferior to medieval building of the beat time，It repreaenta a dis－
tinct advance over the debased and over－elaborated forma of the medieval decadence．For an Itallan example，aee cut under Italianz；see also cuts ander loogia and Palla－ dian²－Renaissance braid－work，s kind of needlework similar in ita make to needle－point lace but of much stoutcr material，aa fine braid．－Renalasance lace． Ssme as Renaissince braid－work．－Renaisaance paint－ ing，next to srchitecture the chief art of the Renaissance， had ly fir its moat important and characteristic develop－ ment in Italy，where，based upon the art of the byzanting pointers of the middle agea，a number of important art their tideals and methods，but sll distinctively It another 1 he central one thege schools was that of Florence whicl took the lead under the impulae and example of the great artiat Glotto in the early part of the fourteenth century． Among the greatest of those after Giotto，whose genlus influenced the development of the art，were Fra Angelico Fra Glovanni da Fiesole），Masolino，Masaccio，Filippo Lippl，Sandro Botticelli，Fillippino Lippi，and Leonardo da inci．The chief glory of Rensissance painting is thst it dYanced that art beyond suy point thst it had attained nalore，or has since reached．For other schools of Re－ nalasance paining，see Bolooness，Koman，sienese， －Renalssance aculpture the sculpture of the Renals sance，characterized primarily by seeking its models and


Renaissance Sculprure．－The＂David＂of Michelangelo，in the
Accademia，Fliorence，Italy．
renascence
inspiralion in the works of Roman antiquity，instesd of in to urehiftecture，this senlpture reached ita higheal excet lence in Italy snd in France．Eminent names are those Ghiberti，Luca delín Robbia， Sansovino，sangallo，and Mi－ the halt－dozen rank as greatest in the word＇s art－hiatory．See cut of Ben－ venuto Celifin＇s＂Perneus sand Meduaa，＂under Perseus，and see，under quadra，another bia．－Renal properly the style of art and diccorstion（see Renaissance archtecture）which prevailedi in taly during the niteenth styles founded upon these Which were in vogue in somewhst later－as in France from sbout 1520 to 1560．By extenaion the phrase is made to cover all the revived classic styles of the last four centuries，in－ cmbrace everything which shows a stronc clasaic inflo－ ence．Thls use is generally avoided by french writere who apeak of the styles fol－ lowing the rellglous wars
in France as the atyles of in France as the styles of
IIenry IV．，Louls XIII．，etc．， llenry IV．，Louis XIIL．，etc．，


 Renaissance style proper；but English writers commonly includs the whole period from 1400 to the French Rcvo－ into vsrious epochs or subordinate atyles，according to the writer＇s fancy．
renal（rê＇nal），九．［＜OF．renal，F．rénal \(=S \mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\) ． renal \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．renale，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\) ．renalis，pertaining to the kidneys，＜renes，kidneys，reins：see reins．］Of or pertaining to the kidneys：as，a renal artery or vein；renal structure or function；renal dis－ ease．－Renal alterative．Same as diuretic．－Renal apoplexy，a hemorrhage into the kidney－qubatance．［Ol］－ solescent．］－Renal artery one of the arteries arising
from the aides of the sorta about one half－inch helow the from the aides of the aorta about one hali－inch helow the ancles to the porta As they approach the kidney esch angles to the aorta．As they approach the kiduey，esch
artery dividcs into four or five branchea which pass deep－ ly Into the substance of the kidney．Small branches sre given off to the suprarenal cspaule．－Renal asthma， paroxyamal dyapnaa occurring lo Bright＇a disease．－Re－ nal calculua，a calculus in the kidney or ita pelvis，－
The kidneys of the Mammsis vary in several points， and especially as to the charscters of the oriflce of the ureters，after the differentiatlon of the rudiment which ta known as the remal canal．

Gegenbaur，Comp．Anat．（trana．），p． 607.
Renal capsule．Same as adrenal．－Renal cast，colic， ganglion．Soe the nouns，－Renal cyst，a thin－walled cyst in the aubatance and on the surface of the kidney， with aerous，rarely aanginnolent or gelatinous contenta．－ ney．－Renal gland．Same as adrenal．－Renal impres－ ney．－Renal gland，Same as adrenal．－Renal impres－ urine from sone kidney trouble．－Renal nerves，small nerves，about fifteen in number，ariaing from the rensl plexna and renal splanchnic nerve．They contain flbers from both central and sympsthetic nervous systems，and are diatributed in the kidney along with the renal nrtery． －Renal plexus．See plexus．－Renal portal system． See reniportal．－Renal splanchnic nerve，the smillest
aplanchnic nerve．See splanchnic．－Renal wide vessels which begin at the hilnm of the vins，short pass inward to foin the vena cnva．Also called emulgent veins．
renaldt，\(n\) ．An obsolete form of reynard．
renaldryt，\(n\) ．［＜renald + －ry．］Intrigue；cnn－ ning，as of a fox．
Firat，ahe used sli malitious renaldrie to the end I might stay there this night．

Benvenucto，Psssengers＇Dialogues．（Nares．）
rename（rē－nām＇），t．t．［＜re－＋namél．］To give a new name to．
renard \(n\) ．See reynard．
renardine（ren＇är－din），a．［＜renard＋－ine \({ }^{\mathrm{I}}\) ．］ Of，pertaining tö，or characteristic of the legend of＂Reynard the Fox．＂
There has been much leaming expended by Grimm and othera on the questlon of why the lion was king in the
Renardine talea．
Athensum，Ang． 7,1886, p． 165 ． renascence（rē－nas＇ens），n．［＝F．reuaissance． \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). renascença \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．rinasceña，\(\langle\mathrm{ML}\) ．＊renas－ contia，new birth，＜L．renaseen（ \(t\)－）s，new－born： see renascent．Cf．venaissanec．］1．The state of being renascent．
Read the Phenix，and aee how the aingle image of re－
Coleridge．（Hebster．） 2．A מew birtli；specifically［cap．］，same as Renaissanee．
＂For the first time，＂to use the picturesque phrase of 3i．Taine，＂men opened thelr eyes and anw．＂The human vast field which opened before it．It attacked every prov．

\section*{renascence}

Ince of knowledge, andi in a few years it transformed all. oxperimentai science, the selence of philoiogy, the seicuce aii took their orlgliu from this Renascence-this "New Birth" of the world. J. R. Grecn, Short Hist. Eng., vl. 4. renascency (reè-nas'en-si), n. [As renascence (see -cy).] Same as renascence.
Job wonld not oniy curse the day of his nativity, but also of his renascency, if he were to sct over his disasters snd the mlseries of the dunghill.

Sir T. Browne, Chrlst. Mor., ill. 25.
Leave the stoois as close to the ground as possible, especlaliy if you design a renascency from the roots.

E'velyn, Sylve, III. 3.
renascent ('eẹ-nas'ent), \(a . \quad[=\) F. renaissant \(=\) Sp. renaciente \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). remuscente \(=\mathrm{It} . \mathrm{rinasccute},\langle\) L. renascen \((t-) s\), ppr. of renasci, be born again, grow, rise or spring up again, revive, < \(\dot{r}-+\) nasci, be born: see uascent.] Springing or rising into being again; reproduced; reappearing; rejuvenated.
renascible (rệ-nas'i-bl), a. [< L. rentasci, be born again (see renascent), + -ible.] Capable of being reproduced; able to spring again into being. Inip. Diet.
renatt, \(n\). An obsolete form of rennet \({ }^{2}\).
renate \({ }^{1} \dagger\) (rê-nāt'), \(a . \quad[=\mathrm{F}\). rené \(=\mathrm{It}\). rinato, < L. renatus, pp. of renasci, be born again: see renascent.] Born again; regenerate.
Father, you shall know that I put my partion to use that you have given me to llve by

I hope you'tl find urself in me renate,
Beau. and Ft., Wit st Several Weapons, 1.2.
renate \({ }^{2} t, n\). An obsolete form of rennet \({ }^{2}\).
 Same as renate \({ }^{1}\).
Suche a pernyclous fable and ficclon, belng not onely straunge sud marveylous, but aiso prodigious and unnstursll, to feyne \& dead man to be renated snd newely borne
sgayne.
renay \(\dagger, v\). See reny.
rench (rench), \(v . t\). A dialectal form of rinse. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]
rencounter (ren-koun'ter), \(v\). [Also rencontre; <OF. (and F.) rencontrer (= It. rincontrare), encounter, meet, < rc--, again, + encontrer, meet: see encounter.] I. trans. 1. To meet unexpectedly; fall in with. [Rare.]-2†. To attack hand to hand; encounter.
Aud him rencountring fierce, reskewd the noble pray.
As yet they sayd, blessed be God they kepte the feldes, and rione to rencontre them.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., 11. 1xxxvili.
II. intrans. To meet an enemy unexpectedly; clash; come in collision; fight hand to banc.
rencounter (ren-koun'tér), \(n\). [Also rencontre, and early mod. E. also rc-encounter; <OF. (and F.) rencontre \(=\mathrm{It}\). rincontro, a meeting, encounter; from the verb: see rencounter, v.] 1 . An antagonistic or hostile meeting; a sudden coming in contact; collision; combat.
The Vicc-Admalral of Portugal . was engaged in close Fight with the Vice-Admlrai of Iolland, snd ster many tough Rencounters they were both hiown up, and burnt
together.
Howell, Lettera, 1. vi. 40

The justling chlefs in rude rencounter jotn.
2. A casual combat or action; a sudden contest or fight; a slight engagement between armies or fleets.
Will reckons every misfortune that he has met with as parts of his educstion. Addison, The Man of the Town, =Syn. 2. Shirmish, Brush, etc. Sce encounter.
renculus (reng'kū-lus), n.; pl. renculi ( \(-1 \bar{i}\) ). [NL., < L. reniculus, a little kidney, dim. of ren, pl. renes, the kidneys: see ren \({ }^{3}\), reins.] A lobe of a kidney.
rend \({ }^{1}\) (rend), \(v\).; pret. and pp. rent (formerly also rended), ppr. rending. [<ME. renden, reenden (pret. reude, rente, rent, pl. rendden, pp. rended, irend, rent), 〈 AS. (ONorth.) rendan (pret. pl. reudun, rindon), also lrendan (and in comp. tō-rendan: see torcnd), eut down, tear down, \(=\) OFries. reuda, runda, North Fries. renne, tear, break; perhaps akin to hrindan (pret. hraud), push, thrust, = Icel. hrinda (pret. Iratt), push, kick, throw; Skt. \(\sqrt{ }\) hrit, cut, cut down, Lith. kirsti, cut, hew; cf. L. crēna, a notch: sec crenctel, cramy \({ }^{1}\). Cf. rentl.] I. trans. 1. To separate iuto parts with force or sudden violence; tear asunder; split.
He rent the sayle with hokes lyke a sithe,
IIe bringeth the cuppe and biddeth hem b
An evil beast hath devonred him. Josen is . . 646. An evil beast hath devoured him; Joseph is without
Gen. \(x x x v 1 l\). . 33.

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With this, the grave venerable bishop, glving me hils benediction, fetcht such a sigh that would have rended a

Howell, Twelve Seversi Treatises, elc., p. 331. Aloud they beat their Breasts, and tore their Hair,

Congreve, Illad.

\section*{2. To remove or pluck away with violence ; tear} away.
1 wlll surely rend the kingdom from thee. I Kl. xl. 11. If I thought that, 1 tell thee, homlcide,
besaty irom my cheeks.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 126.

\section*{They from their nothers' breasts poor
Nor wlthout gages to the needy lend.}
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { the needy lend. } \\
& \text { Sandys, Psraphrase upon Job, xxiv. }
\end{aligned}
\]

To rap and rend. See rap \(2 .=\) Syn. 1. Rip, Tear, Rend, spht cleave, tracure, chop. In garments we rip along the cloth; we say, "It ls not torn; it is only ripped." Nore broadly, rip, especlally with up, stands for a cuttlng open or spart with a quick, deep stroke: as, to rip up a body or a sack of meal. Rend inplies great force or vio-
lence. To split is primsrily to divide lengthwise or lyy the lence. To split is primsrily to divide lengthwise or by the grain: as, to split wood. Cleave may be a mors digniffed word for split, or \(1 t\) may express a cutting apart by a degree beyond cracking, the lightest kind of breaklug, leaving the parts in place: ss, a fractured bone or piste of giass; or It insy bes more formal word for break. To chop is to cut apser with a hesvy stroke, which is generaliy scross the grain or nstural cleavage, or through the narrow dimension of the material: chopping wood is thus disII. intrans. 1 . To wod.
II. intrans. 1. To be or to become rent or torn; become disunited; split; part asunder.

The very principals dld seem to rend,
And sillto topple. Shak., Pericles, lii. 2. 16. She from the rending earth snd bursting skles

Pope, Essay on Msn, iil. 253.
2. To cause separation, division, or strife.

> But ys, keep ye on earth Your lips from over-speech, For words dlvide snd rend,

But slience is most nobie to the end.
\[
\text { Seinburne, Atalants In } 0
\]
rend \({ }^{2}+, v\). An obsolete variant of ren \({ }^{1}\).
render \({ }^{1}\) (ren'dér), \(n\). [ \(<\) rend \({ }^{1}+-e r^{1}\).] One who rends or tears by violence.
Our renders will need be our reformere and repairere.
Bp. Gauden, Bp. Brownrigg, p. 242. (Latham.)
render \({ }^{2}\) (ren'der), \(v\). [< ME. renderen, rendren, <OF. (and F.) rendre \(=\mathrm{Pr}\). rendre, reddre, redre, retre \(=\) Cat. Sp. rendir \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). render \(=\mathrm{It}\). rendere, < ML. rendere, nasalized form of L. reddere, restore, give back, <red-, back, + dare, give: see date \({ }^{1}\). Cf. reddition, rendition, etc., and surrender, rendezvous. Besides the intrusion of \(n\) by dissimilation of the orig. dd, this word in E. is further irregular in the retention of the inf. termination -er. It would be reg. *rend; cf. defend, offend, from OF. defendre, offiendre. The form of the verb render, however, may be due to conformity with the nom, which is in part the OF. inf. used as a noun (like remainder, trover, etc.).] I. trans. 1. To give or pay back; give in return, or in retribution; return: sometimes with back.
1 will render vengeance to mine enemies.
Se that none render evil for evil anto
And render back their cargo to the msin 1 Thes. v. 15.
Addison, Remarks on Italy, Pessro, etc., to Rome.
What shali I render to my God
For ali his kindness shown?
Watts, Whst shsll 1 Render?
2. To give up; yield; surrender.

Orestes be right shnld render his londes,
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 13060.
To Cesar will 1 render
My legions and my horse.
My sword lost, but not forc d ; for discreetly
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, Iv. 3
3. To give; furuish; present; afford for use
or benefit; often, to give officially, or in compliance with a request or duty: as, to render assistance or service; the court rendered judgment.
The siuggard is wher in hls own conceit than seven men that can render a resson.

PTov. xxvl. 16.
Cres. In kisslng, do you render or receive?
Patr. Both take snd
You buy much tha lo me. Shak., I. and C., iv. 5. 36 .
4. To mate merson, Conduct of Llfe
4. To make or canse to be; cause to become; invest with certain qualities: as, to render a fortress more secure or impregnable.

Oh ye rods,
Render me worthy of this noble wifel
Shak., J. C.,

\section*{rendering}

What best may ease
The present misery, and render hell
5. To translate, as from one language into another.
Thns with Msmmonaes monele he hath made hym frendes, And is ronne in-to Reilgloun, and hath rendred the bible, And precheth to the poeple seynt Poules wordes. Piers Ptowman (B), vill. 20.
The Hebrew Sheol, which slgnifies the abode of depart ed spirits, and corresponds to the Greek Hades, or the nnder worid, is veriousiy rendered in the Authorlsed Version by "grave," "pit," sud "hell."

Pref. to Revised Version of Holy Bible (1884).
6. To interpret, or express for others, the meaning, spirit, and effect of; reproduce; represent: as, to render a part in a drama, a piece of music, a scene in painting, etc.
I observe that In our Bible, and other books of lofty moral tone, it seems easy and inevitable to render the rhythm and music of the origlnal into phrases of equal melody.

Emerson, Books.
Under the strange-statued gate,
Tenayson, Lancelot and Eisine.
7t. To report; exhibit; describe.
1 have heard him spoak of that same brother;
That lives amongst men.

\section*{Shak., As you Like it, Iv. 3. 123.}
8. To reduce; try out; clarify by boiling or steaming: said of fats: as, kettle-rendered lard.
Tallow is chlefly obtslued from the fat of sheep and oxen, the taliow belng first rendered, ss it is technicaily cslled-that is, separated from the membranous matter with which it is associated in the form of suet.

Watt, Sosp-making, p. 20.
9. In building, to plaster directly on the brickwork and without the intervention of laths.10. To pass or pull through a pulley or the like, as a rope.-Account rendered. See account.To render up, to surrender; yield up.

You have our son; tonch not a hair of his head;
- 10 , \(p\),
6. Syn. 1. To restore.- - 3. To contribute, supply. - 5 snd

II, intrans. 1+ To ive
plan. intians. 1才. Logive an account; make explanation or confession.

My boon is, that this gentieman may render
of whom he had this ring.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 135.
2. To be put or passed through a pulley or the like.
ender \({ }^{2}\) (ren'dèr), \(n_{0}\) [ [ render \({ }^{2}, v_{0}\); in part OF. rendre, used as a noun : see render\(\left.{ }^{2}, v.\right] 1\). A return; a payment, especially a payment of rent.
In those early times the king's household (ss weil as those of inferior lords) were supported by specific renders of corn and other victuals from the tenants of the re.
spective demesnes.
Elachene, Com. I. viii. spective demesnes. Elackstone, Com., I. viii.
Each person of eighteen years oid on a fiei paid a certsln hesd-money snd certsin renders in klnd to the lord, ss a personsl payment.
28. yearly.
Baines, Hist. Lancashire, 11. 49.

2†. A giving up; surrender.
Tske thou my oblation, poor but free,
But mutnai render oniy meond, knows no art
But mutuai render, oniy me for thee.
Shak., Somnets, cxxv.
Three Yeara after this the disinherited Barons held out, tlli at length Conditions of Render are propounded.
3. An account given; a statement; a confession. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Of Cloten's desth... may drive Newness to render
Where we havel lived, and so extort from's that
Which we have done. Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 4. 11.
4. Plaster put directly on a wall.-Render and set, in plastering, two-coat work sppilied directly on stone or hirlck wails.- Render, float, and set, three-coat plastering executed directly on stone or brick,-Tolie in render, in old Eng. lawn, to be subject to sn obilgation of offering todeliver the thlng, , as rent, release, herlots, etc., which in prender, whlch is said of things that might ba taken by the lord without any offer by the genant mucht bo taken by renderable (ren'der-a-bl), a. \(\quad\) < render \({ }^{2}+\) -able.] Capable of bëng rendered. Cotgrave. renderer (ren'dér-êr), \(n\). [< render \({ }^{2}+\) errºr \(^{1}\).] One who renders.
The hesthen sstrologera and renderers of oracles wisely forbore to venture on such predictions.

Boyle, Works, V1. 679.
The renderer's name shall be distinctly marked on each tierce st the time of packing, with metalle brand, mark-ing-jiron, or stencll.

New York Produce Exchange Report (1888-9), p. 172.
rendering '(ren'dèr-ing), n. [<ME. renderynge; verbal \(n\). of render \(\left.{ }^{2}, v.\right]\) 1. The act of translating; also, a version; translation.
In cases of doubt the alternative rendering has been given

\section*{rendering}

2．In the fine arts and the drama，interpreta－ tion；delineation；reproduction；representa－ tion；exlibition．
When all is to he reduced to outline，the forms of flow－ ars and lower animals are always more intelligible，and of the objects intended，than the outlines of the human body．
An adequate rendering of his［Liszt＇s］piecea require not only great physical power，but a mental energy ion 3．In plastering：（a）The laying on of a first coat of plaster on brickwork or stonework．（b）The coat thus laid on．
The mere ．．Tendering is the most economical sort of plastering，and does for inferior roomz or cottages． lForkshop Recipts，18t aer．，p． 121
4．The process of trying out or clarifying． rendering－pan（ren＇dèr－ing－pan），\(n\) ．Same as rendering－tank．
rendering－tank（ren＇dér－ing－tangk），\(n\) ．A tank or boiler，usually steam－jacketed，for rendering lard or oil from fat．It is sometimes provided with mechanical devices for atirring and breaking up the fat


\section*{Rendering－tank and Condenser．}

A．tank or kettle Jacketed over the part exposed to direct action of

 thanole at the top for charging and cleansing．
while under treatment in the tank by steam－or fire－heat and a condenzing apparatuz for cooling and condensing he vapora that arise from the tank，in order that they may be hurned and destroyed
rendezvous（ren＇de－vö or ron＇dā－vö）， 11. ；pl． rendezvous（formerly rendezvouses）．［Formerly also rendesrous，vandevous，vendevous；＜F．ven－ dez－vous，betake or assemble yourselves（at the place appointed），（rendez，2d pers．pl．impv．of cudre，render，betake（see render＇2），rous， you，yourself，yourselves，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\). vos，you，11l．of tu，thou．］1．A place of meeting；a place at which persons（or things）eommonly meet；spe－ cifically，a place appointed for the assembling of troops，or the place where they assemble； the port or plaee where ships are ordered to join company．

\section*{Go，captain． \\ You know the readezvous．}

Shak．，Hamiet，Iv．4． 4
The Grey hound，the Greyhound in Blackfriare，gn excel ent rendezvous．Dekher and Webster，Westward 11o，ii． 3 The air is so vast and rich a rendezvour of innumerable aeminal corpuscles．Boyle，Ilidden Qualities of Air．
To be aure it is extremely pleasant to lave on e＇a house made the motley rendezvous of sll the lackeya of litera－ ture－the very higln＇change of trading authors and jol－ ing critics： Sheridan，The Critic，i． 1 ．
An inn，the free rendezvous of all travellera．
seott，Kcniwworth，
2．A meeting；a eoming together；an associat－ ing．［Rare．］
There Time is every Wednesday ．perhaps，in mem－
ory of tive frst occasions of their Rendezonues．
Bp．Sprat，Hist．Royal Soc．，p． 93.
The general place of rendezvous for all the aervante，both in winter and aummer，is the kitchen．

Swift，Advice to Servants（General Directions），
3．An appointment made between two or more persons for a meeting at a fixed place and time．-4 ．A sign or occasion that draws men together．
The philosopher＇a stone and a holy war are but the ren dezvous of cracked braina．
5\％．A refuge；an asylum；a retreat．
A rendezvous，a home to fly unto．
hijst his coine did last her was his randevous．

Times＇Whistle（E．E．T．S．），p．65．
II I happen，by some Accident，to be disappointed of thst Allowance 1 am to subsist by，I must make my Ad－
dress to you，for I have no other Rendezvous to fiee unto． dress to you，for I have no other Rendezsous to flee unto．
Howell，Letters，I．i． 2.

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rendezvous（ren＇de－vö or ron＇dầ－vö），\(v . ;\) pret． and pp．rendezroused，ppr．rendezrousing．［＜ rendezrous，n．］I．introns．To assemble at a particular place，as troops．
The rest that escaped marched towards the Thames， Sir
or hing Charl
Our new recruits are rendezvousing very generally．
II．trans．To assemble or bring together at certain place．
All men are to be rendezvoused jn a general assembly． ［（trans，\() 1719\), p． 310 ．
rendezvouser（ren＇de－vö－èr），n．One who makes a rendezvous；an associate．［Rare．］
His Lordship retained auch a veneration for the memory of lis noble friend and pairon Sir Jeofry Palner that all the oid vendespurserg with him were so with his Jordship．
Roger North，Lord Guiford，I．201．（Davies．） rendiblel \({ }^{1}+\left(\right.\) ren＇di－bl \(^{\prime}\) ），\(a . \quad\left[\left\langle r e n d^{1}+\right.\right.\)－ible；more prop．गendable．］Capable of being rent or torn asunder．Imp．Diet．
rendible \({ }_{+}+\)（ren＇di－bl），a．［Prop．＂rendable， \(\mathrm{OF}^{\text {．}}\) rendable，〈rendre，render：sce render \({ }^{2}\) ．］ 1．Capable of being yielded or surrendered； renderable．－2．Capable of being translated．
Every Language hath certain Idioms，Proverhs，peculiar other，but paraphraatically．IFowell，Lettera，iii，21． rendition（ren－dish＇on），n．［＜F．rendition \(=\) Sp．rendicion \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．（obs．）rendicão \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．reddi－ zione，く L．redditio（ \(n\)－），a giving back，く reddere， ML．rendere，givo back：see render \({ }^{2}\) ．Cf．red－ dition．］1．The act of rendering or translat－ ing；a rendering or giving the meaning of a word or passage；translation．
＂Let us thereforelay aside every weight，and the sin that doth so easily beset us：＂，so we read the words ol the apos－ tle；hut St．Chrysustom＇s rendition of them ja better．
2．The act of rendering up or yielding posses－ sion；surrender．
These two lords ．．．were carried with him［the king］ to oxford，where they remalned till the rendition of the place．Ifutchinson，Memoirs，II． 133. 3．The act of rendering or reproducing artisti－ eally．［An objectionable use．］
He［a painter］is contented to set himeelf deliglitful and not inaoluble problems of renaition，and draws infinite pleasure from their resolutiol．

Harper＇s Mag．，LXXXIIL． 554.
rendle－balk（ren＇dl－bâk），\(n\) ．Same as randle－ rend．
end－rock（rend \({ }^{\prime}\) rok），\(\mu_{0} \quad\left[<r e n t{ }^{1}, r_{0},+\right.\) obj． roch \({ }^{-1}\) ．］Same as lithofractemr．
rene \({ }^{1} t, n\) ．A Middle English form of reign．
rene \({ }^{2}+, n\) ．and 2 ．An obsolete form of rein \({ }^{1}\) eneaguet，r．See renege．Shak．
reneg，\(v\) ．An obsolete or dialectal form of \(r\)－ nege．
enegade（ren＇ë－gaid），\(u\) ．［Also renegato ；〈sp． Pg ．renegado，a lenegade：see renegate．］ 1. An apostate from a religious faith．
In the most flourishing dayz of Ottoman power the great mass of the holdera of ligh offlce were renegades or sons of renegades；the native Turk lay almoat under a ban．
2．One who deserts to an enemy；one who deserts his party and joins another；a de－ serter．
IIe［Wentworth］abandoned his assoclates，and hated them ever after with the deadly hatred of a renegade．
\(=\) Syn．1．Neophyte，Proselyte，etc．（see convert），back\＆lider， turncoat．－2 Traitor runaway．
 see renegade．］Same as renegade．
He was a Renegodo，which is one that firat was a Chris－ tian，and afterwards becommeth a Turke Maknt＇s Voyages，II． 180.
rou are first（I warrant）some Renegado from the Inns of Court and the Law；and thou＇It come to suffer for＇t by the Law－that is，be hang＇d．
\[
\text { Fycherley, Plafn Dealer, 3i. } 1 .
\]
renegate（ren＇ē－gāt），\(n\) ．and \(a\) ．［＜ME．renegat （＝D．rencgaat＝G．Sw．Dan．renegat），くOF． renegat， F ．renégat（OF．vernacularly renié， renoié \()=\) Pr．veneyat \(=\) Sp．Pg．renegado \(=\mathrm{It}\) ． rinegato，rimueguto，〈 ML．renegutus，one who denies his religion，pp．of renegare，deny again， ＜L．re－，again，＋negare，deny：see megate and renay，reny．Hence，by corruption，minagate．］ I．n．A renegade；an apostate．［Now only prov．Eng．］

How may this wayke womman han this strengthe
life to delende agayn this renegat？
II．a．Apostate；false；traitorous．

\section*{renewabllity}

Here may all true Christian hearts sec the wonderiull rkes of God ghewed vpon snch infidels，blasphemers， negation（ren－ẹ̀－gā＇shọn），n．［＜ML．＊renega－ tio（ \(n-),\langle\) renegare，pp．renegatus，deny：sce rene－ gate．］Denial．［Rare．］
The inexorable jeader of the monkish party asserted that ，Jilman．
renege（rệ－nēg＇），\(v\) ．［Formerly also reneagne， reneg，renig；\(=\mathrm{F}\). renier \(=\mathrm{Pr}\) ．renegar，renejar \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\) ．renegar \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．rinegare，rinnegare deny，renounce：see remy，renay，renegate．］I．t trans．To aeny；disown；renounce．

Shall I renege I made them then？
Shall I denye my cunning founde？
Mir．for Mags．，I． 113
His captain＇s heart
Which in the acuffles of great fights hath burst
The buckles on his breast，reneges all temper． Shak．，A．and C．f．1． 8 ．
II．intrans．It．To deny．
Such smiling roguea aa theae
Renege，aftrm，and turn their halcyon leak
With every gale and vary of their masters．
Shak．，Lear，il． 2.84.
2．In card－playing，to play a card that is not of the suit led（as is allowable in some games） also，by exteusion，to revoke．Also renig． ［U．S．］
reneger（rệ－nē＇gêr），\(n\) ．One who denies；a renegade．

Their forefathers ．．．Were sometimes esteemed blest Reformera by most of theae modern Renegers，Separates and Apostates．

Bp．Gauden，Tears of the Church，p．57．（Davies．）
reneiet，\(v\) ．See reny．
renerve（rē－ne̊rv＇），\(\imath^{\prime}, t . \quad\left[\left\langle r e-+n e r v e, \imath^{\circ}.\right]\right.\) To nerve again；give new vigor to．

The sight re－nerved my courser＇s feet．
renes，\(n\) ．Plural of ren \({ }^{3}\)
renew（rē－nū＇），\(\imath^{\prime}\) ．［＜ME．rewewen，renuen；＜re－ ＋mew．\(r_{\text {：}}\) ．Cf．renorate．］I．trans．1．To make new again；restore to former freshness，com pleteness，or perfection；revive；make fresh or vigorous again；restore to a former state，ol to a good state after decay or impairment．
Let us go to Gilgal and renew the kingdom there．
Thou renerest the face of the enrth．
1 Sam．xi． 14.
Rcstore hia years，renew him，like an eagle．
B．Jonson，Alchemist，i1． 1.
Thou wilt rencr thy beauty morn by morn；
I earth in earth forget these empty courts．
2．To make again：as，to renew a treaty or cove－ nant；to reucw a promise；to renew an attempt．
They turne afresh，and oft renew their former threat．
Spenser，F．Q．，V．גj． 45
And［l have］endeavoun ed to renew a faint Image of her several virtues and jerfections upon your minds．

By．Atterbury，Sermons，I．vi．
3．To supply，equip，furnish，or fill again．
Loke the cup of Wyne or ale be not empty，but ofte
Babees Book（E．E．T．S．），p． 6 ．
Come，bumpers high，express your joy，
The bowl we ninun renevo it．
Burns，Impromptu on Willie Stewart．
4．To begin again；recommence．
Either renew the fight，
Shek．， 1 Hen．VI．，3．5． 27.
Day light returning renu＇d the conflict．
Milton，Hist．Eng．，vi．
5．To go over again；repeat；iterate．
Then gan he all this atorie to renew．
Spenser，F．Q．，IV．vili． 64.
The birds their notes renevo，and bleating herda
Milton， \(\mathbf{q}\).
Attest their joy．
\begin{tabular}{l} 
Attest their joy． \\
Milton，Y．L．，il． 494 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
6．To grant or furnish again，as a new loan on a new note for the amount of a former one． 7．In theol．，to make new spiritually．See renovation， 2 ．
Be renewed in the spirit of your mind．Eph．iv． 23.
\(=\) Syn．I．To reëstablish，reconstitnte，recreate，rebuild．
I．in trans．1．To becomen now；grow afresl．
Renew I could not，like the moon．
Shak．，T．of A．，iv．3． 68.
Their templea wreathed with leaves that atill rener．． \(\begin{gathered}\text { Dryden }\end{gathered}\)
2．To begin again；cease to desist．
Renew，renew！The fierce Polydamas
Hath beat down Menon．
renewability（rē－nū－a－bil＇i．－ti），み．［＜rencrable ＋－ity（see－bility）．］＂The quality of being re－ newable．
renewable
5077
renewable（rē－nū＇a－bl），\(a\) ．［＜rencw + －able．］ Capable of being
 act of renewing，or of forming anew．
One of tiose renewalx of our constitution．
Eolinybroke，On Parties，xviii．
Such originsity as we ali share with the morning snd the spring－time sind other endiess renewats．

George Eliot，Middlemarch，xxil．
Renewal Sunday，a populs name for the second Sunday ater Easter：ao called because of the post－communion of that day． ，according to the sarum rite，formerly ased on
renewedly（rē－nū＇ed－li），adle．Again；anew： once more．［Rare．］Imp．Dict．
renewedness（rệ－nū＇ed－nes），n．The state of being renewed．
The Apostle here［Gal．vi．］shewethe muproftableness of reneuedness of heart against them sill．

Hammond，Works，JV． 683.
renewer（rẹ̄－nū＇èr），u．One who renews．See bounder． 3 ．

The restfull place，renuer of my smart．
Wyatt，Complalint vpon Loue．
renewing（rẹ̄－nū＇ing），\(n_{\text {．}}\)［く ME．renewyng； verbal n．of renew，v．］The act or process of making new again，in any sense．
Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind．
renewlt，\(v\) ．Same as renovel．
reneyet，\(v\) ．Same as reny．
renfierset，\(v . t\) ．［Appar．a var．，but simulating
fierce，of renforce，reinforce．］To reinforce． Whereat renfierst with wrath and sharp regret，
He stroke so hugely with his borrowd blade Thst it empiersit the Pagans burganet． Spenser，F．Q．，II．viii． 45.
renforce \(\dagger, v, t\) ．An obsolete form of reinfarce． rengt，\(n\) ．An obsolete form of rung \({ }^{2}\) ．
rengelt，\(n\) ．A Middle English form of rank \({ }^{2}\) ．
renge \({ }^{2} t, v\) ．An obsolete form of range．
reniantt，\(n\) ．［＜OF．rcniant，ppr．of renier，deny：
see reny and renegate．］A renegade．Testament of Love．
renicapsular（ren－i－kap＇sụ－lär），a．［＜renicap－ sule \(+-a r^{3}\) ．］Pertaining to the suprarenal capsules；adrenal．Also reniglandular．
renicapsule（ren－i－kap＇sūl），\(n\) ．［＜L．ren，kid－ ney，+ iNL．capsula，capsule：see capsule．］The adrenal or suprarenal capsule．
renicardiac（ren－i－kür＇di－ak），a．［ \(\quad<\mathrm{L} . \operatorname{ven}\) ，kid̉－ ney，＋cardiacus，cardiac：see cardiac．］Per－ taining to the renal and cardiac organs of a mollusk；renipericardial：as，the renicardiac orifice．
reniculus（rẹ－nik＇ū－lus）， 1. ；pl．reniculi（－lī）． ［LL．，dim．of ren，kidney：see ren \({ }^{3}\) ，reins．］In entom．，a small reniform or kidney－shaped spot． renidification（rē－nid＂i－fi－kā＇shon），\(n\) ．［ \(\langle\) re－ nidify + －ation（see－fication）．］Renewed nidi－ fication；the act of nidifying again，or building another nest．
renidify（rē－nid＇i－fī），r．i．［＜，\(\subset\)－+ midify．］To make another nest．
reniform（ren＇i－fôrm），a．［＜LL．ren，kidney，＋ forma，form．］ form or shape of the human kidney；kidney－ form；bean－ shaped；in bot． （when said of flat organs）， having the out－ line of a longi－ tudinal section

through a kidney（see cut under kidney－shaped）． －Reniform spot，a large kidney－shsped spot on the wing of a noctuid moth，near the center．It is rarely ab－
sent in this family． renig（rē－nig＇），
renig（rẹ－nig＇），v．t．A form of renege（II．，2）．
reniglandular（ren－i－glan＇dū－lärr），a．［＜L．ren，
kidney，+ NL．glandula，glandule，\(+-a r^{3}\) ．］ kidney，+ NL．glandula，glandule，\(+-a r^{3}\) ．］ Same as renicapsular．
renipericardial（ren－i－per－i－käy＇di－al），a．［＜L dial．］Pertaining to the nephridium and the pericardium of a mollusk：as，a renipericardial communication．Also，less properly，renoperi－ cardial．E，R．Lankester．
reniportal（ren－i－pör＇tal），a．［＜L．ren，kidney， ＋porta，gate：sce portall．］ \(\ln\) zoöl．and anat．， on arrangevent by whicl venous the kidneys， an arrangeivent by which venous blood circu－
reaching the heart，as it does in those of the liver by means of the hepatic portal system． See portal vein，under portall．
renisexual（ren－i－sek＇sū－al），ct．［＜L．rcn，kid－ ney，＋LL．scxuatis，sexüal．］Combining the functions of a renal and a sexual organ，as the nephridium of mollusks．
renitence（ren＇i－tens or rẹ－nī＇tens），\(n\) ．［＜OF． rcnitence， F ．vénitcnce，resistance，\(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\) ． renitencia \(=\mathrm{It}\). ronitenza，\(\left\langle\mathrm{ML} .{ }^{*}\right.\) renitentia，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\) ． reniten \((t-) s\) ，resistant：see renitent．］Same as renitcncy．
Ont of indignation，sud an excesaive renitence，not sep－ srating that which is true from that which is false．
renitency（ren＇iaston，Religion of Nature．（Latham．） tence（see－cy）．］1．The resistance of a body to pressure ；the effect of elasticity．－2．Moral resistance；reluctance；disinclination．
Nature has form＇d the mind of msn with the same happy observed in old doge－＂or not learning new tricks．
renitent（ren＇i－tent or rē̄－nī＇tent）\(a \quad[<\mathrm{OF}\) rcnitcnt， F. renitent \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．Pg．It．renitente，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\) ． reniten（ \(t\)－）\(s\) ，ppr．of veniti，strive or struggle against，resist，＜re－－back，+ niti，struggle： see nisus 1．］1．Resisting pressure or the effect of it；acting against impulse by elastic force． To me it seems most probsble that it is done by an in－ yet renitent，like ao many pillowa．
2．Persistently opposing．
renk \({ }^{1}+n\) ．See \(\operatorname{rink}^{1}\) ．
renk \({ }^{2}\) ，n．An obsolete form of rank \({ }^{2}\) ．Nomi－ rennet，rennert．Middle English forms of run \({ }^{1}\) ， runner．
rennelesset，\(n\) ．［ME．：see renиe \({ }^{1}\) ．］Same as rennet \({ }^{1}\) ．
rennet \({ }^{1}\)（ren＇et），\(n . \quad\) EEarly mod．E．renet；also dial．runnet，＜ME．renet，var．of＊renel，＊rennels， rcnnelesse，renels，renlys，rendlys（ \(=\) MD．rinsel， runsel），rennet，〈 rennen，run：see run．］1． The fourth stomach of a calf prepared for curdling milk；the rennet－bag．－2．Anything used to curdle milk．
It is likely enongh that Galfinm，or，as it is popularly
called，lady＇s bedatraw，is atill naed as rennet in aome called，lady＇s bedatraw，is atill nsed as rennet in aome neighbourhoods，ita use having fnrmorly been common ali over England，especially in Cheshire．
．and Q．，7th ser．，ViII．231．
rennet \({ }^{1}\)（ren＇et），v．t．［＜rennetl，n．］To mix or treat with rennet．

Come thou not neere those men who are like bread O＇re－leven＇d，or like cheese o＇re－renetted．I＇Ierrick，His Booke． rennet \({ }^{2}\)（ren＇et），\(n\) ．［Formerly also renat，ren－ ate（simulating renate \({ }^{\text {，}}\) as if in allusion to grafting）（ \(=\mathrm{D}\) ．renet \(=\) G．renette \(=\) Sw．venett \(=\) Dan．reinettc），＜F．reinette，rainette，a pip－ pin，rennet；either（ \(a\) ）＜OF．reinette，raynette， a little queen（a name given to meadow－sweet）， dim．of reine，＜L．regina，queen；fem．of rex （reg－），king（see rex）；or（b）くOF．rainette，a little frog（because，it is supposed，the apple was speckleil like the skin of a frog），dim．of raine，a frog，＜L．rana，a frog：see Rana \({ }^{1}\) ．］A kind of apple，said to have been introduced into England in the reign of HenryVIII．Also called renueting．
Pippins graffed on a pippin stock are called renates，bet－ tered in their generous nature by such double extraction． uller，Worthies，Linculnshire，11． 264.
There is one sort of Pippin peculisr to this Shire［Lin－ coinshire］，growing at Kirton sud thereahouta，and from thence cailed Kirton－Pippin，which is a most wholesome stock are moncli bettered and then called Renales T．Coxe，Magna Britamnia（Lincolnahire），p． 14
ennet－bag（ren＇et－bag），\(u\) ．The abomasum，or fourth stomach of a ruminant．Also called rced．
rennet－ferment（ren＇et－fèr ment），\(n\) ．The fer－
ment of the gastric juice of young ruminants，
which coagulates casein．
renneting（ren＇et－ing）， \(1 . \quad\left[\left\langle\right.\right.\) rennet \(^{2}+-i n g^{2}\) ．］ Same as renuct \({ }^{2}\) ．
ennet－whey（ren＇et－hwä），\(n\) ．The serous part of milk，separated from the caseous by means of rennet．It is used in pharmacy．
rennet－wine（ren＇et－wiu），み．A vinous extract of dried rennet．
renniblet，a．Same as rcnable．
renning（ren＇ing），\(n\) ．［＜ME．rennynge，a stream （not found in sense＇rennet＇），＜AS．＊rinning， rynning（＝D．renninge），rennet，lit．＇a running．＇ verbal n．of rinnan，run：see runs，running，and

\section*{renounce}
cf．remuct \({ }^{1}\) ，runnet．］1t．Same as rumming．－2．
Rennet．Baret．［Obsolete or prov，Eng．］
rennish（ren＇ish），a．［く ME．renysche，fierce； prob．of OF ．origin．］Furious；passionate． Halliwell．［Prov．Eng．］

Than haa sire Dary dedeyne and derfely lhe lokes；
Rysys lim up renysche snd rezt in his scte．
rennishly（ren＇ish－li）， （rennish＋－ \(7 y^{2}\) ．］Ficrcely；furiously［Pnyschly， Eng．］

The fyste with the fyngeres that fisyed thi hert， That rasped renyschty the woze with the ro3 penne
renomet，renomedt．Middle English forms of renown，renowncd．
renomeet，\(n\) ．［ME．，くOF．rcnommee，F．renam－ mée，renown：see renawn．］Renown．

\section*{or gentilesse nya but renomee}

Of thyne auncestres for hire helgh bountee
Which is a atrange thyng to thy persone．
Chaucer，Wife of Bsth＇s Tsle，1．303．
renominate（rē－nom＇i－nāt），v．\(t\) ．\(\quad[<r e-+n a m-\) inate．］To nominate again or anew．
renomination（rē－nom－i－nā＇shonn），n．［＜renom－ inate + －ian．］The act of nominating again ol \({ }^{\circ}\) anew；a repeated nomination．
renont，\(n\) ．A Middle English variant of renown． renopericardial（ren－ō－per－i－kär \({ }^{\prime}\) di－al），\(a\) ． Same as renipericardial．Huxley and jifartin， Elementary Biology，p． 284.
renoumt，renoumedt．Obsolete forms of re－ nown，renowned．
renount，\(n\) ．An obsolete form of renown．
renounce（rệ－nouns＇），v．；pret．and pp．re－ nounced，ppr．renouncing．［＜ME．renouncen， renonsen，くOF．renonchier，venuncer，renoncer， F. renancer \(=\) Pr．Sp．Pg．renunciar \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．ri－ nunziare，renunziare，renounce，\(<\mathrm{L}\). renuntiare， renunciare，bring back a report，also disclaim， renounce，＜re－，back，＋nuntiare，nunciare， bring a message，＜nuntius，a messenger：see nuncio．Cf．announce，denounce，cnounce，pra－ nounce．］I．trans．1．To declare against；dis－ own；disclaim；abjure；forswear；refuse to own，acknowledge，or practise．

My ryght 1 renonse to that rynk sone．
Destruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．
Destruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），1． 13620. Minizster．Dost thon renounce the devil and all his worka， the vain pomp and glory of the world，．．．and the sinful desires of the flesh． A ？
Ansuer．I renounce them all ；snd，by God＇s help，will endeavour not to follow nor be led by them．
Book of Common Prayer，Bsptism of ihose of Riper Yeara，
It is impossible to conceive that a whole nation of men them，certainly and infallibly，knew to be a law．

Locke，Human Understanding，i．iif．\＆ 11.
2．To cast off or reject，as a connection or possession；forsake．

She thst had renounc＇d
Her sex＇s honour wsa yenounc＇d herself
By sll that priz＇d it．Cowper，I＇ssk，iii． 76 ． The conditions of earthly existence were renounced， rather than sanctiffed，in the religions wesi（or the med evai church］．

He only lives with the world＇s life
M．Arnold，Stanzas in memory of the Auth
3．In card－playing，to play（a suit）different from what is led：as he renonnced spades． \(=\mathrm{Syn}\) Renounce，Recant，Abjure，Forswear，Retract，Re－ voke，Recall，abandon，forsske，quit，forego，resign，re－
linquish，give up，sbdicate，decline，cast off，lay down Renounce，to declare strongly，with more or less of for： mality，that we give np some opinion，profession，or pur－ snit forever．Thus，a pretender to a throne may renounce his cisim．Recant，to mske publicly known that we give up s principle or belief formerly mainisined，from con－ the adoption of the opposite the word therefore implies the adoption of the opposite belief．Abjure，forswear， literally to renounce npon oath，and，metsphorically，with protestations shange of opinion．Retract，tn take back what has been onve given or made，as a pledge，sn sccusation． Revoke，to take bsck that which has been prononnced by an sct of authority，as a decree，a command，a grant．Re－ pall，the most general word for litersl or flgurstive calling back： gs ，to recall an expression．Forsuear is somewhst out of nse．A man may renozence his birthright，forswea a habit，recant his professions，abjure his isith，retract hi
II．intrans． \(1+\) ．To declare a renunciation．
He of my sons who fails to make it good
By one rehellious act renounces to my hlood．
Dryden，Hind snd Panther，iii． 143. 2．In card－games in which the rule is to follow suit，to play a card of a different suit from that led；in a restricted sense，to have to play a card of another suit when the player has no card of the suit led．Compare revole．
renounce（rę－nonns＇），\(n_{0} \quad[\langle\mathrm{~F}\). renonce \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．

\section*{renounce}
the verb：see renounce，v．］In eard－games in Which the rule is to follow suit，the playing of a card of a different suit from that led．
renouncement（rẹ̄－nouns＇ment），\(n\) ．［ \(\langle\) OF．\(F\) ．， renoneement \(=\operatorname{Pr}\) ．renunciañen \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．থепинсіа－ miento \(=\) It．rinunziamento；as renounee，\(v .,+\) －ment．］The act of renouncing，or of disclaim－ ing or rejecting；renunciation．

\section*{I hoid you as a thing ensky＇d and sainted， \\ By your renouncement an immortol sirit}
renouncer（rê－noun＇sér），n．One who renounces； one who disowns or disclaims．
renovant（ren＇ō－vant），a．［＜OF，renovant，＜L renovan（t－）s，ppr．of renovare，renew，renovate： see renovate．］Renovating；renewing．Covel． renovate（ren＇ọ－vāt），v．t．；pret．and pp．reno－ vated，ppr．renovating．［＜L．renovatus，pp．of renovare，renew（＞It．rinovare，rinnovare \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ． Pg．renovar），＜re－，again，+ novus，new，\(=\mathrm{E}\) new：see now．Cf．renew．］1．To renew；ren－ der as good as new；restore to freshness or to a good condition：as，to renovate a building．
Then prince Edward，renouating his purpose，tooke
Hakluyt＇s Voyages，II． 37. In hopes that by their poisonous weeds and wild fnesn－ tations they may regenerate the paternal constitution， and renovale their father＇s iffe．Burke，Rev．in Frsnce．
Till food and wine again should renovate his powers． 2．To give force or effect to anew；renew in effect．
He renouateth by so doing all those atnnes which before times were forgiven hini． Latinner，Sermon on the Lord＇s Prayer．
renovater（ren＇ō－vā－tér），\(n_{\text {．}}\left[\left\langle\right.\right.\) renovate \(+-e r^{1}\) ．］ Same as renovator．
renovation（ren－ō－vā＇shọn），\(n\) ．［＜OF．renova－ cion，F．rénovation \(=\) Pr．renovacio \(=\) Sp．reno－ vacion \(=\) Pg．renovação \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．rinovazione，rimno－ vazione，〈L．renovatio（ \(n\)－），a renewing，renewal， ＜renovare，renew，renovate：see renocate．］ 1, The act of renovating，or the state of being renovated or renewed；a making new after de－ cay，destruction，or impairment；renewal．
ld jeagmbassade wss sent
for the renountion of the
Grafton，Hen．VII．，sn． 19.
Death becomcs
His final remedy ；and， Desth becomcs
to second jife，
Waked in the renovation of the just， earth renew＇d．

The regular return of geniai months，
And renovetion of a faded worid．
Cowper，Task，vi． 124.
Mr．Garrick，in conjn netion with Mr．Lacey，purchased the property of ihat theatre［Drury Lane］，together with tent．
Life of Quin（reprint，1887），p． 42.
2．In theol．，the renewal wrought by the Holy Spirit in one who has been regenerated．Reno－ vation differa from regeneration inasmuch as，while re－ generation is a aingle act，and coniers a divine life，which
can never be wholty lost in this life，or，according to Cai－ can never be wholty lost in this life，or，according to Cai－ vinistic theology，continues forever，renovation is a con tinuous process or a repetition of acts wherely the divine ed and matured．
renovationist（ren－ọ－vā＇shọn－ist），\(n\) ．［＜reno－ vation + －ist．］One who believes in the im－ provement of society by the spiritual renova－ tion of the individual，supernaturally wrought through divine influence rather than by the de－ velopment of human nature through purely natural and human influences．
renovator（ren＇ō－vā－tor），\(n . \quad[=\) OF．renova－ teur，F．rénovateur \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\). renovador \(=\mathrm{It}\) ． rinnovatore，く L．renovator，a renewer，く reno－ vare，renew：see renovate．］One who or that which renovates or renews．
Just as sjeep is the renovator of corporeal vigor，so，with their［the Lepicureans＇］permission，I would befieve death to be of the mind＇s．

Landor，Imsginary Conversations（Marcus Tuilius and
renovel \(\dagger, v, t\) ，and \(i\) ．［ME．renovelen，renovellen （also contr．renewlen，renulen，simulating new），〈 OF．renoveler，renuveler，renoweler，renowvel ler， F. renouveler \(=\) Pr．jenovellar \(=\mathrm{It}\). rino－ vellare，rinnovellare，renew，く L．re－，again，＋ novellus，new：see novel．］To renew．

Yet sang this foule，I rede yow slle awake，
And ye that han ful chosen，as I devise，
Chaveler，Complaiat of Msrs，1． 17 ．
renovelancet，,\(\quad\)［ME，renovcilaunee，\(\langle\mathrm{OF}\), re novelaunee，＜renoveler，renew：see renovel．］A renewal．

\section*{Renoveilaunces}

Of olde forleten aqueyntauncea．
Chaucer，House of Fame，‥ 693.
fellow，notwithatanding a tremendous scar on his cheek， snd a cresm－colored mustache as soft as the silk of Indiao corn．In short，he was a renowner，and a dueilist． Longjellow，Hyperion，ii． 4.
renownfulł（rẹ̈－noun＇fül），a．［くrenown＋－ful．］ Renowned；illustrious．

Man of large fame，great and abounding glory
Renounefull Scipio．Marston，sophionisba，i． 1
rense（rens）， \(\boldsymbol{r} . t\) ．A dialectal form of rinse．
rensselaerite（ren－se－lär＇īt），u．［After Stephen Van Rensselaer．］A variety of massive tale or steatite．It has a fine compact texture，and is worked in the lathe into inkstands and other articles．
rent \({ }^{1}\)（rent）．Preterit and past participle of rend \({ }^{1}\) ．
rent \({ }^{1} t, v\) ．An obsolete variant of rend 1
Maligne interpretours whiche fayle not to rente snd de－ face the renoume of wryters．

Sir T．Elyot，The Governour，The Proheme，
Though thou rentest thy face with painting［enlsrgest （margin，Heb．rendest）thtree ey es with paint，R．V．b in vain shalt thou make thyself fsif．
In sn extreame rage，renting his clothes and tearing his
haire．
Lyh，Euphues and his England，p． 230 ．
Repentance mnst begin with a just sorrow，e sorrow of heart，and such a sorrow as renteth the heart

Hooker，Eccles．Polity，vi． 3.
They s88sulted me on ali sides，buffeting me sind rent rent \({ }^{1}\)（rent），\(u\) ．［＜rentl\({ }^{1}, v .\), ult．rend \(\left.{ }^{\mathrm{I}}, v.\right] 1\) ． An opening made by rending or tearing；a tear；a fissure；a break or breach；a crevice or crack．

You ali do know this mentie．
Look，in this pisce rsn Cassius＇dagger through Shak．，J．C
2．A schism；a separation：as，a rent in the church．

Heer sing I Isaac＇s civili Brauis and Broifs；
sacobs Revolt；their Cities sack，thetr Spofis
Their cursed Wrack，their Godded Csiucs；the rent
f th＇Helrew Tribes from th＇lsbesns Regiment．
Sylvester，tr．of Du Bartas＇s Weeks，fi．，The Schisme． We care not to keep truth separated from truth，which is the fiercest rent and disunion of sll．

Milton，A reopagitica，p． 53.
\(=\) Syn．Tear，rupture，rift．
rent²（rent），\(n . \quad[\langle\) ME．rent，rente \(=\) D．G．Dan． rente \(=\mathrm{Sw}\) ，ränta，\(\langle\mathrm{OF}\). rente， F. rente，income， revenue，rent，annuity，pension，funds，\(=\operatorname{Pr}\) ． renta，renda \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．renta \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．renda \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．ren－ dita，income，revenue，rent，＜L．reddita（se рееипia），＇money paid，＇fem．of redditus，pp．of reddere，give back，pay，yield：see render \({ }^{2}\) ．］ reddere，give back，pay，yield：see render \({ }^{2}\) ．］
\(1+\) ．Income；revenue；receipts from any reg－ ular source

Litel was hire catel snd hire rente．
Chaucer，Nun＇s Priest＇s Tale，1．7．
She seyde，＂O Love，to whom I have and shal
Ben humbie suget，trewe in niyn entente，
As I best can，to you，Lord，geve Ich al
For everemo myn hestes liust to rente．＂
Chaucer，Trollus，ii． 830.
2．In law：（a）A compensation or return made periodically，or fixed with reference to a period of time，for the possession and use of property of any kind．

Of ali the tulkes of Troy，to telle them by neme，
Was non so riche of rentes，ne of renke godes，
Of castels fulf close，\＆mony clene tounes．
Thus the poete preiseth the pocuk for hus federes
ad the riche for hus rentes，othere rychesse in hus
Piehoppe．Plouman（C），xv． 185.
Money，if kept by us，yields no rent，snd is liable to loss．
（b）Technically，a definite compensation or re－ turn reserved by a lease，to be made periodi－ cally，or fixed with reference to a period of ten－ ure，and payable in money，produce，or other chattels or labor，for the possession and use of land or buildings．Compensation of any other nature Is not termed rent，because not enforceable in the same msnner．The time of paying rents is efther hy the par tfcuisr appointment of the prrties in the deed，or by ap－ pointment of jow，but the law does not control the express appointment of the parties，when euch appoinment will snswer their intention．In Fngland
Isdy－day are the nual days appointed for payosent of Lady－day are the nsual days appointed for payosen
rents；and in Scotiand Martinnias and Whitsunday．

\section*{Take（deer Son）to thee}

\section*{This Farm＇s dematns，}

And th＇only Rent that of it I reserue is
Sylvester，tr．of Du Bartas＇s Weeks，fi．，Edel．
Rent is said to be due at the first moment of the day appointed for payment，and in arrear at the first moment （e）The right to such compensation，particu－ larly in respect of lands．Rents．at common law，
rent
rent，and rent－seck，Rent－service is when aome corporal
servie is in indent to it，s ly fealty and a s sim of money；
rent－ctarye de rent－charge，or fee－farm rent，is when the owner of the rent has no inture intcrest or reveralon expectant in the distress for rent in arrear（in other words，it is a clarge lands，etc，in the form of rent，in fuvor of one who la not the landlord）；rent－seck is a like rent，but without nny clanse of distresa．There are also rents of assize，certain es－ which cannot be varied：also called quit－rents．These， which cannot he valied ：aiso called quat－rents．These， distinction to rents reserved in work or the bascr metals， called black rents or black mail．
3．In polit．ceon．，that part of the produce of the soil which is left after deducting what is necessary to the support of the producers（iu－ cluding the wages of tho laborers），the interest on the necessary capital，and a supply of seed for the next year；that part of the produce of a given piece of cultivated land which it yields over and above that yielded by the poorest land in cultivation under equal circumstances in respect to transportation，etc．The rent theo－ retically goes to the owner of the soll，whether cultivator
Rent is that portion of the produce of the earth which
is paid to the landlord for the use of the original and in－ is paid to the landlord for the use of the original and in－ founded with the interest and profit of capital，and，in pop－ ular language，the term ia applied to whatever is sunusili paid by a farnuer to his landlord．Ricardo，Pol．Econ．，ii．
The rent，therefore，which any land will yield，is the ex－ cess of ita produce beyond what would be returned to the ame capital if employed on the worst land in cultivation．
Rent is that portion of the regular net product of a piece and the interest on the capital usual in the country in－ corporated into it.

W．Roscher，Pol．Econ．（trans．），II． 8149.
No part of Rlcardo＇s theory ia more elcmentary or more unchallenged than this，that the rent of land constitutes no part of the price of bread，and that high rent is not the Rae，Contemporary Soclalism，p． 228. 4．All endowment；revenue． The kynge hym graunted，and yaf hym renter，and lefte
with hym of his auoir greto plente for to make the hoapi－ tall，and ther lefte the clerke in this manere，that was after a gooda man and holy of lit．

Merlin（E．E．T．S．），It． 369.
Alwyn Childe，a Citizen of London，fonnded the Monas－ tery of S．Saviour＇at Bermondsey in Southwark，and gave the Monks there divers Rents in London．

Baker，Cluronicles，p． 29.
Annual rent．See annual．－Black rent．（a）See black． who continues in possession after the time for which he has received notice to quit until the time of his quitting possession．－Forehand rent．（a）A flue or premium giv－ called a fore－oift or income（b）Reut puid in otherwise Paschal rents see paschal（b）Rent puid hadvance．－ peppercorn．－Rents of assize．See def． 2 （c）．－Tithe Rent－charge Redemption Act，an English statute of 1885 （ 48 and 49 Vict．，c．32），which extend the Commuta－ ents or payments charged on landa，by virtue of any sct， In lieu of tithea．
rent²（rent），\(v . \quad\)［＜ME．renten，＜OF．renter， give lent or revenue to，\(=\) Sp．rentar，produce， yield；from the noun．］I．trans．1t．To en－ dow；secure an ineome to．
And aette scoleres to scole or to sonme other craftes； ters．Piers Plonman（B）vit
Here is a atately lospitaly built by Cassachi，or Roas， the wife of great Sollmisn，richly rented，and nourishing 2．To grant the possession and enjoyment of for a consideration in the nature of rent；let on lease．
There is no reason why an honourable society ahould rent their eatate for a trifle

Swift，To Mr．Alderman Barber，March 30， 1737.
3．To take and hold for a consideration in the nature of rent：as，the tenant rents his farm for a year．

\section*{In forest planted by a lather＇s hand \\ Than in five acres now of rented land． \\ Pope，Imit．of Horace，II．ii． 136.}

Who married，who was like to be，and how
The caces went，and who would rent the hall．Court．
Tennyon，Audley Cour
4．To hire；obtain the use or benefit of for a consideration，without lease or other formal－ ity，but for a more or less extended time：as，to rent a row－boat；to rent a piano．\(=\) Syn． 3 and 4 ． Leares，etc．Sce hirel．
as，an estate To be leased or let for rent： year．
rent \({ }^{3}+, v, i\) ．An obsolete variant of rant．
rent \({ }^{4} \dagger\)（rent）．A Mididle Euglish contracted form of rendeth，\({ }^{31}\) person singular present in－ dicative of rend \({ }^{1}\) ．C＇hameer．
rentable（ron＇ta－bl），\(a\) ． pable of being rented．
rentaget（ren＇\({ }^{\wedge}\) ạjj），\(n\) ．［＜OF．rentuye，rentage， ＜renter，give rent to：see rent \({ }^{2}\) and－rige．］ Rent．

Nor csn we pay the fine and rentage duc．
rental（ren＇tal），\(n .\left[<\right.\) ME．rental，＜rent \({ }^{2}+\) －al．Cf．OF rental，charged with rent．］1．A schedule or an account of rents，or a roll wherein the rents of a manor or an estate are set down；a rent－roll．
I have heard of a thing they call Doomsday－book－I am clear it has been a renal Scott，Redganntlet letter
The nationa were admonished to cease their factions； the heads of honses were ordered to surrender all their menta，and to transmit a complete rental and inventory of all their effects to their Chancellor．

\section*{\(R\) ．IF．Dixon，Hist．Church．of Eng．，iv．}

2．The gross amount of rents drawn from an estate or other property：as，the vental of the estate is five thousand a year．－Minister＇s rental． See minister．－Rental right，a speciea of lease at low rent，uaually for life．The holders of such leasea were called rentallers or kindty tenants．
rentaller（1＇en＇tal－èr＇），\(\quad\) O．［＜rental + er \(\left.{ }^{1}.\right]\) One who holds a rental right．See rental．

Many of the more respectable farmers were prohably descended of the rentallerg or kindly tenants lescribed in our law hooka，who formed in the Middle Ages a very nu－
merous and powerful body．Edinburgh Rev．，CXLV． 194. rent－arrear（rent＇a－rēr＂），n．Unpaid rent．
rent－charge（rent＇chärj），\(n\) ．See rent \({ }^{2}, 2\)（c）． rent－day（rent＇dā），n．The day for paying rent． rente（ront），n．［＜F．iente：see rent＇2．］Annual income；revenue；rent；interest；specifically， in the plural，rentes（or rentes swr l＇état），sums paid annually by a govermment as interest on public loans；hence，the bonds or stocks on which such interest is paid．
renter \({ }^{1}\)（ren＇tèr），и．［＜OF．rentier，F．rentier \((=\) Pr．rendier \(=\mathrm{OCat} . r\) render \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．rentero \(=\) Pg．rendeiro），a tenant，renter，＜rente，rent： see rent2．］1．One who leases an estate；more commonly，the lessee or tenant who takes an estate or a tenement on rent．
The estate will not he let for ons penny more or less to the renter，amongat whomsoever the rent he paya be di－
vided． 2．One who rents or hires anything．
renter \({ }^{2}\)（ren＇têr），\(r . t\) ．［Also ranter；＜ \(\mathbf{F}\). ren－ traire，sew together，＜re－，again，\(+e n-\) ，in，+ traire，draw：see trace，traet，etc．］1．In tap－ estry，to work new warp into in order to restore the original pattern or design．Hence－2．To finedraw；sew together，as the edges of two pieces of eloth，without doubling them，so that the seam is scarcely visible．
renterer（ren＇tèr－èr），\(\quad \ldots\) ．［＜renter \({ }^{2}+-e r^{1}\) ．］ One who renters，especially in tapestry－work． See f＇enter \({ }^{2}, v . t_{0}, 1\).
renter－warden（ren＇tèr－wär＂dn），\(n\) ．The war－ den of a company who receives rents．
rent－free（rent＇frē），alv．Without payment of rent．

All auch inmates which fell to decay，and so to be kept by the parish，they were to be continned in their housea rent－jree，aud to be kept at the only charge of the landlord which admitted them．

Court and Times of Charles I．，II． 282.
rent－gatherert，\(n\) ．［ME．rente－gaderer；＜rent \({ }^{2}\) + gatherer．］A collector of rents．Prompt． Parv．，p． 430.
Ontier（roni－tiā＇），n．［F．rentier：see renter \({ }^{1}\) ．］ One who has a fixed ineome，as from lands， stocks，etc．；a fund－holder．
rent－roll（rent＇rōl），n．A rental；a list or ac－ count of rents or income．See rental．
Godirey Bertram．．．succeeded to a long pedigree and s short rent－roll，like many lairds of that period．

Scott，Guy liannering，il．
rent－seck（rent＇sek）， 1 ．See rent \({ }^{2}, 2(c)\) ．
rent－service（rent＇sér＂vis），\(n\) ．See rent \({ }^{2}, 2(c)\) ．
renuent（ren＇ū－ent），\(a_{0} \quad[\langle\) L．renuen \((t-) s\) ，ppr． of renuere，nod back the head，deny by a mo－ tion of the head，disapprove（ \(>\mathrm{Pg}\) ．rewuir，re－ fuse；ef．Sp．remuencia，reluctance），＜re－，back， ＋＊nuere（in comp．abmuere，ete．），nod：see nu－ tation．］Throwing back the head：specifically applied in anatomy to museles which have this effect．
renule \({ }^{2}+, r\) ．An obsolete form of renovel renule \({ }^{2}\)（ren＇ūl），\％．［＜NL．＊renulus，dim．of L．ren，kiduey：sce rens，and cf．renculus．］A
small kidney；a renal lobe or lobule，several of which may compose a kidney．Eucyc．Brit．， XV． 366 ．
reobtain
renumber（rê－num \({ }^{\prime} b e e_{\text {r }}\) ，\(, v, t\) ．\([<\) re－+ number．\(]\) To count or number again；afix a new number to，as a house．
renumerate（rē－nū＇mẹ－rāt），r．t．［＜L．renu－ meratus，pp．of remmerrare，count over（＞It．ri－ numerare），＜re－，again，＋numerare，number： see numerate，and ef．renumber．］To count or number again．Imp．Dict．
renunciance（rệ－nun＇sians），\(n\) ．［＜L．renwn－ \(\operatorname{tian}(t-) s\) ，ppr．of renmitiare，renounce：see re－ noниее．］Renunciation．［Rare．］
Yet if they two ．．each，in silence，in tragical renui－ cance，did find that the other was all too－lovely？
renunciation（1＇仓̂－nun－si＇à＇shon），n．［＜ОF．re－ nuneiation，venoneiation， F ．renonciation \(=\) Pr． －enumeiatio \(=\mathbf{S p}\) ．renunciacion \(=\mathbf{P g}\) ．remucia－ с̧ão \(=\) It．rimuぇiazione，теnunziazione，く I．．re－ numtiatio（ \(n-\) ），renunciatio（ \(n-\) ），a renouncing，く renuntiare，pp．renumtiatus，rezounce：see re－ renuntiare，pp．renumtiatus，rezounce：see re－
nounce．\(]\) The act of renouncing．（a）A disowning or disclaimiog ；rejection．
IIe that lovea richea can hardly bellieve the doctrine of poverty and renunciation ol the world．Jer．Taylor． Renunciation remaina sorrow，though a sorrow horne willingly．

George Eliot，Mill on the Floss，iv． 3 ． （b）In law，the legal act by which a person＇shsidons a right acquired，tut without tranafering it to another ：ap－ plied particularly in reference to an executor or trnstee who has been nominated in a will，or other instrument creating a trust，but who，having an option to accept it， declines to do ao，nnd in order to avofd any liability ex－ pressly renounces the office．In scots law the term is also to succed to heritable property，but，froni the extent of the encumbrances，prefera to sefuse it．（c）In liturgice， that part of the baptismsl aervice in which the candidate， elther in person or by lis suretiea，renouncea the world the fleah，and the devil．－Renunciation of a lease，in Scotland，the surrender of a lease．＝Syn．（a）Abandon－ ment，relinquishmeot，surrender．See renounce． renunciatory（rē－nun＇si－ā－tō－ri），\(a\) ．［＜ML．re－ nuntiatorits，＜L．renuntiare，renounce：see re－ nounce．］Of or pertaining to renunciation．
renverset．（ren－vèrs＇），\(v . t\) ．［Also ranverse； OF．renverser，overthrow，overturn，く re－，back， ＋euverser，overturn，invert，＜encers，against， toward，with，＜L．inversus，turned upside down， inverted：see inverse．］1．To overthrow；over－ turn；upset；destroy．
God forbid that a Business of ao high a Conaequence as this．．ahould be ranversed by Dlfferences＇twixt \＆few private Subjects，tho＇now public Ministers．

Hovell，Letters，I．iil． 20.

\section*{2．To turn upside down；overthrow．}

First he his beard did shave，and fowly ahent，
Then from him reft his ahield，and it renverst．
Spenser， \(\mathrm{F}^{\circ}\) Q．，V．iii． 37.
Whilea all my hopes were to the winds disperst，
Erected whiles，and whites againe Stirling，Aurora，at． 77.
renverse（ren－vèrs＇），\(a\) ．［＜renverse，\(v . ;\) ef． \(\mathbf{F}\) adv．à la renverse，on one＇s back，upside down．］ In her．，same as reversed．
renversementf（ren－vèrs＇ment），\(n\) ．［＜OF．ren－ versement，＜renverser，reverse：see renverse and －ment．］The act of renversing．
A total renversement of the order of nature．
Stukeley，Palæographia Sacra，p． 60 ． renvoyt（ren－voi＇），v，\(t\)［＜OF．renveier，ren－ voyer， F ，renvoyer（ \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．rinviare），send back， re－，back，＋envoyer，send：see envoy \({ }^{1}\) ．］To send back．Bacon，Hist．Hen．VIII．
renvoyt（ren－voi＇），\(n\) ．［＜ \(\mathrm{OH}^{\prime}\) ．rentoy，renvoi， F ． renvoi，a sending back：see renvoy，\(r\) ．］The act of sending back or dismissing home．
The renvoy of the Ampclonlana waa ill taken by the royal renyt，\(v\) ．\(i\) ．and \(t\) ．［Also renay；＜ME．renven． reneyen，reveien，renayen，く OF．renier，reneier， renoier， F ．venies，\(\left\langle\mathrm{MI}_{\text {，renegare，deny：see rene }}\right.\) gate，and ef．renege，a doublet of reny．Cf．deny， denay．］To renounce；abjure；disown；aban－ don；deny．
That Ydole is the God of false Cristene，that han reneyed
Mire Feythe．
Mandeville，Travels，p． 173.
For though that thou reneyed hast my lay，
As other wrecches han doon many a day，
Chaucer，Good Women，1． 336.
renyet，\(n . \quad\)［ME．，＜OF．renié，く ML．renegatus， one who has denied his faith，a renegade：see renegate．］A renegade．

Raynalde of the rodea，and rebelle to Criste， Pervertede with Paynyms that Cristene peraewes；
The renye relya abowte and rusches to the erthe．

Morte Arthure（E．E．T．S．），1． 2705.
reobtain（rē－ob－tän＇），v．t．［＜re－＋obtain．］To obtain again．

I canne to re－oblaine my dignitie，
And in the throne to seste my aire sgaine．
my aire scaine．
Mir．for Mags．，p． 752.

\section*{reobtainable}
reobtainable (rē-ob-tā'na-bl), a. [< roobtain + -able.] That may be öbtained again. reoccupy (rề-ok' \(\bar{u}-\mathrm{p} \overline{1}), v, t\). [< F, réoccuper; as re- + осеиру.] To оссиру anew.
reometer, \(n\). See rheometer.
reopen (rệ-ō'pn), \(v\). [ [ re- + open, v.] I. trans.
To open again: as, to reopen a theater.
II. intrans. To be opened again; open anew: as, the schools reopen to-day.
reophore, \(n\). See rlieophore.
reoppose (rḕ-o-pōz'), v. t. [<re- + oppose.] To oppose again.

We shall so far encourage contradiction as to promiae no disturbance, or re-oppose any pen that shall fallaciously or captionsly refute us. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., Pref., p. 6. reordain (rē-ôr-dān'), v.t. [= OF. reordonner, F. róordonner \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). reordenar \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). reordenar, reordinar \(=\mathrm{It}\). riordinare, reordain (cf. ML. reordinare, restore to one's former name or place); as re- + ordain.] To ordain again, as when the first ordination is defective or otherwise invalid.

They did not pretend to reordain those that had been ordalned by the new book in King Edward'a time.

Bp. Burnet, Hist, Reformation, il. 2.
A peraon, if he has heen valldiy ordained by bishops of the apostolic succession, cannot be reordained. .. It is not a reordination to confer orders upon one not episcodo this to one previouaiy so ordained. If it ja done at all, it js a mockery, and the partiea to it are guilty of a profanity. Church Cyc.
reorder (rē-ôr'dér), v. t. [<ve- + order.] 1. To order a second time; repeat a command to or for.-2. To put in order again; arrange anew.

At that instant appeared, as it were, another Armie comming out of a valley, ... which gave time to Aasan to reorder his disordered aqnadrons, Capt. John Smilh, True Trsvels, 1. 1s.
ôr-di-nā'shou), u. [=F. réreordination (ıē-ôr-di-nā'shọu), \(u . \quad[=\mathrm{F} . \operatorname{ré}-\)
ordination \(=\) Pg. reodenação; as re- ordinaordination \(=P\) Pg. reosdenação; as re-+ ar
tion.] A second or repeated ordination.
reorganization (rëēôr"gan-i-zã'shon), n. [=F. réorganisation; < reorgonize + -ation.] The act or process of organizing anew. Also spelled reorganisation.
reorganize (rë̀-ôr'g̣̣n-īz), v.t. \([=\mathrm{F}\). réarganiser; as re- + organize.] To organize anew; bring again into an organized state: as, to reorganize a society or an army. Also spelled reorganise.
re-orient (rē-ō'ri-eut), \(a\). [ \(r e-+\) orient. \(]\) Arising again or an̈ew, as the life of nature in spring. [Rare.]
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { The life te-orient out of dust, } \text { Tenuson. In } \mathrm{M}
\end{aligned}
\]

Tennyzon, In Memoriam, cxvi.
reossify (rē-os'i-fī), v. i. [<re- + ossify.] To ossify again. Lancet, No. 3487, p. 1424.
reotrope, \(n\). See rheotrope.
rep \({ }^{1}\) (rep), n. [Also repp, reps; origin unknown; supposed to be a corruption of rib.] A corded fabric the cords of which run across the width of the stuff. Silk rep is used for women's dreases, ecclesiastical vestments, etc., and is narrow; woolen rep is used for upholstery and curtains, and is about a yard and a half wide. It is sometimes figured, but more often dyed in plain colors.
The reception-room of these jadies was respectable in threadbare bruasels and green reps.

Howells, A Woman's Reason, viii.
Cotton rep. See cotton 1
rep \({ }^{2}\) (rep), \(n\). An abbreviation of reputation. formerly much used (as slang), especially in the asseveration upon or 'pon rep.

In iamiliar writings and conversations they [some of cur words] oiten lose all but their first syllables, as in mob. rep. pos, incog. and the like. Nev. Madam, have you heard that Lady Queasy waa Lady Smart. What! Iady
Lady Smart. What: Lady Queasy of all women in the Nev. Pozz; I saw her with my

Suift, Polite Conversation, i.
repace (rē-pās'), t. t. [<re- + nace \({ }^{1}\). Doublet of re-pass.] To pace again; goover again in a contrary direction. Imp. Diet.
repacify (rē-pas'i-fī), v. t. \(\quad[\langle r e-+\) pacify. \(]\) To pacify again.

Which, on th intelligence was notify'd
Of Richard's death. were wrought to mutiny;
And hardly came to be repaciryd,
And kept to hold io their fidelity.
Daniel, Civil Wars, jv. 9.
repack (rē-pak'), v. t. [<re- + paek \(\left.{ }^{\mathrm{I}}, v_{.}\right]\)To pack a second time: as, to repack beef or pork. Imp. Dict.
repacker (rē-pak'èr), \(n\). One who repacks. Inip.
repairi (rê-pãr'), \(t\). \(t\). [< ME, reparen, repayren, <OF. reparer, F. réparer, lepair, mend, \(=\) remedy, shelter, restore, defend, parry, oppose, hinder, < L. repararc, get again, recover, regain, retrieve, repair, < re-, again, + porare, get, prepare: see parer.] 1. To restore to a sound, good, or complete state after decay, injury, dilapidation, or partial destruction; restore; renovate.
Thenne themperour dyde doo repayre the chirches.
Seekjng that beauteous roof to ruinate Which to repair ahouid be thy chief desire.
To repair his numbera thus impalr.d
Mitton \(P\). \(x_{1}\),
2. To make amends for, as for an injury, by an equivalent; give indemnity for; mako good: as, to vepair a loss or damage.

1'11 repair the misery thou dost bear
Wjith something rich about me.
hak., Lear, iv. 1. 79.
King Henry, to repair the Loss of the Regent, caused a great Ship to be buit, auch a one as had never been aeen
She [Elizabeth] gained more . . . by the manner in Which she repaired her errors than ahe would have gained
by never committing errors.
3t. To fortify; defend.
Whan the Soudan vnderstode his malice, he caused the Ioly Lande to be better repared and more auerly kept, ior 4t. To recover, or get into position for offense again, as a weapon.
He, ere he could his weapon backe repaire
His side ali bare and naked orertooke,
And with hia mortal ateel quite throngh the body atrooke
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 18
\(=\) Syn. 1. To mend, refit, retouch, vamp (up), patch, tin
ker (up). (rë-pãr'), n. [Early mod. E. also repayer \(;<\) ME. repaire, repeire \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). Pg. repara 'epair', lecovery, \(=I t\). riparo, remedy, resource defense (cf. rampart); from the verb.] 1. Restoration to n sound or good state after decay waste, injury, or partial destruction; supply of loss; reparation.

Even in the instant of vepair and healtil,
The fit ja atrongest. Shak., K. John, iii. 4. 113.
We have sufferd beyond all repair of hnnour.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 4.
It is not that during the period of activity [of the nerveperiod of inactivity repair goes on without waste; for the wo alwaya go on together.
1. Spencer, Prin. of Paychol., 37 .
2. Good or sound eondition kept up by repairing as required; with a qualifying term, coudition as regards repairing: as, a building in good or bad repair.

\section*{Her sparking Eyea she atili retains,}

All highways, causewaya, and bridges..within th
bounds of any town shall be kept in repris and amended
at the proper charge and expenae of auch town.
R. I. Pub. Stats., ch. 65, \& 1.

3†. Reparation for wrong; amends.
In the quier make hia repayer openly, and crave forQuoted in Contemporary Rer. LIII 60. 4†. Attire; apparel.

Rial repeire, riche roobis, and rent,
What mowe thei helpe me at myn eende?
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivali), p. 201.
repair \({ }^{2}\) (rẹ--pãr\(r^{\prime}\) ), \(\tau . i . \quad\) [< ME. repairen, repeir en, reparen, く OF. repairer, repairier, jepeirer, reparer, reperer, return, come back, retire, tr. get back to, regain, lodge in, haunt, frequent; prob. the same, in a restricted use, as Sp. repatriar \(=\) It. ripatriare, return to one's country, LL. repatriare, return to one's country, < L. re-, back, + patria, native land: see patria, and cf. repatiote. The It. repararsi, frequent, repair to, is a reflexive use of reparar, shelter, defend, repair: see repair \({ }^{\text {I }}\) ] 1. To go to a (specified) place; betake one's self; resort: as, to repair to a sanctuary for safety.
"Lete be these wordes," quod sir Ewein, "and take youre borae, and lete va repeire hom to the Court."
erlin (E. E.T. S.), 3iL. 572
Bld them repair to the market-place.
\(2 \dagger\). To return.
Natheles, 1 thoughte he was so trewe,
And eek that he repaire shulde ageyn
haucer, Squire's Tale, J. 581.
repair \({ }^{2}\) (rẹ̀-pãr'), n. [く ME. repair, repayre, < OF. repaire, F. repaire, haunt, den, lair, \(=\mathrm{Pr}\) repaire \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\). reparo, haunt ; from the verb:

\section*{reparation}
see repair \({ }^{2}, \imath_{0}\).] 1. The aet of betaking one's self to a (specified) place; a resorting.

This noble marchaunt heeld a worthy hous,
For which he hadde alday so greet repair
For his largesse, and for his wyi waa fair,
That wonder is.
Chaucer, Shipnaan'a Tale, 1. 21.
Lastly, the king is aending letters for me To Athens, for my quick repair to court.
Ford, Broken Heart, jif. 1.
2. A place to which one repairs; haunt ; resort.

I will it be cleped the mouniain of the catte, flor the catte hadde ther his repeire, and was ther alain.
\(\operatorname{Merlint}(\mathrm{E}\). E. T. S.), iil. 660.
Where the fierce winda his tender force assaij, Dryden, Annua Mirabilis, at. 220.
\(3 \dagger\). Probably, an invitation or a return.
As in an evening when the gentle ayre
W. Broune, Britanniag Pastorals, ii. 4. (Nares.)
repairable (rễ-pãr'a-bl), a. \(\quad\left[<\right.\) repair \({ }^{1}+\)-able. Cf. reparable.] Capable of being repaired; reparable.
It seema scarce pardonable, because 'tis scarce a repentable ain or repairable malice.

Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 65. (Davies.)
repairer (rẹ̀-pãr'èr), \(n\). One who or that which repairs, restores, or makes amends.
Sleep, which the Epicureana and others have repre-
aented as the image of death, is, we know, the repairer of activity and strength.

Landor, I maginary Conversationa (Marcus Tnlliua and [Quinctu\& Cicero).
repairment (rẹe-pãr'ment), \(n\). [< OF. reparement \(=\mathbf{S p}\). reparamiento \(=\mathrm{It}\). riparimento, \(\langle\) ML. reparamentum, a repairing, restoration, < L. reparare, repair, restore: see repair \({ }^{\text {I. }}\) ] The act of repairing.
repair-shop (rê.pãr'shop), \(n\). A building devoted to the making of repairs, as in the roll-ing-stock of a railway.
back turned up, < ree-, back, pandus, bent, erooked, curved.] In bot., wavy or wavy-mar gined; tending to be sinuate but less uneven; undulate: said chiefly of leaves and leafmargins.
repandodentate (rẹ̄-pan" dōden'tāt), a. In bot., repand and Repand Leaf of Sa toothed.
repandous (rê-pan'dus), \(a\). [<L. repandus, bent back: see repand.] Bent upward; eonvexly crooked.
Though they [pictures] be drawn repandons, or convexcdly crooked in one piece, yet the dolphin that carrieth Arion is concavously inverted.
\({ }_{\text {Sit }}\) T. Browne, Volg. Ert., v. 2.
reparability (rep/a-ra-bil'i-ti), n. [< reparable + -ity (see -bility).] The state or property of being reparable.
reparable (rep's-ra-bl), a. [< OF. reparable, F . reparable \(=\) Pr. \({ }^{\text {Sp }}\). reparable \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). reparavel \(=\) It. riparabile, < L. renarabilis, that may be repaired, restored, or regained, < reparare, repair, restore, regain: see repair 1.] Capable of being repaired; admitting of repair.
An adulterous person is tied to restitution of the injury so far aa it ia reparable and can be made to the wronged person.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iii. \& 4,9 .
\(=\) Syn. Reatorabie, retrievable, recoverable.
reparably (rep'a-ra-bli), adr. So as to be reparable.
reparail \(\uparrow\), See reparel.
reparation (rep-a-rā'shon), \(n\). [< ME. reparaeioun, veparacyoün, < OF.' reparacion, reparation, F. réparation \(=\) Pr. Sp. reparction \(=\) Pg. reparação = It. riparazione, < LL. reparatio(n-), a restoration, <L. reparare, restore, repair: see repair \({ }^{1}\).] 1. The act of repairing; repair; restoration; upbuilding. [Now rare.]
Whan the Mynyatres of that Chirche neden to maken ony reparacyoun of the Chirche or of ony or the Ydolea, thei Manderille, Travels, p. 174.
No German clock nor mathematical engine whatsoever requires ao much reparation as a woman's face. Deparker and Fionster, Weatward Ho, i. 1.
2. What is done to repair a wrong; indemnification for loss or damage; satisfaction for any injury; amends.
I am aensible of tite scandal 1 have given by my loose
writinge, and make what reparation I am able. Dryden.
3 . A reuewal of friendship; reconciliation.
Mo disaymulaciouns
And feyned reparaciouns .
Amarle than greynes be of aondea.
=Syn. 1. Restoration.-2. Compenation.

\section*{reparative}
reparative（rê－par＇a－tiv），a．and \(n .[=S p\) ． reparativo，く ML．＊reparatieus，＜L．reparare， repair：see repair \({ }^{1 .}\) ］I．a．1．Capable of ef－ fecting or tending to effect repair；restoring to a sound or good state；tending to amend de－ fect or make good：as，a reparatire process．
Reparative inventions by which art and ingenuity stad－ les to help and repair defects or deformities．（Latham．）
Jer．Taylor，Artif．Hsndsomeness（ \(?\) ），p． 60 ．（Later 2．Pertaining to reparation or the making of amends．
Between the principle of Reparative and that of Retrib． utive Juatice there is no danger of confusion or colli．－ sfon，as one is concerned with the injured party，snd the
other with the wrougdoer．

II．Sidguvick，Methoda of Ethics，p． 256. II．\(n\) ．That which restores to a good state； that which makes amends．
repare \({ }^{1}+, r\) ．\(t\) ．A Middle English form of repair 1 ． repare \({ }^{2} t, c, i\) ．A Middle English form of repair²． reparel \(\dagger\)（rē－par＇el），v．\(t_{0}\)［＜ME．reparelen，re－ parellen，reparailen，＜OF．repareiller，repareil－ lier，etc．，repair，renew，reunite，く \(e-\) ，again， + apareiller，prepare，apparel：see apparel． The word seems to have been confused with repair․］To repair．
He salle．．come and reparelle this citee，snd bigge it agayne also weie als ever it was．17，f．11．（IIalliwell．）
reparel \(\dagger\)（rệ－par＇el），\(n\) ．［Also reparrel；＜re－ parel，\(v\) ．］Apparel．
Mayest thou not know me to be a lord by my reparrel？
Greene，Friar Bacon and Friar Bungsy．
Let them but lend him a suit of reparel snd necesseries． Beaut and Fl．，Knight of Burning Yestse，Ind． repart（rē－pärt＇），v．t．［＜OF．repartir，divide again，subdivide，reply，answer a thrust，＜ML． ＊repartiri，divide again，＜L．re－，again，＋par－ tire，part，divide，share：see part，v．，and party \({ }^{1}\) ．］ To divide；share；distribute．
To give the whole heart to one［triend］is not much， but howe much lesse when amongst many it is reparted．
First，these Judges，in al cities and townes of their ju－ risdiction，do number the housholda，and do repart then in teu and teune housholds；and upon the tenth house names of those ten housholders，\＆c：
R．Parke，IIiat．China，etc．（1588），p．\＆ ［tives in－able，p．205．）
repartee（rep－är－tē＇），\(n\) ．［Formerly also reparty （the spelling repartee being intended at the time（the 17 th century）to exhibit the \(F\) ，sound of the last syllable）；＜OF．repartie，an answer－ ing thrist，a reply，fem．of reparti，pp．of re－ partir，answer a thrust with a thrust，reply， divide again：see repart．］1．A ready，perti－ nent，and witty reply．
They［wicked men］know there is no drolling with so sour a piece as that［consciencel within then is，for that
makes the smartest and most cutting revartees，which makes the smartest and most cutting reparte
are uneasie to bear，but impossible to answer．

Stilling leet，Sermons，I．xi．
There were the members of that briliant aociety which pescock－hangings of Mrs．3iontague．

Macoulay，Warren Hastings．
2．Such replies in general or collectively；the kind of wit involved in making sharp and ready retorts．
As for repartee in particular，as it is the very soul of conversstion，so it is the greatest grace of comedy，where it is proper to the characters．

Dryden，Mock Astrologer，PreL． You may allow him to win of you at Play，for you are
sure to be too hard for him at lepartec．Since you mo－
nopolize the wit that is between you，the Fortne must nopolize the Wit that is between you，the Fortune must
he his of Course．Congreve，Wsy of the World，\(i .6\) ． ＝Syn．1．Repartee，Retort．A repartee is a witty and good－ humored answer to a remsik of similar charscter，and is
mesnt to zurpass the lster in wittiness．A retort ia s mesnt to surpass the latter in wittiness．A retort ia a keen，prompt answer．A repartee may be called a retort
where the wit is keen．Retort，however，is quite as com－ Where the wit is keen．Retort，however，is quite 88 com－
monly nsed for a serious turning back of censure，derision， or the likc，in a short and sharp expression．
Repartee is the witty retort in conversation．
partee（rep－ïr－tē＇）v，［＜repartes，\(n,{ }^{2} 453\). make ready and witty replies．

High Flights ahe had，and Wit at wim，
And so her Tongue day aeldom still；
For in all Visits who but she
For in all Visits who but she Prior，Hana Carvel．
To argue，or to repartee？ repartert（rēe－pär＇ter），\(n\) ．［＜repart \(\left.+-e r^{-1}.\right]\) A at the temp．
Of the temporall goods that God giues us，we be not lords
Guevara，Letters（tr．hy Hellowes，1577），p． 152.
repartimiento（re－pär－ti－mien＇tō），n．［＜，Sp． repartimiento，partition，division，distribution： also，an assessment or allotment．

\section*{5081}

In preparing for the siege of this formidable place，Fer dinand called upon ali the cities and towns of Andsiasia and Estremsdura．．To furnish，according to their 7 e partimientos or siliotments，s certain quantity of bresa，
wine，and cattie，to be delivered at the roysi camp before Loxa Irving，Granada，p． 64.
2．In Spanish America，the distribution of cer－ tain sections of the country，including the na－ tive inhabitants（as peons），made by the early conquerors among their comrades and follow－ ers．
There was assigned to him［Las Cassas］and his friend Renteria a large village in the neighbourhood of Xagua，
with a number of Indisna sttached to it，in what wasknown Hith a number oofortimiento（allotment）．
as reye．Brit．，X1V． 320. repartition（rē－pậr－tish＇ọn），u．［＝F．réparti－ tion \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．reparticion \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．reparticão \(=\mathrm{It}\) ． ripartigione，＜ML．＊repartitio（n－），＜＊repartiri， divide again：see repart，and cf．partition．］ A repeated or fresh partition；redistribution． Bailey．
repartment \(\dagger\) ，\(n\) ．［＜OF．repartentent，division， F．répartement，assessment，\(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．repartimiento \(=\) Pg．repartimento \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．ripartimenta，assess－ ment，＜ML．＊repartimentum，く＂repartiri，divide again：see repart．］A division；distribution； classification．
In these repartments of Epaminondas it apperteyneth not nnto your honour and mee that we come in a good houre，，ore that we atande in a good houre；for wee are now come to be of the number that goe in a good houre．
Guevara，Letters（tr．by Hellowes，1577），p． 135.
repass（rē－pás＇），v．［＜OF．repasser，pass again， F．vepasser，pass again，iron，set，hone，grind，\(=\) Sp．repasar \(=\) Pg．repassar \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．ripassare，\(<\) ML．repassare，pass back，return，\(\left\langle\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{L}}\right.\) ，re－，back， + ML．passare，pass，go：see pass．］I．intrans． To pass or go back；move back：used specifi－ cally by conjurers or jugglers．

Nothing but hey－pass，Tepass！
Five girdles hind the skies：the torrid zone
Glows with the passing snd revassing sun．
Dryden，tr．of Virgil＇s Georgics，i． 322
II．trans．To pass again，in any sense．
Well have we pass＇d and now repasg＇d the seas，
And brought desired help．Shak．， 3 Hen．VI．，iv．7．5． The hill was thoroughty revised，discussed，and repassed little more than one year afterwards．

The Century，XXXVII． 559.
repassage（rē－pas＇āj），\(n\) ．［＜OF．repassage， \(\mathbf{F}\) ． repassage（ML．reflex repassagium），a returning， roning，setting，honing，whetting，raking，etc．， ＜repasser，return：see repass．］1．The act of repassing；a passing again；passage back．－2． In gilding，the process of passing a second coat of deadening glue as a finish over dead or un－ burnished surfaces．Gilder＇s Manual，p． 24. repassant（rẹ̆－pas＇ạnt），a．［＜F．repassant，ppr． of repasser，iepass：see repass．］In her．，same as eounter－passant．
repassion（rēe－pash＇on），n．The reception of an effect by one body from another which is more manifestly affected by the action than the former．
repast（reē－pást＇），n．［＜ME．repast，〈OF．repast． repas， F ．repas，a repast，meal（ \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．repasto， increase of food），く ML．repastus，a meal，＜L． re－，again，+ pastus，food：see pasture．］I A meal；the act of taking food．

What neat repast shall feast us，light and choice，
of Attick taste，with wine？Milton，To Mr．Lawrence．
And hie him home，at evening＇s close，
Gray，Ode，Pleasure arising from Vicissitude，I． 88.

\section*{2．Food；victuals．}

Go，snd get me some repast，
I care not what，so it he wholesome food．
Shak．，T．of the S．，iv．3． 15.
A A buck was then a week＇＇twas their point， 1 ween，to make it last，
Pope，Imit．of IIorace，11．ii． 93 ，
3t．Refreshment through sleep；repose．
Forthwith he ruanes with feigned faithiull hast
And dreames，san now to trke more sound \(r\)
Whom suddenly he wakes．Spenser， \(\mathbf{F}\) ．Q．，I．in． 4
repast + （rē－pást＇），\(v\) ．［＝Sp．Pg．repastur，feed again：from the nonn．］I．trans．To feed；feast．

To his good friends thus wide 1 ＇ll ope my arms，
Repast them with my blood．Shak．，Hamlet，iv．5． 147,
He then also，as before，left arbitrary the dyeting and pasting of our mind．Nilton，Areopagitica，p． 16
II．intrans．To take food；feast．Pope．
repastert（rẹ̀－pás＇tẻr），\(n\) ．One who takes a re－ past．
They doe plye theire commons，lyke quick snd greedye re－
Thee stagg vpbreaking they sift to the duicet or inchepyn．
repastinationt（rē－pas－ti－nā＇shọn），n．［＜LL． repastinatia（u－），a digging up again，＜repusti－ nare，dig up again，\＆re－，again，＋pastinare， dig：see pastinate．］A second or repeated dig－ ging up，as of a garden or field．
Chap．vi．－Of composts，and stercoration，repastination， dressing and stifring the earth or mouid of a garden．

Erelyn，3isc．Writugs，p． 730.
repasturet（reè－pás＇tūr），n．［＜repast＋－ure．］ Food；entertainment．

Food for his rage，repaxture for his den．
repatriate（rē－pā＇tri－āt），\(v, t\) ．［＜LL＿repatri－ atus，pp．of repatriare \((>\mathrm{It}\) ．ripatriare \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\) ． repatriar \(=\) F．repatrier，vapatrier）．return to one＇s country again，return home，\(\langle\) L．re－，back， ＋patria，native land：sce patria．Cf．repair2．］ To restore to one＇s own country．Catgrave．
He lived in a certain Villa Garibaldi，which had belouged to sn Itaian retugee，nuw long repaliat stood at the foot of the ncarest mountain．

Harper＇s Mag．，LXXVI． 578.
repatriation（rê̄－pā－tri－ā＇shon），n．［＜ML．re－ patriatio（ \(n\)－），〈LL．repatriäre，pp．vepatriatus， return to one＇s country：see repatriate．］Re－ turn or restoration to one＇s own country．

I wish your Honour（in our Tuscan Phrase）a most happy Repatiation．
Sir H．Fotto

Lord Zouch，Florence，June 13， 1592 repay（rệ－pā＇），v．［＜OF．repayer \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\) ． repagar＝It．ripagare，pay back；as re－+ pay \({ }^{1}\) ．］I．trans．1．To pay back；refund．

In common worldy things，＇tis call＇d angratefui
With dull nnwillingness to Tepay \＆debt．
Shak．，Rich．III．，ii． 2.22.
He will repay you；money csn be repaid；
Not kindness such as yours Not kindness such as yours．

Tennyson，Enoch Arden．
2．To make return，retribution，or requital for， in a good or bad sense：as，to repay kindness； to repay an injury．

And give God thanka，if iorty stripes
Repay thy deadiy sin．Whittier，The Exiles． Repaying incredulity with faith．
（1）Book，1I． 159.
3．To make return or repayment to．
When I come again，I will repay thee．Luke x． 35 ．
Now hse ye play＇d ine this，fauge love，
In sinmer，mid the flowers
In winter＇widd the shower
The Fause Lover（Chilld＇s Bailsds，IV．90）．
II．intrans．To requite either good or evil； make return．

Vengeance is mine；I will repay，baith the Lord．
Tis not the grapea of Canaan that 7 repay，
But the high faith that falied not by the way．
Lowell，Comm．Ode．
repayable（rẹ̄－pā’a－bl），a．［＜repay + －able．］ That may or must be repaid；subject to repay－ ment or refunding：as，money lent，repayable at the end of sixty days．
repayment（rē－pātment），и．［［ repay＋－ment．\(]\) 1．The act of repaying or paying back．
To run into debt knowingly．．without hopea or pur－ 2．The money or other thing repaid．
What was paid over it was reckoned as a Repayment of part of the Principal．Arbuthnot，Ancient Coins，p． 209. repet，\(v\) ．and \(n\) ．A Middle English form of reap． repeal（rē－pēl＇），v．t．［＜ME．repelen，＜OF．ra－ peler，call back，recall，revoke，repeal，F．rap－ peler，call again，call back，call after，call in， recall，retract，call up，call to order，recover， regain，＜re－，back，＋apeler，later appeler，call， appeal：see appeal．］ \(1+\) ．To call back；recall， as from banishment，exile，or disgrace．

For syn my fader in so heigh a place
As parlement hsth hire eachaunge enseled，
He nyl for me his lettre be repeled．
Chaucer，Troilus，iv． 560.
I here forget all former griels，
Cancel all grudge，repeal thee home ggain． \(\begin{aligned} & \text { Shak．，T．G．of V．，v．4．} 143 .\end{aligned}\)
2t．To give up；dismiss．
Yet may ye weel repete thia buaynesse，
And to rezon anmwhst haue attendance．
Political Poems，etc．（ed．Furnivai1），p． 72.
Which my liege Lady seeing thought it best
With that his wife in friendiy wise to deale，
And ati forepast displeasures to repeale．
Q．，V．vili． 21.
Adam soon repeal＇d
The doubts that in his heart arose．
3．To revoke；abrogate，as a law or statute： it usually implies a recalling of the act by the power that made or enacted it．
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{7}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
repeal \\
Divers lawa had been made，which，upon experience， were repealed，as being neither safe nor equal． \\
Wrinthrop，Hist．New England，I． 380. \\
The Iaud，once lean， \\
Exults to see Its thlatly curse repealid． \\
Couper，Taak，vi． 768. \\
A law for paying debts in lands or chattela was repealed within eight montha of Its enactment． \\
Bancroft，IIst，Conat．，I． 234. \(=\) Syn．3．Annul，Rescind，etc．See abolish，and list under abrogate． \\
repeal（reē－pēl＇），n．［Early mod．E．repel，repell； ＜OF．rapel，F．ruppel，a recall，appeal，く rap－ peler，call back：see reveal，r．］1†．Recall，as from exile．
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\section*{Her Intercession chafed him ao，}

When she for thy repeal was suppliant，
That to close prison he commanded her Shak．，T．G．of V．，1i1．1． 234. Begge not thy fathers frec repeale to Court，
to those offices we lisve beatow＇d．
And to thoae offices we lisve beatow＇d．
Heywood，Royal King（Works，ed．Pearson，1874，VI．52） 2．The act of repealing；revocation；abro－ gation：as，the repeal of a statute．－Freedom of repealt．Ses freedom．－Repeal agitation，In Sritish hist，a movement for the repeal of the legizatiave union
between Great Britain snd Ireland．Its leader was Daniel O＇Connell，and Its clímax was resched in the mon－ sater mecting In its favor in 1813 After the trial of ocon－ nell in 184t，the agltation subalded．＝Syn．2．See abolish．
repealability（rê－pê－la－bil＇i－ti），\(n\) ．\([\) repala－ repealability（rê－pê－la．－bil＇i－ti），\(n\) ．［ \([<~ r e p e a l a-~\)
ble + －ity（see－bility）．］The character of being repealablc．
repealable（rệ－pē＇la－bl），a．［＜OF．ravelable，F． rappeluble，repealable；as repeal＋－able．］Ca－ pable of being repealed；revocable，especially by the power that enacted．
Even thast decision wouid have been revealable by a repealableness（rẹ－pé＇la－bl－nes），n．Same as repealability．
repealer（rè̈－pē \({ }^{\prime}\) lèr），\(n\) ．［＜repeal \(+\varepsilon e r \mathrm{I}\) ．］One who repeals；one who desires repeal；specifi－ cally，an agitator for repeal of the Articles of Union between Great Britain and Ireland．
In old days．［Separstista］would have been cslied repeaters，and neither expression wonld to－day be repudi－ ated by the Nationalist party In Ireland．
repealment（rẹ̄－pēl＇mẹnt），\(n\) ．\(\quad[<\) repueal + －ment．］ \(1+\) ．A calling back；recall，as from banishment．
Great is the comfort that a banlshed man takes st tid－ ind repalement．

2．The act of alrogating or revoking；repeal． ［Rare．
repeat（rèepēt＇），ペ．［Early mod．F．repete；＜ OF．repeter， F ．répéter \(=\) Pr．Sp． Pg ．repetir \(=\) It．repetere，repeat，＜L．repetere，attack again， seek again，resume，repeat，\(\langle\) re－，again，+ pe－ tere，attack，seek：see petition．Cf．appete，com－ pete．］I．trans．1．To do，make，or perform again．
The thought or feeling a thousand times repeated be－ The thought or feeling a thousand
comes hia at last who uttera it best．
orcell，Among my Books，2d ser．，p． 320. 2．To say again；iterate．
He that repeateth a matter separateth very frienda．
No one can repeat any thing that Varilas has ever aad that deserves repetition；but the man has that innato goodnese of temper that he la welcome to every body． Steele，Spectator，No． 100. 3．To say over；recite；rehearse．
The third of the five voweld，if yon repeat them．
\[
\text { Shak., L. L. L. L., v. } 1
\]

He wlli think on her he loves，
Burns，Jockey＇s ta＇en the Parting Kiss．
4ヶ．To seek again．［Rare．］
And，while through burning labyrlnths they retire，
With losthing eyes repeat whst they would shun． Dryden，Annus Mirablis，st． 257.
5．In Seots law，to restore；refund；repay，as money erroneously paid．－To repeat one＇s self， To repeat agamals（naue has sale the olore．－ which the aenior ofticer has made，or to make a signal again．\(=\) Syn．3．To relate．See recapitulate．
II．intrans．To perform some distinctive but unspecified function again or a second time． cifically \(-(a)\) To atrike the hour agaln when deaired：anid of last struck when a the hourg，and whin sec repeater， 2 （b） To commit or attempt to commit the frand of voting more than once for one candidate at one election．［U．S．］－Re－ poating action，in pianforte－makiny，an action which ita digital has leeen completely rcleased．－Repeating circle，declmal．See circle decimal．－Repeating fire－ tridges，with an antomatic fced to the bsirel，or in some other way prepared for the rapid diacharge of s number
of shots without reloading．［＇thls name was formerly ap－
plied to the revolver，but 1 s now rarely so used． －－Repeat－ ing instrument，a geodetical or other optieal instrument neon which the measurement of the angle can be rcpeated， ment ended，so as to eliminate in wrent measure meaare－ of graduation．－Repeating rifle．Sec repeatiny firearm
above－Repeating ship．Same as repeater， \(6(\alpha)\) ． of repeating；repetition．［Rare．］

\section*{of all whoae speech Achilles first renew＇d}

Ane last part thus，
Chapman．
2．That which is repeated；specifically，in mu－ sie，a passage performed a second time．

They［the Greek poets］called such linking verse Epi－ mone， 1 snd we may terme hime the touehurdon，fol－

3．In musieal notation，a sign that a passuge or movement is to be twice performed．Thst which is to be repested is nsually included within the signs The sign N ： 12 often sdded for greater diatinctness．When the passage is not to be repested en－
tire，the terms da capo \((D) . C\) ．or dal negno（ \(D\) S．are nsed tire，the terms da capo（D．C．）or dal segno（ \(D\) ．S．）are used，
the former meanlng from the beginning，＇and the lat－ ter＇from the aign（ s ），＇and the end of the repeat ia
marked by fine or by a heary bar with a bold，奜．
passsige of only a measure or two which is to be repeated Is sometimea marked bis．．－Double repeatt，in logic，the middle term．
The double repeat（which is a woorde rehearsed in bothe proposiclona）must not entre Into the conclnaion．

H＇ulson，Rule of Reason．
repeatedly（rē－pē＇tcd－li），adr．With repeti－ tion；more than once；again and again in－ definitely．
repeater（reè－pē＇tér），n．1．One who repeats； one who recites or rehearses．

\section*{Repeaters of their popular oratorious vehemenciea，
Jer．Taylor（？），Artif．Handsomeness，p． \\ Jer．Taylor（？），Artif．Handsomeness，p． 121.}

2．A watch that，on the compression of a spring， strikes the last hour．Some also indicate the quarters，or even the hours，quarters，and odd minutes．－ 3 ．In arith．，an interminate decimal in which the same figure continually recurs．If this repetition goea on from the beginning，the decimal la called a pure repeater，as ． 3333 ，etc．；but if any other fig are or figures intervene between the decimal polnt and the repeating figure，the decimal Is called s mixed repeat repeaters by placing a dot over the repeating figure mixed the shove examples are writted .3 ，and \(.08 \tilde{j}^{2}\) A repester ia also called a simple repetend．
4．One who votes or attempts to vote more than once for one candidate at an election．［U．S．］
When every town and clty \(\ln\) the United States is voting on the same day，snd＂colonista＂and repeaters are needed st home，snd each State is reduced for ita voterg to ita 5．A repeating firearm．（a†）A revolver．（b）A 6．Tagazine－gun．
6．Nout．：（a）A vessel，usually a frigate，ap－ pointed to attend an admiral in a fleet，and to repeat any signal he makes，with which she im－ mediately sails to the ship for which it is in－ tended，or the whole length of the fleet when the signal is general．Also called repeating ship．（b）A flag which indicates that the first， second，or third flag in a hoist of signals is to be repeated．－7．In teleg．，an instrument for automatically retransmitting a message at an intermediate point，when，by reason of length of circait，defective insulation，etc．，the origi－ nal line current becomes too feeble to trans mit intelligible signals through the whole cir－ cuit．－8．In calico－printing，a figure which is repeated at equal intervals in a pattern．
repeating（rē－pé＇ting），\(n\) ．［Verbal n．of．repeat， \(v\).\(] The fraudulent voting，or attempt to vote，\) more than once for a single candidate in an election．［U．S．］

Repeating snd personstion are not rare lo denae popula－ tlons，where the agents and officisls do not，and cannot， now the voters

Bryce，Amer．Commonwealth，II． 109.
repedation + rep－ē－dā＇shon），n．［＜LL．repedare， pp．repedatus，step back，＜L．re－，back，＋pes （ped－），foot：see pedal，pedestrian．］A step－ ping or going back；return．

To take notice of the directiona，atations，and repeda－ vincingly to erratick lighta，snd from thence moat con－ paradox of the snmmsimetion of the plessant and true Dr．H．More Antidote againgt
repel（rē－pel＇），v．；pret．and pp．repelled，ppr． repelling．［Formerly also repell；＜ME．repel－ len，\(<\) OF．＊repeller \(=\) Sp．repeler \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．repellir \(=\) It．repellere，\(\langle\) L．repellere，pp．repulsus，drive back，＜re－，back，＋pellere，drive：see \(p^{m l l s e \mathrm{I}}\) ．

\section*{repent}

Cf．compel，expel，impel，propel．］I．trans． 1. To drive back；force to return；check tho ad－ vance of ；repulse：as，to repel an assailaut．
Wyth this honde hast thou wryten many lettres by whiche thou repellyd moche folke fro doyng sacrefyse to

Foul words and frowns must not repel s lover．
Shak．，Veuua and Adonls， 1.573.
The Rataviana ．．had encloz＇d the Romsns unawares behind，but that Agricola，with a strong Body of Ilorse which he reserv＇d for such a purpose，rep．ll＇d them back
as faiton， 111 st ．Eng．，ii．
But in the paat a multitude of aggresslona have oc－ curred ．．．which needed to be repelled by the speedicst 2．To encounter in any manner with effectual resistance；resist；oppose；reject：as，to repel an encroachinent；to repel an argument．－3． To drive back or away：the opposite of attruct． See repulsion．－Pleas proponed and repelled．See propone．\(=\) Syn． 1 and 2．Decline，Reject，etc．（sce refuse1）
II．intrans． 1. tion to force impressed med．，to prevent such an affinx of fluids to any particular part as would render it tumid ol swollen．
repellence（rẹ̄－pel＇ens），\(n . \quad[<\) repellen \((t)+\) repellency（rē－pel＇en－si），n．［As repellence （see－cy）．］The character of being repellent； the property of repelling；repulsion．
 peliente \(=\mathbf{1} \mathrm{g}\) ．It．：repellente,\(\langle\mathrm{L}\), repellen \((t-) s\) ， ppr．of repellere，drive back：see repel．］I．a． 1．Having the effect of repelling，physically or morally；having power to repel；able or tend－ ing to repel；repulsive．
Why should the moat repellent partlcles be the moat st．
tractive upon contact？
Bp．Berkeley．Siria， 8237 ．
Ita repellent plot deals with the love of a man who la more than hall a monkey for a worman he savce from the penalty of murder．\(\quad\) thenseum，No．2867，p． 174. There sre some men whom destlny has endowed with the faculty of external neatness，whose clothes are repel－ lent of duat and inud．Lowell．Flreaids Travels，p． 47. 2．Specifically，capable of repelling water； water－proof：as，repellent cloth or paper．
II．n．1．In med．，an agent which is used to prevent or reduce a swelling．Astringents，ice， cold water，etc．，are repellents．－2．A kind of water－proof clotlı．
repeller（（eẹ－pel＇èr），n．One who or that which repels．
repelless \(\dagger\)（rề－pel＇les），a．［＜repel＋－less．］In－ vincible；that cannot be repelled．［Rare．］

Two great Armados howrelie plow＇d their way，
And by assaulte made knowne repellesse might．
G．Sfarkham，Sir R．Grlnoile（Arber rep．），p．71．
repent \({ }^{1}\)（rē－pent＇），\(v\) ．［＜ME．repenten，＜OF． （and F．）repentir，refl．，\(=\) Pr．repentir，repenc－ dere \(=\) Cat．repenedir \(=\) OSp，repentir（cf．mod． Sp．arrepentir \(=\) Pg．ar－repender，refl．\()=\mathrm{It}\). ri－\(^{\text {－}}\) pentire，ripentere，repent，＜ML．as if＂repeni－ tere，repent（ppr．repeniten（ \(t\)－）s，repentant），く L．ren，again，+ panitere（ \(>\) OF．pentir），repent： see penitent．］1．intrans．1．To feel pain，sor－ row，or regret for something one has done or left undone．
Yef the myght thei wolde repente with gode will of the to repente．

Merlin（E．E．T．S．），\i．I76．
I never did repent for doing good，

Thus Grief still treads upon the Heela of Pleasure；
Congreve，Gld
2．Especially，to experience such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life；be grieved over one＇s past life，and seek forgiveness；be penitent．See repentance．
Except ye repent，ye ahall all likewlse perish．
Full aeldom does a man repent，or use Luke xilf． 3.
Both grsce and will to piek the vieions quitch
of blood and cuatom wholly out of him，
And make all clean，sud plant himself afresh．
3．To do penance．－4．To change the mind or course of conduct in consequence of regret or dissatisfaction with something that is past．
Sir knyght，so fer haste thow gon that late it is to re－ por to chalcnge． Lest peradventure the people repent when they see war，
\(5 t\) ．To express sorrow for something past．

\footnotetext{
For dead，I surely doubt，thou maist aresd
II enceforth for ever tlorimell to bee；
That sli the noble knights of Maydenhead，
Which her sdor＇d，may sore repent with me
Spenser，F．Q．，III．viil． 47.
}

\section*{repent}

Be witness to me, \(O\) thou blessed moon,
. . poor Enobarbus did
Before thy face repent! Shak., A. and C., iv.9.7.
\(=\) Syn. 1-4. See repentance.
II. trans. 1. 'To remember or regard with eontrition, compunction, or self-reproach; feel self-acensing pain or grief on acconnt of: as, to repcut rash words; to repcut an injury done to a neighbor.

Peraventur thu may repent it twyes,
Generydes (E. E. 'I. S.), 1. 3342
Confess yourself to heaven;
Repent what 's past ; svoid what is to come. 150
My loss I mourn, hut not repent it.
Durns To Major Logan
[Formerly often, and sometimes still, used reflexively and mpersonilly.
It repenteth me not of my cost or iahor bestowed in the service of this commonwealth. Hist. New England, I. 470 This was that which repented him, to hsve glv'n up ust punishment so stout \& Champion of his designes.

\section*{Thou may'st repent thee yet}
he giving of this gift
Villiam Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 47.]
\(2 \dagger\). To be sorry for or on account of.
"To that shalt thow come hastely," quod Gswein, "and that me repenteth sore, fior moche wolde I love thy com-
panye yef ic the liked." repent \({ }^{1}\) (rē-pent'), n. [< repent \(\left.{ }^{1}, v.\right]\) Repentance. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Reproch the first, Shame next, Repent behinde
\[
\text { Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. } 24 .
\]
repent \({ }^{2}\) (rë'pent), \(a\). [ \(<\mathrm{L}\). repen \((t-) s\), ppr. of repere (> It. repere), ereep; akin toserpere, creep, Gr. \(\varepsilon \propto \pi \varepsilon \iota \nu\), creep: see reptile and serpent.] 1. In bot., creeping; growing prostrate along the ground, or horizontally beneath the surface, and rooting progressively.-2. In zoöl., creeping, as an animalcule; specifically, of or pertaining to the Repentia.
repentable (rệ-pen'tan-bl), a. [< repent \({ }^{1}+\)-able. \(]\) Capable of being repented of. [Rare.]
It seems scarce pardonable, because 'tis scarce a repentable sin or repsirabls malice

Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 65. (Davies.) repentance (rê-pen'tanns), \(n\). [<ME. repentance, repentaunce, < OF. repentance, repentaunce, F . repentanee \(=\operatorname{Pr}\). repentensa \(=\mathrm{It}\). ripentenza, \(\langle\) ML. as if "reperitentia, < repeniten( \((t\)-s, repentant: see repentant, and cf. penitence.] 1. The act of repenting; the state of being penitent; sorrow or contrition for what one has done or left undone.

For what is true repentance but in thought-
Not ev'n in inmost thought to think again
The sins that msde the past so pleasant to us?
Tennysor, Guineve
2. In theol., a change of mental and spiritual habit respecting sin, involving a hatred of and sorrow because of it, and a hearty and genuine abandonment of it in conduct of life.
John did .. preach the baptism of repentance for the
Mark l. 4.
Mark i. 4.
As sll sins deprive us of the favour of Almighty God, our wsy of reconciliation with him is the inward secret
repentance of the leart. \(\quad\) Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 3 .

Try what repentance can; what can it not?
Yet what can it when one can not repent?
Shak., Hanlet, iii. 3. 65.
=Syn. Repentance, Penitence, Contrition, Compunction, wrong-doer in vew of his conduct. Regret is quite 88 of ten used of wisining that one had not done that which is unwise; as applied to misconduct, it expresses the feeblest degree of sorrow for doing wrong; but it may contain no element of ress rest sin to righteousness ; the Bible word most often translated repentance mesns a change of mental and spiritual attitude toward sin. Strictly, repentance is the beginning of amendment of life; the word does not imply any greater degree of feeling than is necessary to bring abouts change, whether the turning be from a particular sin or from \(8 n\) attitude of \(\sin\). Penilence implies a large measure of feeling, and upplies more exclusively than repentance to trition literally breaking or bruising is essentially the same as penitence; it is a deep, quîet, snd continued sorrow, chiefly for specifle acts. Connuenction, literally pricking, is a shsrp pang of regret or self-reproach, often momentary and not always resulting in moral beneft. It is mors likely than remorse to result in good. Remorse, literally gnawing, is naturally sharper mental suffering than compunction; the word often suggests 8 sort of spirltual despair or hopel
forts to attain repentance.
repentant (rē-pen'tant), \(a\). and \(n\). [< ME. repenfant, < OF'. repentant, repentant, penitent, < ML. repeniten \((t-) s, 1 p\) r. of \({ }^{*}\) repenitere, repent
see repentl.] I. a. 1. Experiencing repen

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tance; sorrowful for past conduct or words; sorrowful for sin.
There is no sin so grest but God may forgive it, and doth forgive it to the repentant heart

Thus they, in lowliest plight, repentant stood,
Praying.
Milton, I. I.
2. Expressing or showing repentance.

After I have solemnly interr'd
At Cbertsey monastery this noble king,
And wet his grave with my repentant tears.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 216.
Relentless walls! whose darksome round contains
Repentant sighs and voluntary pains.
=Syn. See repentance.
repentantly (rệ-pen'tạnt-li), adv. In a repeutant manner ; with repentance.

To her I will myself address,
And my rash Paults repentantly confess.
Fletcher, Faithrul Shepherdess, v. 4.
repenter (rē-pen'ter), \(n\). One who repents.
Sentences from which a too-late repenter will suck desperation.

Donne, Devotions, p. 221.
Repentiat (rē-pen'shi-ё̈), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of L. vepen \((t-) s\), creeping: see repent \({ }^{2}\).] The limbless lacertilians as a division of squamate reptiles. Merrem.
repentingly (rē-pen'ting-li), adv. With repentance. Inp. Dict.
repentless (rệ-pent'les), a. [< repent \({ }^{1}+\)-less.] Without repentanee; uurepenting. Jodrell. repeople (rē-pē'pl), v.t. [< OF. repeupler, F . repeupler, also repopuler \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). repoblar \(=\mathrm{It}\). ripopolare; as re + people.] To people anew; furnish again with a stock of people.

I send with this my discourse of ways and mesns for encouraging marrisge and repeopling the islsnd.
repercept (rē-pér'sept), n. [<re- + perecpt.] A represented percept. Mind, X. 122.
reperception (rê̈-pér-sep'shọ), \(n\). [<re- + perception.] The act of pereeiving again; a repeated perception.
Keats . . writes to his publisher, ... "No external praise can give me such a glow as ny own solitary reper ception and ratificstion of what is fine.:

Lovell, Among my Books, 2 d ser., p. 313.
repercolation (rē-pèr-kō-lā'shon), n. [< re- + percolation.] Repeated percolation; in phar., the successive application of the same percolating menstruum to fresh parts of the substance to be percolated.
repercuss (rē-pèr-kus'), v.t. [< L. repereussus, pp . of reperentere ( \(>\mathrm{It}\). ripercuotere \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). Pg . repercutir \(=\mathrm{Pr}\). repereutir \(=\mathrm{F}\). répercuter \()\), strike, push or drive back, reflect, reverberate〈re-, back, + percutere, strike: see percuss.] To beat or drive back; send back; reflect.
Air in ovens, though.. it doth. . boil sud dilate itself, snd is repercussed, yet it is without noise.

Bacon, Nst. Hist., \& 118.
Percelving all the subjacent country, st so smali an horizontal distance, to repercuse such sight ss I could
hardly look agsinst.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 4, 1641 .
repercussion (reē-pèr-kush'on), n. [< OF. repereussion, F. répercussion \(=\) Pr. repercussio \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). repercusion \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). repereussä̃o \(=\mathrm{It}\). ripereussione, < L. repercussio( \(n\)-), a rebounding, reflecting, < repercutere, strike back, reflect: see repercuss.] 1. The act of driving back; a rebounding or reflection; the throwing back of a moving body by another upou which it impinges; reverberation.
In echoes (whereof some sre ss lond ss the origlnal voice) there is no new elision, bat a repercussion only.
The streams . . appesring, by the repercussion of the water in manie places, to be full of great stones In the bottome The pecullar style of this critic [Hazlitt) is at once sparkling and vehement. . The volcano of his criticism percussion. I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 99.
2. In musie: (a) That tone in a Gregorian mode which is most frequently repeated; the dominant. (b) The reappearance of the subject and answer of a fugue in regular order after the general development with its episodes. (e) Any reiteration or repetition of a tone or chord.
epercussive (ré-pér-kus'iv), \(a\). and \(\mu\). [<OF. repereussif, F . répercussif \(=\mathrm{Pr}\). ropercussiu \(=\) Sp . renereusito \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). гррегеиssico \(=\mathrm{It}\). ripercussivo; as repereuss + -ive.] I. a. 1. Of the nature of repercussion; causing repercussiou or reflection.

\footnotetext{
Whose disheveil'd locks,
Like genss against the reper
Give light snd splcndour.
Middleton, plendour.
} Middleton, Family of Love, iv. 2. by repetition.

\section*{repetition}

The huge Cyclops did with molding Thunder swest, And Massive Bolts on revercussive Anvils bear. Congreve, Taking of Namure. 2ł. Repellent.
Blood is stanched . . . by astringents and repercussive
Bucon, Nst. Hist. 868 . medicines.
3. Driven back; reverberated.

Echo, fair Echo, spesk,
Salute me wilh thy repercussive voice.
Salute me with thy repercussive voice.
R. Jonson, Cyntila's ieveis, i. 1. Amid Carnarvon's mountains rages loud
The repercussive Roar Thomson, summer, 1. 1162.

\section*{II. \(n\). A repellent.}
repertoire (rep-êr-twor'), n. [< F. répertoire: see repertory.] A repertory; specifically, in music and the drama, the list of works which a performer or company of performers has careperformer or company of pelformers fully studied, and is ready to perform.
repertort (rē̈-pèr'tọr), \(n\). [<L. repertor, a finder, discoverer, < reperirc, pp. repertus, find out, discover: sce repertory.] A finder. [Rare.]
Let others dispute whether Ansh was the inventor or only the repertor of mules, the industrions founder or the casual finder of them.

Fuller, Pisgsh Sight, IV. ii. 32. (Davies.)
repertorium (rep-èr-tō'ri-um), n.; pl. repertoria (-ä). [LL, ] Same as repertory.
repertory (rep'ér-tō-ri), n.; pl. repertories (-riz). [く OF, *repertorie, later repertoire, F . répertoire \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). Pg. It. repertorio,\(\langle\mathrm{LL}\). repertorium, an inventory, list, repertory, < L. reperire, pp. repertus, find, find out, discover, invent, < re-, again, + parive, usually parere, produce: see parent.] 1. A place where things are so arranged that they can readily be found when wanted; a book the contents of which are so arranged; hence, an inventory; a list; an index.

Hermippus, who wrote of . . The poeme of Zorosstes, onta every book of the ssld poeisie. Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxx. 1. 2. A store or collection; a treasury; a magazine; a repository.
His [Homer's] writings became the sole repertory to later ages of sll the theology, philosophy, and history of those which preceded his.

Botingbroke, Esskys, ii., Error and Superstition.
The revolntion of France is an inexhaustible repertory
3. Same as repertoire.

A great acadomic, art istic theatre, .. rich in its repertory, rich in the high quality and the wide array of its gervants. II. James, Jr., The Tragic Mnse, xxix.
reperusal (rē-pẹ-rö'zạl), \(n . \quad[\langle\) reperuse + -al.] A second or a repeated perusal.
reperuse (rē-pē-röz'), v. t. [<re- + peruse.] To peruse again. Butwer.
repet. An abbreviation of the Latin word repetatur (let it be repeated), used in prescriptions.
repetend (rep'ē-tend), \(\mu_{\text {. } \quad \text { [< L. repetendus, to }}\) be repeated, gcrundive of repetere, repeat: see repeat.] 1. In arith., that part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually; the circulate. It is called a simple repetend when only one figure recurs, 83.3333 , etc., and s compound repetend when there are more figures than one in the repeating period, ss .029029 , etc. It is usual to mark the single figure or the first and last flgures of the period by dots placed over them: thus, the repetends above mentioned are written .3 and . 020 . See repeater, 3
2. Something which is or has to be repeated, as the burden of a song. [Rare.]
In "The Raven," "Lenore", and elsewhere, he [Poe] employed the repetend also, and with still more novel results.

Stedman, Poets of Americs, p. 251.
epetent (rep-ē-tent'), \(n . \quad\left[G .,\left\langle L_{1} . r e p e t e n(t-) s\right.\right.\), pp . of repeterc, repeat: see repeat.] In Germany, a tutor or private teacher; a repetitor.
\begin{tabular}{l} 
He [Bleek] was recalled to Berlin to occupy the position \\
Encyc. Brit., III. 824. \\
\hline
\end{tabular} repetition (rep-ē-tish'on), \(u\). [ \(\langle\) OF. repetition, \(\underset{\mathrm{F}}{ } \mathrm{r}\) répétition \(=\mathrm{Pr}\). repetitio \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). repeticion \(=\) Pg. repetição \(=\mathrm{It}\). ripetizione, \(\langle\) L. repetitio \((n-)\), a demanding back, reclamation, repetition, repetere, seek again, repeat: see repeat.] 1. The act of repeating, in any sense; iteration of the samo act, word, sound, or idea.

Ys haue snother sort of repetition when In one verse or clause of a verse ye iterate one word without any inter mission, as thus.

It was Maryne, Maryne thst wrought mine woe.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. \(16 \%\)
All the neighbour caves...
Make verbal repetitiom of her moans.
Shah., Venus snd Adons, 1. 831.
Every fecling tends to a certain extent to become deeper

\section*{repetition}

2．That which is repeated．-3 ．Remembrance reeollection．

We are reconciled，and the frst riew shall kill All repetition．let him not ask our pardon： The nature of his great offence is dearl The fncenaing retica of it．

\section*{Shak．，All＇s Well，v．3． 22.}

4．In Soots law，repayment of money errone－ ously paid．－5．Specifically，in music，the rapid reiteration or repercussion of a tone or chord， so as to produce a sustained effect，as upon the pianoforte and other stringed instruments．－6． Same as repeating action（which see，under re－ peut）．－Repetition of \(v\), in math．，a parttion in which tion of \(3=\) SYM 1 and 2 ．Serccapit） 2 a 1 ， repetitional（rep－ê－tish＇on－al），a．［＜repetition + －al．］Of the nature of or containing repeti－ tion．
repetitionary（rep－ḕ－tish＇on－ā－ri），a．［＜repeti－ tion＋－ary．］Same as repetitionol．
repetitionert（rep－ē－tish＇on－èr），\(n\) ．［ \(\langle\) repetition \(+e r^{1}\) ．］One who repeats；a repeater．
In 1865 he［Sam．Jemmat］was the Repeater or Repeti－ Eioner，in St．Mary＇s church，on Low Sunday，of the four repetitious（rep－è－tish＇us），a．［＜repetiti（on） + －ous．］Containing or employing repetition； especially，eharacterized by undue or tiresome iteration．［U．S．］
The observation which you have quoted from the abbe Raynal，which has been written off in a succeaslon not much eas repectitious，or protracted，than that In which Quoted by Píckering from Remarks
［quin＇s Letters in the Quarterly Rev．，Boston，1815．
The whole pasaage，IIamiet，f．4． \(17-38\) ，＂Thia heavy－ headed revel，cast and West，etc．，is chifuse，involved，and
reper．
Proc．Amer．Pht．Ass，Iss3，p．xxil． An irrelevant or repetitious speaker；
sparper＇s Mag．，LXXV． 515. repetitiously（rep－è－tish＇us－li），adr．In a rep－ etitious manner；with tiresome repetition． ［U．S．］
repetitiousness（rep－ē－tish＇us－nes），n．The character of being repetitious．［U．S．］
repetitive（reè－pet＇i－tiv），a．［＝Sp．repetitivo， ＜L．repetere，pp．repetitus，repeat：see repeat．］ Containing repetitions；repeating；repetitious． repetitor（rẹ̀－pet＇i－tor），\(n\) ．［ \(=\mathrm{F}\) ．répétiteur \(=\) Pr．repeteive \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．Pg．repetidor \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．ripetitore， ripititore，く L．repetitor，one who demands back， a reelaimer，ML．a repeater，\＆repetere，seek again，repeat：see repeat．］A private instruc－ tor or tutor in a university．
repicque，\(u\) ．and \(r\) ．See repique．
repine（rề－pin＇），\(r\) ．i．；pret．and pp．repinet，ppr． repining．［Early mod．E．repyne；＜re－+ pine \({ }^{2}\) ； perhaps suggested by OF．repoindre，priek again，or by repent1．］1．To be fretfully dis－ contented；be unhappy and indnlge in com－ plaint；murmur：often with at or c！gainst．
And sayd：
Lachesis thereat gan to rcpine，
Not so，for what the Fates do once decree，
Not all the god 8 can chaunge，nor Jove himself can free ：＂ Spenser，F．Q．，IV，i1． 51.
Tbis Saluage trash you so acornfully repine at，belng put in your mouthes，your stomackea can disgeat．

Quoted in Capt．John Smith＇s Worka，1．2\％9．
Our Men，seeing we made such great runs，and the Wind like to continue，repined lecauae they were kept at auch
short allowance．
Danpier，Voyages， I ． 281 ．

Danpier，Voyages，I． 231.

\section*{Thy rack＇d fnhabitanta repine，complain，
Tax＇d till the brow of Labour sweats in vain \\ Tax＇d till the brow of Labour sweats in vain．}

2†．To fail；give way

> Bepining courage yields te to foe. Senser.

No foote to foe．Spenser，F．Q．，I．fi．17．
repine（rẹ－pīn＇），\(n\) ．［＜repine，\(r\) ．］A repining． Rare．］
Were never four auch lamps together mix＇d，
Had not hia［eyea］clouded wid
Had not hia［eyea］clouded with his brow＇a repine．
Shak．，Y enua and Adonia，1． 490
And ye，fair heaps，the Muses＇sacred ahrines
In apite of time and envious repines）
Stand atill，and flourish．
Bp．IIall
repiner（reè－pi＇ner），\(n\) ．One who repines or murmurs．

Let rash repiners stand appalled
Who dare not trust in Thee．
Alas for maiden，alas for Judge，
For rich repiner and houaehold drudge！
Whütier，Maud Muller．
repining（rē－pī＇ning），\(n\) ．［Verbal \(n\) ．of repine \(\because\) ．］Discontent；regret；complaint．

He sat upon the rocks that edged the ahore，
And in conthued weeping and in slgha
The Attantic，LXVI． 79.

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repiningly（rēe－pi＇ning－li），adr：With murmur－ ing or eomplaint．
repique（re－pēk＇），\(\mu\) ．［Also repieque；＜F．repie， repique，＜repiquer，formerly repiequer，prick or thrust again，〈re－＋piquer，prick，thrust， pic，a point，pike：see pikel．］In piquet，the winning of thirty points or more from combi－ nations of cards in one＇s hand，before the play－
ing begins and before an opponent has scored at all．
repique（re－pēk＇），r．［＜repique，u．］I．intrans． In jiquet，to score a repique．

II，trans．To score a repique over．
＂Your game has been ahort，＂sald Harley．＂I repiqued him，＂anawered the old man，with joy aparking in hia Also repicque．
replace（rề－plās＇），\(v . t . ;\) pret．and pp．replaced， ppr．replacing．［＜re－＋place；prob．suggested by F．remplacer（see reimplaee）．］1．To put again in the former or the proper place．
The eari ．．．was replaced in hia government．Bacon．
The deftlea of Troy，and hin own Penates，are made the In Italy，thetr native country．and at Inyden，Anoetd，Ded．

A hermit ．．．replac＇d hia book
Couper，Moralizer Corrected．
2．To restore（what has been taken away or borrowed）；return；make good：as，to replace a sum of money borrowed．－3．To substitute something competent in the place of，as of something which has been displaced or lost or destroyed．－4．To fill or take the place of； supersede；be a substitute for；fulfil the end or effice of．

It is a heavy charge againat Peter to have auffered that so Important a person as the successor of an absolute monarch must needa be should grow up til－educated and o replace him．

Brougham．
M．Arnold，Literature and Dogma，p． 44.
Theae compounds［orgauic acidg］msy be regarded as hydrocarbons tu which hydrogen is replaced by carlboxyl．
The view of life as a thing to be put up with replacing that zest for existence which waa ao intense in early clvi－
Ilaationa．
T．Mardy，Return of the Native，Iii． 1.
Replaced crystal．See crystal．\(=\) Syn．1．To reinstate， reestabilah，restore．
eplaceable（reê－plā＇sa－bl），a．Capable of being replaced；that may be replaced．
replacement（rệ－plās＇ment），n；［＜replace + －ment．Cf．F．remplacement，
place．］1．The aet of re－
plaeing．
The organic acids may Jikewlse be regarded as derived from alco－ hols by the replacement of \(\mathrm{H}_{2}\) ，by 0 ．
Encyc．Brit．，V． 553.
2．In crystal．，the removal of an edge or angle by one plane or more．
replacer（rẹ̄－plā＇sèr），n． 1.
 One who oi that which re－ plaees，or restores to the fore place．－2．One who or that whicl tates the place of anether； a substitute．－Car－re－ placer，a device carrled on nearly all American rail－ way－traing for quickiy re－
placing derailed wheels on the track．It is used in psirs，one for each rall，and consists of a short heavy bar of jron swlveling on a yoke which ia placed over the raifhead．A aharp pull of the locomotive pulla the placer，whence they drop upon the rails．
replacing－switch（rẹ̄－plā＇sing－swich），n．A device consisting of a united pair of iron plates hinged to shoes fitting over the rails，used as a bridge to replace on the track derailed railway rolling－stock．A second pair of plates may be hinged to the frat to facilitate the placing of the bridge in poas－ replait（rē－plāt＇），r．t．
eplait（rē－plāt＇），\(r\) ．t．［Also repleat；＜re－＋
plait，\(r\).\(] To plait or fold again；fold one part\) of over another again and again．
In his［Raphael＇s］firat worka，．We behold many smali foldings often repleated，which look like so many
whipcorda．Dryden，Observations on Dufresnoy＇a Art （of Painting．
replant（rē－plant＇），\(\varepsilon . t . \quad[<\mathrm{OF}\) ．（and F．）re－ planter \(=\) Sp．Pg．replantar \(=\) It．ripiantare， ＜ML．replantare，plaut again，＜L．re－，again，
+ plantare，plant：see plant \({ }^{1}\) ．］1．To plant + plan
again．

\section*{repletion}

Swall trees upon which figs or other frult grow，beiug yet unipe，．．take ．．．up in a warm day，and replanit
them in good ground．
2．Figuratively，to reinstate．
I will revenge his wrong to Lady Bona，
eplant（rē－plant＇），u．［＜replant，r．］That which is replanted．［Recent．］
No growth inas appeared in any of the replanta．
Medical Neus， able；as replant + －ab̈lc．］ ．［＜OF．replant－ planted again．Imp．Dict．
replantation（rē－plan－tā＇shọn），n．［＜ 1 ．re－ plantation；as replant + aition．］The act of planting again．
Attempting the replantation of that beautiful mage aln and vice had obliterated and defaced．

Hallywell，Saving of Souls（1677），p．100．（Latham．） replead（rē－plēd＇），r．\(t\) ．and \(i\) ．［く OF．＂re－ plaider，repledoier，reploider，plead again；as re－+ plead．\(]\) To plead again．
repleader（rē－plō＇dèr），\(n\) ．［＜OF，＊replaider，inf． used as a noun：see replead．］In laur，a second pleading or course of pleadings；the right or privilege of pleading again：a course allowed for the correetion of mispleading．
repleat（rē－plēt＇），v．t．Same as replait．
repledge（rē－plej＇），v．t．［＜OF．replegier（ML． replegiare），pledge again；as re－＋pledge．Cf． replery．］1．To pledge again．－2．In Scots law，to demand judicially，as the person of an offender accused before another tribunal，on the ground that the alleged offense had been committed within the repledger＇s jurisdiction． This was formerly a privilege competent to certain private jurisdictions．
repledger（rē－plej＇er），\(n\) ．One who repledges． replenish（rẹe－plen＇ish），\(t\) 。［＜ME．replenissen， repleniss－，stem of certain parts of OF．replenir， fill up again，＜L．re－，again，＋ML．＂plenire，く plenus，full：see plenish．］I．trans．I．To fill again；hence，to fill completely；stoek．
Deaertes replenizshed with wylde beaatis and venimoua erpentes．

Sir T．Elyot，The Governour，II． 9.
Be fruttull，and multipiy，and replenish the earth．
（ \(\mathrm{en} . \mathrm{A}_{1} 28\).
Ther was．．．a quantlise of a great sorte of flea， which came out of holes In ye ground，and replenished ati ye wooda，and eate ye green things．

Bradford，Plymouth Plantation，p． 315.
2†．To finisli；complete；consummate；per－ fect．

We smothered
The most replenished aweet work of nature
Shak．，Rich．III．，iv．3．18．
3t．To revive．Palsgrare．（Hallitrell．）
II．\(\dagger\) intrans．To recover former fullness．
It is like．．．that the humoura in men＇s bodles in－ crease and decrease as the moon doth；and therefore it were good to purge some day or two after the fuli；for that then the fiumoura will not replenish so soon．
replenisher（rẹ－plen＇ish－êr），\(n\) ．One who or that whieh replenishes；specifically，in elect．， a static influence－or induetion－machine used for maintaining the charge of a quadrant elec－ trometer．
replenishment（rē－plen＇ish－ment），\(n\) ．［＜re－ plenish + －ment．］1．The act of replenishing， or the state of being replenished．－2．That which replenishes；a supply．Corper．
replete（rē－plēt＇），a．［Early mod．E．also re－ pleat；＜ME．replete，replet，＜OF．（and F．）re－ plet \(=\operatorname{Pr}\). replet \(=\) Sp．Pg．It．repleto，\(\left\langle\right.\) L．re \(e_{-}\) pletus，filled up，pp．of replere，fill again，\(\langle r c\)－ again，+ plere，fill：see plenty．Cf．complete．］ Filled up；completely filled；fnll；abounding．

> Ware the sonne in hig ascencioun Ne fynde yow not replet of humou

Chaucer，Nun＇s Prieat＇s T．
Th，
The world a jarge tongue
Shak．，L．L．L．，v．2． 853.
O，that＂s a comedy on a very new pian ；replete with wit and mirth，yet of a most serioua moral ！ Sheridan，The Critic，i． 1.
replete（rề－plēt＇），\(x . t_{.}\)；pret．and pp．repleted， ppr．repleting．［＜L．repletus，pp．of replere， fill up：see replete，a．］To fill to repletion or satiety；fill full．
Such have their intestines repleted with wind and excre－
ments． Venmer，Treatlse of Tobacco，p． 407 ．（Encyc．Dict．） repleteness（rẹ̄－plēt＇nes），\(n\) ．The state of be－ ing replete；fullness；repletion．Bailey， 1727. repletion（rê̄－plē＇shọn），\(n\) ．［＜ME，replecioun，
くOF，renletion，replecion，F．réplétion \(=\mathrm{Pr}\) \(<\mathrm{OF}\). replétion，rë̈lecion， F. réplétion \(=\mathrm{Pr}\) ．
replecio \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). replecion \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). replecato \(=\mathrm{It}\). re－

\section*{repletion}
lecione，\(\langle\) L．reptetio（ \(n-)\) ，a filling up，\(\langle\) replere，
fill up：see replefo．］ fill up：see replleto．］1．The state of being
replete；fullness；specifically，superabundant fullness；surfeit，especially of food or drink． Repleccionn ne made hire nevero sik；
Attempre dyete wss al hire phisik．
Attempro dyete wss al hire phisik．
Chaucer，Nun＇s Prieat＇s Tsle，1． 17.
Drowsiness followed repletion，as a matter of conrse， and they gave us a hed of qking in sn inner room．
B．Taylor，Northern Travel，p． 118. 2．In med，fullness of blood；plethora． repletive（reeplētiv），\(a\) ．［＜OF．repletif；as re－ plete + ive．］Causing repletion．Cotgrave． manner；redundantly．

It［behold］is like the hand in the margin of a book， pointing to some remarkable thing，sud of great succeed－ IIoly Ghost＇a pen；seldom used repletively，but to impart and import some special note．

Rev．T．Adame，Works，11． 110. repletory（rề－plē＇tē－ri），a．［＜replete + －ory．\(]\) Ot or pertaining to repletion；tending to or pro－ dncing repletion．
A University，as an intellectual gymnasium，ahould con－ mentsl dietetic＂is tonic，not repletory．
repleviable（rệ－plev＇i－a－bl），a．［＜replevy＋ －able．］Same as replevisable．
replevin（rệ－plev＇in），\(n\) ．［＜OF．replerin，＂reple－ rine（ML．replevinct），くreplevir，warrant，pledge： see replery．Cf．plevin．］1．In law，a personal action which lies to recover possession of goods or chattels wrongfully taken or detained，npon giving security to try the right to them in a suit at law，and，if that should be determined against the plaintif，to returu the property replevied． Originally it was a remedy peculiar to cases for wrongful diatress，but it may now be brought in all casea of wrong－ erty in custody of the law taken for a tax，or the like 2．The writ by which goods and chattels are replevied．－ 3 f ．Bail．－Replevin in the cepit，an action of replevin in which the charge was that the de－ rendant wrongfuliy took the goods．－Replevin in the
detinet，sn sction in which the charge wss only thet the defendsot wrongfully detalned the goods．The importance of the distlnction between this and repilevin in the cepit was that the lstter wss appropriste in cessea wbere an ac－
tion of treapsad might lie，snd did not require any demand tion of treapssa might lie，sin
before bringiog the action．
betore bringiog the action．
replevin（rệ－plev \({ }^{\prime}\) in），\(v\) ．\(\quad\)［＜replevin，n．］To replevy．

Me，who once，you know，
Did Irom the pound replevin you．
S．Butter，The Lady＇s Answer to the Knight，1． 4.
replevisable（rē－plev＇i－są－b］），\(a\) ．［＜OF．reple－ rissable，＜replerir，replevy：see replevish．］In lax，capable of being replevied．Also replevi－ able．
This is a case in which neither bail nor msinprize can be received，the felon who is lisble to be committed on heary groundz of anspicion not being repleuzable under
the statute of the 3 of King Edwsid．Scott，Rob Roy，viii．
replevish（rē－plev＇ish），v．t．［＜ \(\mathrm{OF}^{\prime}\) ．repleriss－， stem of certain parts of replecir，replevy：see replevy．］In law，to bail out ；replevy．
replevisor（rê－plev＇i－sorr），\(n\) ．［NL．，くreplevis（ \(h\) ） \(+-o r^{1}\) ．］A plaintiff in replevin．
replevy（reẹ－plev＇i），r．；pret．and pp．replevied， ppr．repleiying．［Early mod．E．replevie；く ME． ＂replevien，〈OF．replevir，〈ML．replevire，also repleyiare（after Rom．），give bail，surety，\(\langle\) re－ + plevire，plegiare，warrant，pledge：see pledge and plerin，and ef．replevin．］I．trens．1．To recover possession of by an action of replevin； sue for and get back，pending the action，by giving security to try the right to the goods in a suit at law．See replevin．－2t．To take back or set at liberty upon security，as anything seized；bail，as a person．

\section*{But yours the wsift［waif］by high prerogstive． \\ Thercfore I humbly crave your Majestie}

To replevie，snd my an reprive．F．Q．，IV．xii． 31.
II．intrans．To take possessiou of goods ol chattels sued for by an action of replevin．
The cattle－owner \(\ldots\) might either apply to the King＇s Chancery for a writ commanding the sheriff to＂mske
replevin，＂or he might verbslly complain himelf to the replevilh，＂or he might verbslly complain himaelf to
Sheriff，who would then proceed at once to replevy．
replevy（reē－plev’i），n．［くME．replevy；くreplevy， \(r\) ．Cf．replevin，n．］Replevin．
The baly of the hundred told me thst Wharles spake to hym，in cas he had be distreyned，that he wold havc gete hym a replery；and the baly bad hym kete a replecy of
his mayster and he wold serve it．Paston Letters，I． 194 ．
replica（rep＇li－kä），\(u\) ．\(\quad[=\mathbf{F}\) ．roplique，a copy，a repeat，＜It．replica，a repetition，reply，く repli－
eare，repeat，reply：see reply，\(v\) ．Cf．reply，\(n\) ．］ 1．A work of art made in exact likeness of an－
other and by the same artist，differing from a copy in that it is held to lave the same right as the first made to be considered an original work．－2．In music，same as repeut， 2.
replicant（rep＇li－kant），\(n_{0}[=\mathrm{F}\) ．repliquant \(=\) Sp．Pg．It．replicunte．a replier，＜L．replicun（t－）s， ppr．of replicare，repeat，reply：see replicate， reply．］One who makes a reply．
replicate（rep＇li－kāt），v．t．；pret．and pl）．repli－ cated，ppr．replicating．［＜L．replicatus，pp．of replicare，fold or bend back，reply：see reply．］ 1．To fold or bend back：as，a replicated leaf． －2t．To reply．
They cringing in their neckea，like rsts，smothered in the holde，poorely replicated， \(\qquad\) With hunger，snd hope，and thirat，wee content ouresel vea．
3．In music，to add one of its replicates to（a given tone）．
replicate（rep＇li－kāt），a．and \(n\) ．［＝F．vépliqué \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). Pg．replicado \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．replicato，\(\langle\) L．replica－ tus，pp．of replicare，fold or bend back：see rep－ licate，v．］I．a．Folded．Specifically－（a）In bot．， folded back upon itself，either outward as in vernation， or inward as in estivation．（b）In entom．，notiog wing which hsve s joint in the costal msrgin by mesus of
which the outer part folds or rather slides back on the Which the outer part folds or rather silides back on the there are inore tilisn one of such transveras folds，and the wing may be folded like a ran before it is bent，as in the earwigg．

II．n．In music，a tone one or more octaves distant from a given tone；a repetition at a higher or lower octave．
replicatile（rep＇li－kā－til），a．［＜replicate + －ile．］In entom．，that may be folded back on itself，as the wings of certain insects．
replication（rep－līk \(\bar{a}^{\prime}\) shon），n．［＜ME．replica－ tion，replicacioum，＜OF．\({ }^{*}\) replication \(=\) Sp．repli－ cacion \(=\) Pg．replicação \(=1 \mathrm{t}\) ．replicazionc，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\) ． replicatio（u－），a reply，＜replicare，reply：see rep－ licate，reply．］1．An answer；a reply．

My will is this，for plat conclusioun，
Withouten eny repplicacioun．
Withouten eny repplicacioun．
，Knight＇s Tale，1．988． should be made by the son of a sponge whst replication Shak．，IIamlet，iv．2． 13. 2．In law，the third step in the pleadings in a common－law action or bill in equity，being the reply of the plaintiff or complainant to the de－ fendant＇s plea or answer．
To that that he hath sunsuerd \(y\) hsve replyed yu sucle vayllable thyng be seyd to the contrarie of my seyd repti acion，and asmoch as he woold sey shall be but falsnesae and leayngs．Paston Letters，I． 260
3t．Return or repercussion of sound．
Tiber trembled midernesth her banks，
To hear the replication of your gounds
Msde in her concave shores．Shak．，J．C．，i．1．51．
In lulling replication．
Gilover．
4．In loyie，the assuming or using of the same term twice in the same proposition．－5．Repe－ tition；hence，a copy；a portrait．
The notes on which he appeared to be so ssaiduously ccupied insinly consisted of replications of Mr．Orayson＇ placid physiognomy．

Farrar，Julian Home，vi，
6．A repeated folding or bending back of a surface．－7．In music，the repetition of a tone at a higher or lower octave，or a combination of replicates together．
replicative（rep＇li－kāi－tiv），a．\([=\) F．replientif； ＜replicate + －ire．］Of the nature of replica－ tion；containing replicatiou．
replier（rệ－plíèr），\(n\) ．［Also replycr；＜reply + －er \({ }^{1}\) ．］One who replies or answers；one who makes a reply；specifically，in sehool dispnta－ tions，one who makes a return to an answer ； a respondent．
At an act of the Commencement，the anawerer gave for his question；That sn aristocracy was better than a mon． archy．The replier，who was a dissolute fellow，did tax him；That，being a private bred man，he would give a queation of statc．The answerer ssid；That the replier id much wrong the privilege of scholars ；who would be much struitened ir they should give question．

Bacon，Apophthegms（ed．Spedding，XIII．349）
replum（rep＇lum），\(n\) ．［NL．，＜L．replum，a door－ case．］In bot．，the frame－like placenta，across which the septum stretches，firom which the valves of a capsule or other dehiscent fimit fall away in dehiscence，as in Crueifera，ecrtain Papaveracea，Mimosa，etc．：semetimes incor－ rectly applied to the septum．
 rearrange；put in proper order again；preen， as a birư its feathers．

\section*{report}

The right hand rephumed
His black locks to their wonted composure．
sroming，sani，xv．
replunge（rē－plunj＇），r．t．［＜ON＇replougier， F ． replonger，plunge again；as re－+ plunge．］To plunge again；immerse anew．Milton．
reply（rē̄－plī＇），\(x\) ；pret．and pp．replich，ppr． replyiug．［ \(\angle\) ME．replyen，replien，〈OF．replier， reply，also lit．fold again，turn back， \(\mathbf{F}\) ．replicr， fold again，turn，coil，répliquer，reply，\(=\) Pr．Sp？， Pg．replicar \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．replicare，reply，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\). replicare， fold back，turn back，turn over，repeat，LL．（as a law－term）reply，＜re－，back，＋plicure，fold： see ply．Cf．cpply．］I．truus．1ヶ．To fold back．
Tho ouer nape［table－cloth］achalle dowbulle be layde，
To tho vttur syde the aeluage brade；
Tho ouer seluage he schalle replye，（E．E．T．S．），p． 321.
As towelle hit werc．
2．To return for an answer．
Perplex＇d and troubled st his bsd success
The tempter atood，nor had what to reply
Mitton， H ． R ．，iv． 2.
II．intrans．1．To make answer；answer：lec spond．
O msn，who art thou that repliest against God？
Rom．ix． 20.
Reply not to me with s fool－born jeat．
Full ten years alander＇d，did he once reply？ He anng hia song，sud I replied with nine．

Tennyson，Andley Court． 2．To do or give something in return for some－ thing else；make return or response；answer by suitable action；meet an attack：as．to re－ \(p l y\) to the enemy＇s fire．

The nymph cxulting fills with shouts the sky ；
long cansla reply．
Pope，
R．of the
L．， When I sddressed her with my customsry salutation， she only replied by a sharp gesture，and continued her
walk．
\(R\) ．Stevenson，Olalls． 3．In lux，to answer a defendant＇s plea．The defendant pleads in bar to the plaintiff＇s declsration ；the plaintiff replies to the defendsnt＇s ples in bar．
reply（rêepli＇），\(n . \quad[=\mathrm{F}\). réplique \(=\) Sp．réplice \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．replica，a reply；from the verb：see ra－ ply，\(x\).\(] 1．An answer；a response．\)
Quherat al laughed，as if I had bene dryven from al re－ phye，and I fretted to see a Irivolouse jeat goe for a solid
ansuer．
A．Hume，Orthographie（E．E．T．S．），p． 18 I panse for a reply．Shak．，J．C．，iii．2．37． Thus saying roxe
The monarch，and prevented all reply．Milon，P．L．，ii． 467.
1 leave the quibbles by which such persons would try to creep ont from under the crnshing weight of these con－
clusfous to the unfortunstes who snppose that a reply is equivalent to an answer

O．W．Holmex，Med．Ebsays，p． 81.
2．The act or pewer of answering，especially with fitness or conclusiveness．
In statement，the late Lord Hollaml was not successiful his clifef excellence lay to repty．

Macaulay，Lord Holland．
3．That which is done for or in consequence of something else；in answerby deeds；a comn－ ter－attack：as，his reply was a blow．－4．In musie，the answer of a fugut．＝Syn． 1 sud 2 ．Re－ joinder，retort．
repolish（rë－pol＇ish），r．t．To polish again．
repone（rệ－pōn＇），\(t . t . ;\) pret．and pp．reponed， ppr．reponing．\([=O F\) ．repondre，repome，lay aside，conceal，also reply \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). reponer \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ． repor＝It．riporve，〈 L．reponere，lay，place，put， or set back，replace，lay aside，lay mp，pre－ servo；ML．（as a law－term）reply；〈 re－，baek， ＋ponere，put：see ponent．Cf．repose．］ 1 ． To replace；specifically．in Scots lar，to restore to a pesition or a situation formerly held．－2． To reply．［Scotch in both uses．］
repopulate（rê－pop＇ late．Cf．repeople．］To popmlate or people anew；supply with a new population；repeople．
Temiragio returned to the city，and then begamis for to
IIakluyt＇s Voyages，11． 220 ．
repopulate it．Hakluyt＇s Voyages，11． 220.
repopulation（rē－pop－1̣－lā＇shonn），n．［＝F．1e－ population \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．repoblacion；as \(r_{-}+\)popu－ lation．］The act of repeopling，or the state of being repeopled．
port（rée－pō＇t＇），r．［＜ME．reporten，＜OF．（and F．）reporter，carry back，retur＇n，remit，refer，＝ Pr．Sp．reportar，carry back（cf．Pg．reportar，re－ spect，honor，regard），＝It．riportare，＜L．repor－ tare，carry back，bring back，carry off，get，ob－ tain，bring back（au account），report，ML．also write（an account）fer information or record， ＜re－，back．＋porture，carry：see port \({ }^{3}\) ．Cf． rapport．］I．trans．1．To bear or bring back as an answer；relate，as what has been dis－

\section*{report}
covered by a person sent to examine, explere, or investigate.

But you, faire Sir, whose pageant next ensewes, Well mote yee thee, as well can wish your thou

Tum, an arch, sly rogue.
Moves without noise, and, swlft as an express, Reports a message with a pleasing grace.
Couper, Truth, 1.20
2. Te give an account of; make a statement concerning; say; make knewn; tell or relate from one to another.

Reporte no slaunder, ne yet shew
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 97.
It is reported among the hesthen, and Cashmu saith it,
Neh. vi. 6 .
Why does the world report that Kate doth limp?
0 slanderous werld!
Shak., T. of the S., II. 1. 254. The Jord of Astolst ont, to whom the Princ The lorted who he was and on what the Princ Tennyson, Laucelot and Eisine. 3. To give an official or formal account or statement of: as, to report a deficit.
A committee of the whole. . has no nuthority to
punish a breach of order, punish a breach of order, .. but can only rise and report the master to the assembly.

Cushing, Manial of Parl. Practice, \(\% 308\). 4. To write out aud give an account or statement of, as of the proceedings, debates, etc., of a legislative body, a convention, court, ctc.; specifically, to write out or take down from the lips of the speaker: as, the debate was fully reportecl.-5. To lay a charge against; bring to the cognizance of: as, to report one to one's employer.-6 \(\dagger\). To refer (one's self) for information or credit.
I report me unto the consciences of all the land, whether he say trath or otherwise.
yndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 14. Wherein I report me to them that knew Sir Nicholas
Bscon Lord keeper of the great Seale. Bscon Lord keeper of the great Seale.

Puthenhm, Arte of Eng. Poesle, p. 116. 7 t . To return or reverberate, as sound; echo back.
The esre taking pleasure to heare the like tune reported. and to feele his returne.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 163. If you spesk three words, it will (perhaps) some three
times report you the whole three words. Bacon, Nat. Hist., \& 249. \(8 t\). To describe; represent.
He sball know you better, alr. If I may live to reporl you. Shak., 31. for M., iili. 2. 172. Bia him
Report the festure of Octsvia, her years,
Her inclinstion, let him not leave out
The colour of her hair. Shak., A. and C., Ii. 5. 112. To be reported, or (nsnally) to be reported of, to be (well or ill) spoken of; be mentioned.
Timotheus . . . vacs well reported of.
Acts xvi. 2.
To report one's self. (a) Te make known one's own nsted place or oftice, so as to be in readiness to perform a daty, service, etc., when called npon. (b) To give information sbout one's self; speak Por one's self.

The chinney-pjece
ng; never saw I 1 gure
Chaste Dian bathing; never saw 1 ngures
So likely to report themselves; the cutter
Was as another nature.
Shak,, Cymbeline, 11. 4. 83. \(=\) Syn. 1. Te annennce, communicate.-2. To rumor,

II.
II. intrans. 1. To give in a report, or make a formal statement: as, the committee will report at twelve o'clock,-2. To give an account or description; specifically, to do the work of a reporter. See reporter (b).

There is a gentleman that serves the count
Reports but coarsely of her.
Shak., Alls Well, iii. 5. 60. For twe sessions he [Dickensl reported for the "Mirror reporter for the "Morming Chronicle." \({ }^{\text {Meste }}\). 1835 became 3. Same as to report one's self ( \(a\) ) (see under I.): as, to report at headquarters.
report (rề-pört'), n. [< ME. report \(=\) F. report, a bringing forward (rapport, relation, a statement, report), \(=\) It. riporto, report; from the verb.] 1. An account brought back or returned; a statement or relation of facts given in reply to inquiry, as the result of investigation, or lyy a person authorized to examine and bring or send information.

Other servlce thanne this I myhte comende
To yow to dene, but, for the tyme is shorte,
To yew to done, but, for the tyme is shorte,
I putte theym nouhte in thls lytyl Reporte.
This is (quod he) the richt report
Of sll that I did heir and knaw.
Of sll that I did heir and knaw.
Battle of IIarlaw (Child's Balisds, VII. 187).

\section*{5086}

Tis grestly wise to taik with our past hours;
And ask them what report they bore to heaven
Young, Night thoughts, ii. 377 .
Gcraint . woke. and calld
Hor Enld, sind. Yniol made report
Of that good mother makiog Enjd gay.
Tennysom, Geraint.
2. A tale carried; a story circulated; hence, rumor; common fame.
It was a true report that I heard in mine own land of thy acts and of thy wisdom. My brother Jaques he keeps at school, sad report speaks
goldenly of his proflt. 3. Repute; public character.

Cornelins the centurion, a just man, and one that feareth God, and of good report ameng sif the nation of the ews.

\section*{Who, falling jn the fisws of her own youth, \\ Who, faling in the fisws
Hsth blistered her report. \\ Shak., MI, for M., 13. 3. 12}
4. An account or statement. (a) A statement of a judiciai opinion or decisfon, or of a case argned and de-
termined til a conrt of justice, the object being to pretermined the court of justice, the object being to prewith the opinion of the ceurt, as shsli serve to inform the profession and ether courts of the pofita of law in respect to which the case may be a precedent. The books coutaining such statemente are also called reports. (b) The official document la which a referee, master in chancery, or anditor embodies his findings or hls proceedings for the purpess of presentation to the court, or of fling as a part of its records. (c) In parliamentary laze, an official board to the superior masters of sll ships sriving (d) A paper delivered by the custont-house and attested upon oath, contalnlng a state ment in detail of the cargo on board, etc. (e) An accoant or statement, mors or leas full and circumstantial, of the preceedings, debstes, ctc., of a leglesative assembly, meeting, court, etc. or of any occurrence of puhbic interest, intended for publicstion; an epitome or fully writtea ac
count of a speech. count of a speech.
Stustt occasionally took him [Coleridge] to the reporters' gallery, where his only effort appears to have been a
report of a remarksble speech delivered by P 'itt 17 Yeb. report of a remarkable speech delivered by Pitt 17 Feb.,
1800 .
Jeslie Stephen, Dict. National Blog., XI. 308 , 5. The sound of an explosion; a loud noise. Russet-pated choughs, many jo sort,
Rising and cawing at the gun's report.
Rising and cawing at the gun's report. iii. 2. 23. The lsshing billows make a loud report, And beat lier silces.

Dryden, tr. of Ovjd's Metamorph., x. 189.
\(6+\). Relation; correspentence; connection; reference.
The kitchen and stables are ill-plac'd, and the corridore Evelyn, Dlary, Sepi. 25, 1672.
Guard report, See guard. - Pinion of repart. See \({ }^{\text {pinion}}{ }^{2}\) - Practice reports. See practice.-Stek repecital, narrative, communjcatlon. - 2 . Hearsay.-4 (a) (b) Verdict, etc. See decision.
reportable (reẹ-pōr'tą-bl), a. [< report + -able.] That may le reported; fit to be reported. Imp. Dict.
porter, reporêt: sē \({ }^{\prime}\) tạj j),, . [< F. reportage, reporter, report: see report.] Report.
Lord Lytiten says some sensible things both about poetry and sbout Proteus [his friend]; and he will interest the lovers of personal detall by certajn reportaye, In which he
has exhiblted the sentiments of an "illustrions poet, \(X\)."

The Academy, Nev. 5, 1881, p. 347.
reporter (rē-pōr'tèr), n. [< ME. reportour, < OF. *reporteor, reportour, one who reports a case, <ML. reportator, < reportare, report: see repart.] One who reperts or gives an account.

And that he wolde bene oure governour,
And of oure tales juge and reportour.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., 1. 814. There she sppeared indeed; or my reporter devised well
for her.
Shak., A. and C.,
Ii. 2193. The mind of man, wherete the sebses are but reporters. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, \(i\). 8 .
Speciflcally - (a) One who draws up official ststements of law proceedings snd declisions, or of leglslstive debates. (b) A member of the staff of A newspaper whose work is to collect and put in form for submission to the editors local linformatlon of all kinds, to give an account of the
proceedinga at public meetiugs, entertainments, etc., and, proceedings ant public meetiugs, entertainments, etc., avd, in general, to ge upon any mission or quest for news, to
interview persons whose names are before the public, interview persons whose names are before the public,
and to obtain news for his paper in any other way that and to obtain news for his paper in
may be assigued to him by his chlefs.
Among the reporters whe sat \(\ln\) the Gallery, it is remarks netes, and trusted to their memories; Charles Dickens sat with them in the year 1836 .
(c) One who makes or aigns a A.J. Ellis.
reporterism (rē-pōr'tėr-izm), \(n\). [< reporter + -ism.] The practice or business of reporting; work douo by a reporter. [Rare.]
Fraser . . seenis more bent on Toryism and Irish reporterism, to me influitely detestable.

Carlyle, in Froude, II

\section*{repose}
reporterize (rệ-pōr'tèr-īz), v. t.; pret. and pp. reporterized, ppr. reporterizing. [< reporter + -ize.] To submit to the influence of newspaper reporters ; corrupt with the methods of reporters. [Kare and objectionable.]
Our reporterized press is often truculently reckless of
privacy and decency. reporting (rē-pōr'ting), \(n\). [Verbal n. of repert, \(v_{\text {. }}\) The act or system of drawing up reperts; the practice of making a report; specifically, newspaper reporting (see phrase below): also used attributively: as, the reporting style of phonography.
At the Restoration sll reporting was forbidden, though the votes and proceedings of the Hnnse were printed by
direction of the Speaker. Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent, iil. Newspaper reporting, the system by which proceedngs sative bodies, and the proceedinga of public meetings, taken down, usually 1 ln shorthand, by a body of reporters attached to vsrious newspapers or to general news-agencles, snd are afterward prepared for publicatlon.
reportingly (rẹ-pōr'ting-li), adv. By report or common fame. [Rare.]

For others say thou dost deserve, and I
Shak reporingly.
reportorial (rē-pōr-tō'ri-al), \(a\). []rreg. < reporter, taken as "reportor, + -ial, in imitation of werds like editorial, professoricl, ete.] Of or pertaining to a reporter or reporters. [Au objectionable word, net in good use.]
The great new spapers of New York have capifsl, editorial talent, reportorial enterprise. and competent business management, and an unequalied thed both for the collecHarper's Mag., LXXVII. 687.
reportory \(\dagger\) (rē-pōr'tọ--ri), n. [Irreg. く report + -ory.] A report.
In this transcursive yeportory, without sone observant
gisunce, I may net dnlly overpasse the gallsnt beauty of Haince, I may not dnlly overpasse the gallsnt beauty of
their hiven. Nashe, Leatea Stuffe (Hirl. Misc., VI. 149).
reposal (rẹ̃-nōzzal), n. [<repose \(+-a l] 1.\). Tho act of reposiing or resting.

Dost thou thlnk,
If I would stand agalnst thee, would the reposal Of any trust, virtue, er werth in thee
Make thy words faith'd? Shak., Lear, ii. 1. 70.
\(2 t\). That on which one reposes.
The devll's cushion, as Gusiter cals \(\mathbf{i t}\), his pillow and reposancet (reē-pōzans), \(n\). [<repose + -ance.] The act of reposing; reliance. [Rarc.]

\section*{See what sweet}

Reposance heaven can beget.
Bp. Hall, Poems, p. 92. reposing. ser, repose, rest, stay, F. reposer \(=\) Pr. repausar ser, repose, rest, stay, F. reposer \(=\) Pr. repausar
\(=\mathrm{Sp}\). reposar \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). repousar \(=\mathrm{It}\). riposare, ML. repausare, lay at rest, quiet, also nourish, intr. be at rest, rest, repose, \(\langle\) L. re-, again, + pausare, pause, rest: see pose \({ }^{2}\). Cf. repone, reposit.] 1. trans. \(1+\). To lay (a thing) at rest; lay by; lay up; deposit.

Write upon the [almond] cornel Or this or that \(^{\text {and faire }}\) outetake,
Or this or that, and faire aboute it close
Io cley and swynes dounge and se repose.
Pelladiug, Husbondrje (E. E. T. S.), p. 66. Pebbics, repobed in these cllffs amongat the earth, being not so dissoluble and more balky, are left behind.
2. To lay at rest; refresh by rest: with reference to a person, and often used reflexively.

Enter in the castle
Shak., Rich. II., 3i. 3. 161.
I reposed my selfe all that night in a certaine June in he suburbes of the clty. Coryat, Crudities, I. 132

Whose causeway parts the vale with shady rews? Pope, Moral Es
The hardy chief upon the rugged rock, ....
Fearless of wrong, repos'd his wearied strength.
Couper, Tsik, i.
3ł. To cause to be calm or quiet; tranquilize; compose.
All being settled snd requosed, the lord archbishop did present his msjesty to the lords and commons. (Trebter.er.)
4. To lay, place, or rest, as confidence or trust.

The kiog reposeth all his confidence in thee.
Shak., Rich. II., il. 4. 6.
Mr. Godolphin requested me to contioùe the trust his wife had reposed in me in behalfe of his little sonn. Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 16, 1678.

\section*{There are snme writers who repose undonbting confi-
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 60 .}

The absolute control [of a soclety] is reposed in a com-
Art Age, VII. 51.

\section*{repose}

II．intrans．I．To lie or be at rest；take rest； sleep．
Yet must we credit that lisis［the Lord＇s］hand compos＇d All in six Dayes，and that he then Repor＇d．
， The public mind was then rejoing from one great ef fort，aud collecting strength for another．

2．To rest in confidence；rely：followed by on or upon

\section*{I do desire thy worthy company，}
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { dhenenr I repore. } \\
& \text { Shak., T. G. of V. }
\end{aligned}
\]

The hest of these that then wrote disclain that any man should repose on them，snd send all to the Scriptures． Milton，Rcformation in Eng．，
The soul，reposing on assur＇d rellef，
Feels herself happy amidst sll her grief．
Couper，Truth，1． 65. \(=\) Syn．1．To recline，settie，slumber．See restl，\(v . i\) ， repose（rēepōz＇），n．［＜OF．repos，repans， \(\mathrm{l}^{\prime}\) ．re－ pos，F．dial Sp Pg．repouso \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．riposo，repose； from the verlu．］1．The act or state of repos－ ing；inaction；a lying at rest；sleep；rest．
shake off the golden slumber or repose．
Shak．，Pericles，iii．2． 23.
Black Melancholy sits，snd round her throw
A desth－like silence，snd a dread repose．
Pope，Eloisa to Abelard，J． 166.
Absolute тepase is，indeed，a stste utterly unknewn npon the earth＇s surface．Huxley，Physiography，xx． 2．Freedom from disturbance of any kind； tranquillity．
The great civil and religious conflict which began st the Reformstion seemed to have terminsted in universsl re－
pose．
Macaulay，Willism Ptte． pose．

A geal which，gain＇d，msy give repase．
3．Settled composure；natural or habitual dig－ nity and calnness of manner and action．

\section*{Her msnners hsd net that repose}

Which stamps the caste of Vere de Vere．
Tennyson，Lady Clars Vere de Vere．
That repose which is the ornament and ripeness of man s not American．That repose which indicates a fatth in the laws of the universe，a faith that they will fuifil them－ selves，and sre not to be impeded，transgressed，or accele－ rated．Emerson，Fortune of the Republic． 4．Cause of rest；that which gives repose；a rest；a pause．
After great lights must be great shadows，which we call reposes，hecause in reality the sight would be tired if at－ tracted by a continnity of glittering objects．

Dryden，tr．of Dufresnoy＇s Art of Painting．
5．In a work of art，dependence for effect en－ tirely upon inherent excellence，all meretri－ cious effect of gaudiness of color or exaggera－ tion of attitude being avoided；a general mod－ eration or restraint of color and treatment；an avoidance of obtrusive tints and of violent ac－ tion．－Angle of repose See angle3．－Repose of St， Anne，io the Gr．Ch．，a festival obsorved on July 25 th in memory of the death of St．Aane，the mother of the Virgin Mary．－Repose of the Theotocos，in the Gr．Ch．，\＆fes－ tival observed on August 15th in commemorstion of the
death snd assumption of the Virgin Mary．\(=\) Syn．1－3． death snd assumption of the Virgin Mary．\(=\) Myn．1－3．
Quiet，Tranquility，etc．（see rest1），qnietness．
reposed（rè－pozzd＇），p．a．［Pp．of repose，v．］Ex－ hibiting repose；calm；settled．
He was in feeding temperate，in drinking sober，in giu－ ing inbersil，in receiuing of consideration，in sleeping short，in his speech reposed．

But reposed natures moy（o．hy Hellowes，157），p． 20. Augustus Cæesar ．．．snd others．Bacon，Youth and Age． reposedly（rē－pō＇zed－li），adv．In a reposed manner；quietly；composedly；calmly． 1 mp ． Diet．
reposedness（rè－pō＇zed－nes），n．The state of being reposed or at rest．

Of which［wishes］none rises in me that is not bent upon your enjeying of peace and reposedness in your for－ tunes，in your affections，snd in your conscience．

Dome，Letters，xivili． reposeful（rē－pōz＇fül），a．［＜repose＋ful．］ 1 ． Full of repose．－2，Affording repose or rest； trustworthy；worthy of reliance．
Though princes may take，sbeve others，seme reposefull fricnd，with whom they may participate their neerest pss－
stons．Sir Robert B．Cotton，A Shert View，etc．，in J．Mor－ ［gan＇s Phoenix Britannicus，I．68，（F．Hall．）
I know not where she cau picke out a fast friend，or Iovell，Vecall Forrest，28．（Latham．）
reposer（rē－pōzèr），\(n\) ．One who reposes．Imp．
Dict． reposit（rē－poz＇it），r． ［Formerly also repos－
ite；＜L．repositus，pp，of reponere，lay up：see
repone．］To lay up；lodge，as for safety or preservation．
I caused his body to be cofin＇d in lesd，snd reposited on the 30 th at \(80^{\circ}\) clock that night in the church st Deptford． Everya，Diary，Jan．27， 1658.
reposit（rê̄－poz＇it），n．［Formerly also reposite； Encyo．Diel．
reposition（reēpộ－zish＇ou），n．［＜ML．reposi－ tio（n－），＜L．reponere，pp．repositus，lay up：see reposit．］1．The act of repositing，or laying up in safety．
That age which is net capabie of observation，careless of 2．The act of replacing，or restoring to its nor－ mal position；reduction．
Being satisfled in the reposition of the bone，take csre
Wiseman，Surgery．
o keep it so by deligstioa． to keep it so by deligstioa．
3．In Scots lav，retrocession，or the returning baek of a right from the assignee to the person granting the right．
repositor（rọ̄－poz＇i－tor），\(n\) ．［［ reposit + －or \({ }^{1}\) ．］ One who or that which replaces；specifically， in surg．，an instrument for restoring a displaced uterus to its normal position．
repository（rẹ̀－poz＇i－tộ－ri），a．and n．［I．a． L．＂repositorius，く reponere，pp．repositus，lay up：see reposit．II．\(n\) ．〈OF，＊repositorie，later repositoire \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．Pg．repositorio \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．riposi－
torio，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\). repositorium，a repository，neut．of repositorius：see I．］I．a．Pertaining to re－ position ；adapted or intended for deposition or storage．

If the bee knoweth when，and whence，sad how to gather her honey and wax，and how to form the repository vellens economy．
II．\(n . ;\) pl．repositorics（－riz）．1．A place where things are or may be deposited for safety or preservation；a depository；a storehouse；a magazine．
The mind of man not being capsbie of having many Ideas under view at ence，it was necessary to have a repog． 2．A place where things are kept for sale；a shop：as，a carriage－repository．
She confldes the card to the genflemsn of the Fine Art Repository，whe ceasents to allow it to lie upon the counter．Thackeray． repossess（rē－po－zes＇），v．t．［ \(\quad\) re－+ possess．\(]\) To possess again；l＇egain possession of．
The resolution to die had reposses8ed his place in her
Sir \(P\) ．Sidney，Arcadia，iv． To reporsess one＇s eelf of to obtain possession of again． repossession（rē－po－zesh＇on），\(n\) ．\(\quad[\langle\cdot e-+p o s-\) session．］The act or state of possessing again．

Whoso hath been robbed or spolled of his lseds or goods may lswfully seek repossession by force．Raleigh．
reposure（reē－pózhuịr），n．［＜repose + －ure．］ Rest；quiet；repose．

In the reposure of most soft content．Marston．
It was the Franciscans antient Dormitory，as sppeareth by the concsvities still extant in the walls，places for their
severall reposure．Fuller，Htst of Camb．，viii． 19 （Davies） repot（rē－pot＇），v．\(t\) ．［＜re－＋poti，v．］To re－ place in pots；specifically，in hort．，to shift （plants in pots）from one pot to another，usu－ ally of a larger size，or to remove from the pot and replace more or less of the old earth with fresh earth．
repour（rē－pör＇），v．t．［＜re－＋pourl\(\left.{ }^{1}.\right]\) To pour again．

The horrid notse amazed the silent night，
Repouring down black darkness from the sky．
Mir．for Mags．
repoussage（ré－pö＇sázh），\(n\) ．［F．，〈repousser，beat
back：see repoussé．］1．The beating out from behind of ornamental patterns upon a metal surface．See repoussé，\(n .-2\) ．In etehing，the hammering out from behind of parts of an etched plate which have been brought by char－ coal or scraper below half its thickness，making hollows which would show as spots in printing， in order to bring them up to the requived level． A spet to be thus treated is fixcd by letting one of the points of a pair of calipers（compasses with curved legs） on the back of the plate with the other polnt．
repoussé（ré－pö＇sā），a．and \(u\) ．［＜F．repoussé， pl．of repousser，push baek，beat back，re－ plilse：see repulse，and cf．push．］I．a．Raised pulse：see repulse，and cf．push．］I．a．Raised from the under or reverse side．
In this tomb was a msgnificent sllver－gilt smphora， certainly the finest extant specimen of Greek repousss
work in silver．The body of this vase is richly ornamented with birds sed foral arabesques．

C．T．Nerquon，Art sod Archreel．，p． 381.

\section*{reprehensible}

II．\(n\) ．Repousse work；the art of shaping ressels and the like，and of producing orna－ ment on the surface， by hammering thin metal on the reverse side，the artist watch ing the side destined to bo exposed to fol－ low the development of the pattern by the blows of the ham－ mer；also，the arti－ cles thus produced． A hammer with an elss－ ic handle screwed to a permanent support，snd having many adjustable heals，is used for this work．Repousse work is often flulshed by chssing； the right side of the met． l，presses back or modi－ fies the rellef of the met－ al，which has taken shape from the hanumer．For this purpose a bed of some esistant but soft mste．
 he metal while the th he metal while te the chaser＇s hands：＇hollow silver ves els，for instance，sre filled with pitch．Compare chasing． repp，\(n\) ．See rep \({ }^{1}\) ．
repped（rept），a．\(\left[<r e p+-c l^{2}.\right]\) Ribbed or corded transversely：as，repped silk．
repr．An abbreviation（used in this work）of （a）representing；（b）representative
repreeft，\(n\) ．An obsolete form of reproof．
repreevet，\(v\) ．An obsolete form of reprove．
reprefablet，\(a\) ．A Middle English form of re－ provable．
reprefet，\(n\) ．A Middle English form of reproof． reprehend（rep－rē－hend＇），v．\(t\) ．［く ME．repre－ henden \(=\) OF．reprendre， F ．reprendre \(=\mathrm{Pr}\) ． reprehendre，reprendre，repreme，repemre \(=\) Cat． rependrer \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). reprender \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．reprehender \(=\) rependrer \(\rightleftharpoons\) Sp．reprender \(=\) Pg．reprenender \(=\)
It．reprendere，riprendere，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\) ．reprehendere，re－ It．reprendere，riprendere，〈 L．reprehendere，re－
prendere，hold back，cheek，blame，くre－，back， + prehevdere，hold，seize：seo prehend．］1．To charge with a fault；chide sharply；reprove： formerly sometimes followed by of．

Thew were sy went eche lovere reprehende
of thing fro which thow ksnst the nst defende．
Chaucer，Troilus， 1.510.
Then pardon me for reprehending thee，
For thou hast done a charitsble deed．
Shak．，Tit．And．，iii．2． 69.
I hring an sngry mind to see your folly，
A sharp one too to reprehend you for it．
Fletcher（and another），Elder Brother， \(1 i i .3\).
2．Io take exception to；speak of as a fault； censure．

I have faults myself，and will not reprehend
A crime I am not free from．
Beau．and Fl．，Little French Lawyer，i． 2. Let men reprehend them［my Isbours］，so they observe and welgh them． Bacon，Advsucement of Learning，ii． 359. \(3 \dagger\) ．To convict of fallacy．
This colour will be reprehended or encountered，by im－ puting to sill excellencies in compositiona kind of poverty．
Bacon．（Latham．）
＝Syn．1．To blame，rebuke，reprimand，upbrsid．See admontehender（rep－rē－hen＇der＇），\(n\) ．One who rep－ rehends；one who blames or reproves．
To the second rancke of reprehenders，that complain of my boystrous compound wordes，snd ending my Italionste coyned verbes sil in ize，thus I replie：Thst ne winde that
blowes streng but is boystrous ；no speech or wordes of any power or force to confute or perswade but must be swelling and hoystrous．

Nashe，queted in Int．to Pierce Penllesse，p．xxx．
reprehensibility（rep－rē－hen－si－bil＇i－ti），n．［＝ Pg．reprehensibilidade，\(\langle\mathrm{LL}\) ．as if＊reprehensi－ bilita \((t-) s\) ，＜reprehensibilis，reprehensible：see reprehensible．］The character of being repre－ hensible．
reprehensible（rep－rē－hen＇si－bl），\(a\) ．［く OF． repreliensible， F. reprehensible \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．reprensible， reprehensible \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．reprehensizel \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．rijrensi－ bile，＜LL．reprehensibilis，reprehensible，くL．re－ prehendere，pl．reprehensus，repreheud：see rep－ rehend．］Deserving to be reprehended or ceu－ sured；blamewortly；censurable；deserving re－ proof：applicd to persons or things．
In a meane man prodigalitie snd pride are faultes more rezrehensible than in Princes，

Puttenham，Arte of Eng．Puesie，p． 34.
This procceding appears to me wholly illegal，and rep－ frebster spee
＝Syn．Blamsble，culpable，reprovsble．Sce admonition．
reprehensibleness
reprehensibleness（rep－rộ－hen＇si－bl－nes），\(n\) ．
The character＇of being reprchensible；blama－ The character of being reprehensible；blama bleness；culpableness．
reprehensibly（rep－ree．－hen＇si－bli），\(a d \%\) ．With reprehension，or so as to merit it；culpably ； in a manner to deserve censure or reproof．
reprehension（rep－rẹ̄－hen＇shon），\(n\) ．［［ ME．rep－ rehension，\(\langle\) OF．reprehension，F．répréhension \(=\) Pr ．reprehensio，rcprencio \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．reprension，re－ prehension \(=\mathbf{P g}\) ．reprehensã̃o \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．riprensione， ＜L．reprehensio（ \(n-)\) ，＜reprehendere，pp．repre－
hensus，reprehend：see reprehend．］The act of hensus，reprehend：see reprchend．］The act of reprehending；reproof；censure；blame．

> Let him use his harsh Unsavoury reprehensions upon thons

Unsavoury reprehensions upon thoss
That are his hinds，and not on ms．
Fletcher，Spanish curate，i．1．
We have charscterised in terms of just reprehen－ sion that apirit which shows itself in every part of his pro．
Macaulay，Sadier s Ref．Refuted． \(=\) Syn．Monution，etc．See admonition．
reprehensive（rep－rēe－hen＇siv），\(a_{\text {．}} \quad[=\) It．vipren－ sivo；as L．reprchensus， pp ．of reprehendere， reprehend，+ －ive．］Of the nature of reprehen－ sion；containing reprehension or reproof．
The said auncient Poets ysed ．．three kinds of poema reprehensiue ：to wit，the Satyre，the Comedis，\＆the Tra－
Pedie．
Putenham，Arte of Eng．Poesie，p． 24.

\section*{Of rearehenwive language．} The sharpenesse
Marston，The Fawne，i． 2.
reprehensively（rep－rece－hen＇siv－li），\(a d v\) ．With reprehension；reprovingly．
reprehensory（rep－rệ－hen＇sō̄－ri），\(a\) ．［ \(\langle\) L．repre－ hensus，pp．of reprehendere，reprehend，+ －ory．］ Containing reproof；reproving．
Of this，however，there is no reason for nsaking suy rep－
rehensory complaint． repremiationt，\(n\) ．［＜OF．repremiation，reward－ ing，＜L．re－，back，＋pramiari，reward，く prex－ mium，reward：see premium．］A rewarding． Cotgrare．
represent（rep－rē－zent＇），r．t．［＜ME．repre－ senten，＜OF．repicsenter， F ：représenter \(=\mathrm{I} 1\) ． \(\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\). representar \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．ripresentare，rappre－ sentare，＜L．reprosentare，bring before one， show，manifest，exlibit，represent，pay in cash． do or perform at once，＜re－，again，+ prossm－
tare，present，hold ont：see present \({ }^{2}\) ．］1．To present again；specifically，to bring again be－ fore the miud．Sir II．Hamilton．
Reasoning grasps at－infers－represents under new circumstances what has aready been presented under other circumstances．
Genex，Probs．of Life and Miud，1I． 169. When we perceive an orange by sight we may say that its taste or reei is represented，when we perceive it by touch we may in like manner say that its colour is re－
jreent．Ward，Encyc．Brit．，XX． 57 ． 2．To present in place of something else；ex－ hibit the image or counterpart of；suggest by being like；typify．

Thia feilow here，with envious carping tongue，
Upbraided me alout the rose 1 wear；
Saying，the sanguine colour of the leaves
Did represent my maater＇s biushing eheek
Did represent my mater＇s biushing cheeks．
Shak．， 1 Hen．VI．，iv．1． 93
They have a kind of Cupboard to represent the Taber－
nace．
Howell，Letters，I．vi． 14.

\section*{Before him burn}

Seven lamps，as in a zodiac representing
The heavenly firea．
Wilton，P．L．
The call of Abraham from a heathen state rerresents the gracious call of Christians to forsake the wickeduess of the world． 1 W．Gilpin，Works，II．xvi．
3．To portray by pictorial or plastic art．
My wite desired to be represented as Venus，and the painter was requested not to be too frugal of his diamonds． GoldBmith，Vicar，xvi．
The other bas－reliefs in the Raj Rani cave represent scenes of hunting，tighting，dancing，drinking，and Jove－ making－anything，in fact，but religion or praytug in any 4．To portray，present，or exhibit dramatically． （a）To put upon the atage；produce，as a play．
An Italian opera entitied Lucio Papirio Dittatore was represented four several times．

Burney，Hist．Music，IV． 362.
（b）To ensct；personate；present by mimicry or action． IIe so entirely assoclated himself with the characters he represented on the atsge that ha lost himself in them， arer they were lost in him．
5．To state；describe or portray in words； give one＇s own impressions，idea，or judgment of；declare；set forth．
This bank is thought the grestest load on the Genoese， and the managers of it have beea represented as a aecond
Addison． The Jesuits atrongly represented to the king the dsnger which he had so narrowly escaped．

Macaulay，Hist．Eng．，v1．

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6．To supply the place or perform the duties or functions of；specifically，to speak and act with authority on behalf of ；be a substitute for， or a representative of or agent for．

I．．deliver up my title in the queen
To your most graciong hands，thist are the substance
Of that great shadow I did represent．
Ye Trish lorda，ye knights an＇squires，
Wha represent our brughs and shires，
An＇doucety manage our sffaira
In Parilament
Burns，Author＇s Cry snd Prayer
7．Specifically，to stand in the place of，in the right of inheritance．
All the branches inherit the sama ahare that their root， whom they represent，would have done．
8．To serve as a sign or symbol of；stand for； be understood as：as，mathematical symbols represent quantities or relations；words repre－ sent ideas or things．
But we must not attribute to them［constitntions］that value which really belongs to what they represent．

Macaulay，Utilitarian Theory of Government．
He［the farmer］represents continuous hard labor，year in，year ont，snd amsil gains．
timeraon，Farming Vortimer，the son of Vortigern，Aurelius Ambroaius． snd Uther Pendragon represent in some respecta one and
the sama person．
Merlin（E．E．T．S．），Irel．，p．iii． 9．To serve as a type or specimen of；exem－ plify；furnish a case or instance of：as，a genus represented by few species；a spccies represented by many individuals；especially，in zoögeog．， to replace；fill the part or place of（another）in any given fauna：as，Hamas represent camels in the New World；the Old World starlings are represented in America by the Icteridx．See mimotype．
As we ascend in the geological series，vertebrate life has the commencement，beginning，like the iower forms，in
 10．To image or picture in the mind；place definitely before the mind．
By a distinct，clear，or weli－deflued concept is meant one in which the several features or charactera forming the concept－el ementa are diatinctly represented．

J．Sully，Ontilines of Psychoi．，p． 363.
Aniong theae Fancy next
，
Her office holds；of alis external things，
Which the five watchful gensea reyresent
Which the five watchtul aensee reqresen
She forms imaginations，aery shapes．
Hitton，P．L．，v． 104
To represent an object is to＂envisage＂it in time and space，and therefore in conformity with the conditions of
time and space．
Caird，Phitoa．of Kant，p．437．
\(=\) Syn．2．To ahow，express．－ 3 and 4 ．To delineate，de－ plet，draw．
representt（rep－rẹ－zent＇），\(n\) ．［＜represent，r．］ lepresentation．［Rave．］
Their Churches are many of them well set forth，and painted with the represents of Sainta．

Sandya，Travallea（1852，p． 64 ．
representability（rep－rệ－zen－tã－bil＇i－ti），n．［＜
representable + －ity（see－bility）．＇］The character
of heing representable，or of being susceptible of representation．
representable（rep－rẹ̄－zen＇ta－bl），a．［＝F．re－ présentable \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). representable \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). representa \(v e l=\mathrm{It}\). rappresentabile；as represent + －able．］ Capable of being represented．
representamen（rep＂rê̄－zen－tā＇men），\(n\) ．［＜NL ＊reprasentamen，＜L．reprosentare，represent see represent．］In metaph．，representation；an object serving to represent something to the mind．Sir IV．Hamilton．
representancet（rep－rẹ－zen＇tans），\(n .[=\mathrm{It}\) ．rap）－ presentanza；as representan \((t)+-c e\).\(] Repre－\) sentation；likeness．
They affrm foolishly that the images and likenesses they frame of atone or of wood are the representances and Corms of those who have brought something profitable，by their inventions，to the common nse of their living．

Donne，Ilist．of the Septuagint，p． 9
representant（rep－rè－zen＇tant），\(a\) ．and \(n . \quad[<F\) ． représentant，ppr．of représenter，represent，\(=\) Sp．Pg．ppr．representante \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．ripresentante， rappresentante，く L．representan（ \(t\)－）s，ppr．of re－ prosentare，represent：see represent．］I．a． Representing；having vicarious power．
II．\(n\) ．A representative．
There is expected the Count Henry of Nasssu to be at Willon．
representation（rep \({ }^{\prime \prime}\) rẹ̃－zen－tā＇shọn），\(n\) ．［＜OF representation，F．représentation \(=\) Pr．represen－ tacio \(=\) Sp．representacion \(=\) Pg．representação \(=\) It．rappresentazione，く L．reprasentatio \((n-)\) ，a showing，exhibiting，manifesting，＜repræsen－ tare，pp．repræsentatus，represent：sce repre－
sent．］1．The act of presenting again．－2．The act of presenting to the mind or the view；the act of portraying，depicting，or exhibiting，as in imagination，in a picture，or on the stage； portrayal．
The act of Representation is merely the energy of the to up to its own contemplation what it is different，the Representation and the deternination to represent．Sir W＇．II amilton，Metaphysics，xxiv．
The suthor［Thomar Beatiy］．．sent this plece［＂The Wishes＂first to Garrick，who very properiy rejected It as unfit for representatio

\section*{IF．Cooke，Memoirs of S．Foote，I． 63.}

3．The image，picture，or scene presented，de－ picted，or exhibited．（a）A picture，statue，or likeness． （b）Adramatic performance or exhibition；hence，theatri cal action；make－believc．
The inference usuaily drawn is that lifs［a widower＇s］ grief was pure mummery aud reprexentation． \(\begin{gathered}\text { Goduch，Flectwood，vil．}\end{gathered}\)
4．A statement or an assertion made in regard to some matter or circumstance；a verbal descrip－ tion or statement：as，to obtain money by false representations．Specificsilly－（a）In insurance and law， s verbal or written statement made on the part of the in－ sured to the insurer，before or at the time of the making of the contract，as to the existence of some fact or state or racts tending to induce the insurer more readily to as－ wime the risk，hy dim．It he estimate he would other from a condition expressed in the policy in being pat o the prelininary procceding which pry，in being part of and its falsity does not vitiate the coultract nnleas made with fraudulent intent or perhaps with respect to a mate－ rial point ；while the latter are part of the contract when completed，and non．complisnce therewith is an express breach which of itself avolds the contract．（b）In Scots law，the written pleading preaented to a lord ordinary of the Court of Session when hia judgment is brought un－ 5．An exp
．An expostulatory statement of facts，argu－ ments，or the like；remonstrance．
He threatened＂to aend hia jack－boot to rule the conn－ try，＂when the senate once ventured to mske a representa－
cion againat hia rulnous policy．
Brougham． 6．In psyehol．，the word chiefly used to translate the Gcrman Vorstellung，used in that language to translate the English word idea．Sce idea， 2 and 3．（a）The immediate object of cognition；any－ thing that the soui is conscions of．This is now the com－ have most frequently rendered it by the word idea．（b）A reproduced perception．
The word representation I have restricted to denote， what it only can in propriety express，the immediate ob－ ject or product of inlagination．

Sir W．Hamilton，Logic，vil．
If ali reasoning be the re－presentation of what is now absent but formeriy was present and can ggain be made present－in other words，if the teat of accurate reasoulng is its reduction to fact－then is it evident that Philosophy， dealing with trariscendental objects which cannot be pres－ ent，ald employing a mothod whieh admits of no verifica－ tion（or reduction to the test of fact），must be an impos－ sible attempt
It is quite evident that the growth of perception invoiven representation of aensationa；that the growth of aimple the growth of complex reasoning involvea representation of the results of simple reasoning．

H．Spencer，Prin．of Psychol．，\＆ 482. Assimilation involves retentiveness and differentiation， as we have seen，and prepares the way ior re－presentation， no determination of likeness，and no subseqnent cisssiff－ cation．
（c）A singniar conceptions a thoughtor as having a defnite place in apace at a definte epoch in time；the image of an object produced in conaciousness． （d）A rcpreaentative cognition；a mediate or vicarious cognition．
A mediate cognition，inasmuch as the thing known is held up or mirrored to the mind in a vicarioua representa－ tion，may be called a representative cognition．
7．In law：（a）The standing in the place of an－ other．as an heir，or in the right of taking by－ inheritance；the personating of another，as an heir，executor，or administrator．（b）Morc specifically，the coming in of children of a de－ ceased heir apparent，devisee dying before the testator，etc．，to take the share their parent would have taken had he survived，not as suc－ ceeding as the heirs of the parent，bnt as toge－ ther representing him among the other heirs of the ancestor．Sce representatice， \(\mathrm{H}_{\text {．，3．3．In Scota }}\) law the term is usually applied to the obligation fncurred by an heir to pay the debta and
incumbent npon his predeceesor．
8．Share or participation，as in legislation，de－ liberation，management，etc．，by means of reg－ ularly chosen or appointed delegates；or，the system by which communities have a voice in the direction of their own affairs，and in the making of their own laws，by means of chosen delegates：as，parliamentary representation．
The reform in representation he uniformly opposed．

\section*{representation}

He [Daniel Oeekin] was the originator and the prophet nf that inmortal dogna of our natlonal greatness-ne
M. C. Tyler, Amer. Lit., I. 154.

As for the principle of representation, thst seems to have heen \(8 n\) invention of the Teutonic mind; no statesman of antlquity, either in Greece or st Renc, seems to have con-
ceived tine idea of a city sending delcgates armed with plenary powers to represent its interesta lin a general legisls. nary powers
tive assmbly. represent
\(J\).
I Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 59. In these small [Greclan] commonwealths representation Is unknown; whatever powers may be entrusted to indl-
vidual magistrates or to smaller councils, the supremie sutherity must rest with sil asscnibly in which every qusll. fled citizen gives his vote ill his own persen.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Leets., p. 246. 9. A representative or delegate, or a number of representatives collectively.
The representations of the people are most obviously sus-
ceptible of improvement.
Proportional representation, representation, as in a political sssembly, according to the number of electors, Inhabitanta, etc., in an elcctoral district or other unlt.
This principle is recognized in the United States Honse This principle is recognized in the United states House of Representatives and in many other bodies, cespectishy.
those of a popular cliaracter.- Pure representation. See pure. \(=\) Syp. 3 .
representational (rep"rê-zen-tā'shon-al), \(a\). [ representation + -al.] Pertaining to or containing representation, in any sense; of the nature of representation.
We find that in "constructive imagination" a new kind of effort is often requisite in order to dissoclate these representational complexes as a preliminary to new com-
binstions.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 57.
representationary (rop"rẹ̀-zen-tā'shọn-ă-ri), a. [ 3 representation + -ary.] Of or pertaining to representation; representative: as, a representationary system of government. [Rare.] Imp. Diet.
representationism (rep"rē-zen-tā'shon-izm), \(n\). [< representation + -ism.] The doctrine, cartes and others, that in the perject of consciousuess is vicarious, or representative of anether and prineipal object beyond the sphere of conseiousness.-Egoistical representationism. See egoistic.
representationist (rep" reè-zen-tā'shon-ist), \(n\). [ 2 representation \(+-i s t\).] One who holds the doctrine of representationism.
The representationist, as denying to consclousness the cognissnce or aught beyond a merely subjective phenon-
enon, are likewise idealists; yet, as positing the reality of enon, are likewise idealists; yet, as positing the reality of
sn external world, they must be distinguished ss cosmothetic Idealists. Hamilton, Reid's Works, Note C, 81 .
representative (rep-reè-zen'ta-tiv), \(a\). and \(n\). \({ }^{[<} \mathrm{F}\). représentatif \(=\mathrm{Pr}\). representatiu \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). Pg. representativo \(=\) It. rappresentativo, \(<\mathrm{ML}\).
repræsentativus, \(<\mathrm{L}\). representare, represent: see represent.] I. a. 1. Representing, portraying, or typifying.
Representative [poesy] is as a visible history, and is an actions in vature as they sre, (that 1s) past.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.
Tbey relieve themselves with this distinction, and yet
own the legal sacrifces, though representative, to be proper own real.
and sacrifices, though representative, to be proper
Bp. Atterbury.

Men have a pictorial or representative quslity, and serve us In the intellect. Belhmen and swedenhorg saw thst frst, of things, snd, secondyy, of idess.
2. Acting as the substitute for or 2. Acting as the substitute for or agent of another or of others; performing the functions of another or of others.
This council of four hundred was chosen, one hundred out of esch trille, and seems to have been a body repre-
sentative of the people.
The more multitudinous a representative assembly may be rendered, the more it will partake of the inflrmities incident to collective meetings of the people.
3. Pertaining to or founded on representation of the people; conducted by the ageney of delegates chosen by or representing the people: as, a representative government.
A representative government, even when entire, csinnot
possibly be the seat of sovereignty- the suprcme and nlpossibly be the seat of sovereignty-the supreme and ul-
timate power of a State. The very term remresentative inplies a superior in the Individual or body represented. Calhoun, Works, I. 190.
He [Cromwell] gave the country \& constitution lar more
perfect than any which had at that time been known ln perfect than any which had at that time been known in mannerld. Ile reformed the representative system in a
mas extorted pralae even from Lord Claren-
4. In biol.: (a) Typieal; fnlly presenting, or alone representing, the characters of a given class or group: as, in zoollogy and botany, the representatire genus of a family.
No one human being can be completely the representa.
Palgrave, (Latham.) 320
(b) Representing in any group the eharacters of another and different group: eliefly used in the quinarian system; also, pertaining to such supposed representation: as, the representative theory. (e) In zoögeography, replacing; taking the place of, or holding a similar position: as, the llama is representative of the camel in Azerica.-5. In psychol. and logie, mediately known; known by means of a represcntation or object which signifies another object.
The chlef mert or excellence of a representative image
J. Sully, outiness of Psychol., p. 227.

Representative cognitlons, or those in which conscleus. ness is eccupied with the relatiens smeng ideas or rcpreII. Spencer, Prin. of Psych

Representative being, being as an immediate ohject of censclousness. - Representative faculty, the fsculty evoked; the imsginstion. - Representative function, a function having the properties of \(\phi(a, n)\), stated below, under representative integral.-Representative integral an integral of the form
\[
\int_{A}^{b} f a \cdot \phi(a, n) \cdot d a,
\]
where \(f a\) is a function of limited variation between \(A\) snd another limit, B, exceeding \(b\), whule \(\phi(a, n)\) la (1) such 8 bet ween the ssmue limits imeter \(n\) that the integral of it quantlty, whatever value between \(\mathbf{A}\) snd \(\mathbf{B}\) be given to \(b\), and whatever value be given to \(n\); and (2) is such that when \(n\) tends toward infloity, the integrsl of \(\phi(\alpha, n)\) from A to \(b\), where \(b\) is greater than A and less than B , tends toward a constant tinite value. This is called a represenative integrat, because it is equal to the function fa mul knowledge of a thing by means of a mental imsge but not sa actually existing. - Representative primogeniture See primogeniture.
II. n. 1. One who or that which represents another person or thing; that by which anything is represented or exhibited.
This doctrine supposes the perfections of God to be rep. resentatives to us of whatever we perceive in the creatures.
A statue of Rumour, whispering sn Idiot In the ear, who
was the representative of credullty. Addison, Freeholder. was the representative of credullty. Addison, Freeholder.
This breadth entitles him [Plato] to stsnd as the repreThis breadth entitles him [Plato] to stsnd as the repre2. Emerson, Representstlve Men, p. 44. plies the place of another or others, being in vested with his or their authority: as, an attorney is the representative of his client or employer; specifically, a member of the Britislı Honse of Commons, or, in the United States, of the lower branch of Congress (the House of Representatives) or of the corresponding branch of the legislature in some States.

Then let us drink the Stewartry,
Kerroughtree's laird, snd s' that,
Kerroughtree's laird,
Our representative to be.
Burns, Electlon Ballads, 1.
The tribunes of Rome, who were the representatives of the people, prevsiled, it is well known, in almost every
contest with the senate for life. A. Ha
A. Hamilton, Federallst, No. 83.

There are four essentigls to the excellence of s repre-
entstive system:-That the representatives. . . shall be sentative system:-That the representatives
representatives rather thsn mere delegates.

Bryce, Amer. Commonwealth, I. 296.
3. In law: (a) One who occupies another's place and succeeds to his beneficial rights in such a way that he may alse in some degree be charged with his liabilities. Thus, 81 helr or devisee, since, to the extent of the property to which he suctative of the ancestor; but the wldow, who takes part of the estate as dower, without lisbllity, is not deemed a representative of the decessed; nor is an officer or trustee Who succeeds to the rlghta snd powers of the office or trast a representative of his predecessor, for, though he comes under llability in respect of the office or trust as his predecessor did, be does not succeed to the liabilities whlch his predecessor had incurred. The executor or sdministradent, but is usually distinguished by being called the personal representative. (b) One who takes under the Statute of Descents or the Statute of Distributions, or under a will or trust deed, a share which by the primary intention would have gone to his parent had the parent survived to the time for taking. If s gift has vested in interest absolutely in the parent, then, upon the parent's dcath before it vests in pos-
sesslon, the child will take as succeasor In Interest of the sesslon, the child will tske as succeasor in Interest of the parent, but not as representative of the parent in thla sense.
But if the parent dies bcfore acquirlng any interest whatever, as where one of several heirs apparent dies before take their rcspective shares as if the one had not died snd the child or children of the decessed take the shsre their deceased parent wonld have taken. In thls case sll and the child or childrcn are slso representatives of the - Heuse of Representatives, the Sower branch of the United States Congress, consisting of members chosen biemilaliy by the people. It consists st present (1890) of

\section*{repression}
about 330 members. In many of the separate Statea, alse,
the lower branch of the legils ture is called the \(I\), usec of the lower branch of the leglalsture is called the House of Representatives.- Personal representative. See perrepresentatively (rep-rệ-zen'tạ-tiv-li), \(\alpha d v\). In a representative manner; as or through a representative.
IIaving sustsined the brunt of God's displeasure, he four Lordl was selemnly reinstated in favour and we represen-
taticely, or virtnaliy, in him.
Barrow, Werks, Y. 468. representativeness (rep-rẹ̄-zen'tã-tiv-nes), \(n\). The character of being representative.
representer (rep-rọ̄-zen'tér), \(n\). One who or that whieh represents. (a) One whe or that which shows, exhibits, or dcscribes
Where the resl works of nature or veritable scts of story are to be described, .. . art being but the lmitater or sec ondary representor, it must net vsry from the verity of the (b) A representative; one who acts by deputation. [Rsre.] ir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 19. My Muse officlous ventures
On the nation's representers.
representment (rep-rē̄-zent'ment), n. [ \(=\) It. rappresentamento; <represent + -ment.] Representation; renewed presentation. [Obsolete or archaic.]
Grant that all our praises, hymns, eucharisticsl remembrences, and represent.
blessed, snd effectual.

Jer. Taylor, Workg (ed. 1835), 1. 226.
So far approv'd as to have bin trusted with the representment and defence of your Actions to all Christendom sgginst in Adversary of no mean repute.

Hilton, To the Parlisment.
Turning to Allice, the soul of the first Alice looked out st her eyes with such a reslity of re-presentment that I became in doubt which of them stood there before me.

Lam, Dream Chlldren.
repress (rḕ-pres'), v. \(t\). [<ME. repressen (cf. F. represser, press again), < L. repressus, pp. of reprimere, hold back, check, < re-, back, + premere, press: see press i.] 1. To press back or down effectually; crush; quell; put down; subdue; suppress.
All thls while King Richard was In Irelsnd, where he periormed Acts, in repressing the Rebels there, not un-
warthy of him. Chronlcles, p. 150 .
If your Spirit will not let you retrsct, yet you shsll do well to repress any more Coples of the Ssatire.
Hovell, Letters, ii. 2.

And sov'reign Lsw, that state's collected will,
Sits Empress, crowning good, repressing ill.
Sir IV. Jones, Ode in Imit. of Alcæus. This attempt at desertion he repressed at the hazard of
Bancroft, 111 st U. U. S., I. 102 . 2. To check ; restrain; keep under due restraint. Such kings.
Favour the imnocent, repress the bold. Waller, Ruin of the Tarkish Empire. Though secret snger swell'd Minerva's bresst,

Pope, Iliad, vill. 573. Sophla even repressed excellence, from her fears to of-
Goldsmith, VIcar, 1. =Syn. I. To curb, smother, overcome, overpower.-I and
2. Restrict, etc. See restrain. represst (rẹ̀-pres'), \(u\). [<repress, \(v\).\(] The act\) of subduing.
Loud outcrles of injury, when they tend nothing to the repress of it, is a liberty rather assumed by rage and impstlence than authorized by justice.

Government of the Tongue. (Encyc. Dict.) represser (rē-pres'èr), \(n\). One who represses; one who crushes or subdues. Imp. Diet.
repressible (rẹ̄-pres'i-bl), a. [<repress + -ible.] Capable of being repressed or restrained. Imp. Diet.
repressibly (rẹ̄-pres'i-bli), adv. In a repressible manner. Imp. Dict.
1. A machine for maine (rē-pres'ing-ma-shēn"),, 1. A machine for making pressed bricks, or for giving them a finishing pressing.-2. A heavy cotton-press for compressing cotton-bales into as compact form as possible for transportation. repression (rë̄-presh'on), u. [< ME. repression, <OF. reprossion, F . rêpression \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). represion \(=\) Pg. repressão \(=\mathrm{I}\). repressione, ripressione, \(\langle\mathrm{ML}\). repressio(n-), く L. reprimere, pp. repressus, repress, check: see repress.] 1. The act of repressing, restraining, or subduing: as, the repression of tumults.
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { We see him as he moved, }
\end{aligned}
\]

With what sublime repression of hlmsei
And in what limits, and how tenderly,
The condition of the papscy Itself occupled the minds
of the bishops too much ... to allow time tor elshorate of the bishops too much . . . To atow time tor elsborate
measures of repression.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., \& 404.
2. That which represses; clieck; restraint.-
\(3 \dagger\). Power of repressing.
And som so ful of furic is and despite
Chaucer, Trollus, Iil. 1038.

\section*{repressive}
repressive（rê－pres＇iv），\(a . \quad[\ll\) F．répressif \(=\)
Pg ．repressiro：as repress + －ice．\(]\) Having power to repress or crush；tending to subdue or restrain．

Visible disorders are no mors than symptama which no messures，repressive or revolutlonsry，can do more than repressively（r＇ē－pres＇iv－li），adv．In a repressive manner；with repression；so as to repress． Imp．Dict．
repressor（rẹ－pres＇or），n．［＜ME．reprcssour \(=\) It．ripressore，＜L．repressor，one who restrains or limits，＜reprimere，pp．repressus，repress： see repress．］One who represses or restrains．
reprevablet，a．A Middle English form of re－ provable．
repreveł，\(n\) ．and \(v\) ．A Middle English form of reproof and reprove．
repriet，repryt，\(v, t\) ．［A reduced form of re－ prieve．］Same as reprieve．

Wherupon they repryede me to prison cheynde．
Ifeywood＇s Spider and Flie（1556）．（Nares．）
repriet，repryt，u．［A reduced form of repriece． Cf．reprie，\(\left.v_{0}\right]\) Same as reprieve．

Why，master Vaux，is there no remedy
But inatantiy they must be led to desth？
Can It not be deferrd till afternoon，
Or but two hours，In hope to get reprie？
reprieft，\(n\) ．Same as repreve for reproof．
reprieval†（rệ－prē＇vạl），n．［＜repricve + －al．\(]\) Respite．
The reprieoal of my life．
Bp．Hall，Contemplations（ed．Tegg）IV． 125 reprieve（rê－prēv＇），v．t．；pret．and pp．reprieved， ppr．repricing．［Early mod．E．also repreeve， reprive；a particular use of reprove：see reprove of which repricre is a doublet．］ \(1 \uparrow\) ．To acquit； set free；release．

Protens，that hath ordaynd my by nsme
Therefore I humbly crsve your Majeatie
\(t\) to repievie，and \(m y\) sonne reprive．
Spenser，F．Q．，IV．xil． 31
Unleas her prayers IIe csnnot tlirive
of greatest justice
reprieve him from the wrath
2．To graut a respite to ；suspend or delay th execution of for a time：as，to reprieve a crimi－ nal for thirty days．
HIs Msjeaty had been graciously pleased to reprieve him with several of his frieads，in order，\＆s it was thought，to sive them tielr lives．

Addison，Conversion of the Foxhunter．
3．To relieve for a time from any danger or suffering；respite；spare；save．
At my Return，if it giali please God to repriceve me in wonted Service to your Lordshlp 1 shall continue my

Houcll，Letters，I．Iv． 20.
Fsin，trsnsitory splendours！Couid not all
Reprieve the tottering mansion from its fall？
Goldsmuth，Des．Vil．，1． 238.
4．To secure a postponement of（an execution） ［Rare．］

Th＇intended execution with \(\begin{gathered}1 \text { reprieved } \\ \text { entreaties }\end{gathered}\)
And interruption．Ford，Lover＇a Melancholy，i． 1. \(=\) Syn．2．See the noun．
reprieve（rẹ－prē̄v\({ }^{\circ}\) ），\(n\) ．［＜reprieve，\(v\) ．Cf．re－ proof．］1．The suspension of the execution of a criminal＇s sentence．Sometimes incorrectly used to signliy a permsnent remission or commatatlo of a capital sentence．In the United States reprieves may be granted by the President，by the governor of a State governor and councli，etc．；in Great Britain they are granted by the home gecretary in the name of the sover ga．see pardon， 2.
Duke．How came It that the absent duke had not Prov．His frl
rov．His frlends atill wrought reprieves for him．
， 140
The morning that Sir John Hotham was to die，a reprie aa gent．carendonpend the execution for three days．
2．Respite in general ；interval of ease or re lief；delay of something dreaded．

I aearch＇d the shades of aleep，to ease my day Quaries，Emblems， ort reprieve
Till I Iorgak is but
ir J．Denham，Psssion of Dido
Their theory was despair；the Whig wisdom was oniy devoured．
merson，Fugitive Sisve Law
\(=\) Syn．Reprieve，Resprite．Reprieve is now used chlefly postponement of the execution of a sentence of death． Respite is a free word，applying to an intemisslon or post ponement of something wearying，burdensome，or trouble some：as，respite from work．Respite may be for an la－ defnite or a definite tlme；a reprieve ia generally for a
time named．A respite may bo a reprieve．

\section*{5000}
reprimand（rep＇ri－måd），n．［＜OF．reprimande， reprimende， F. réprimande \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\) ．remimenda， reprehension，reproof，＜L．reprimondr，sc．res， a thing that ought to be repressed，fem．gerun－ dive of reprimere，repress：see repress．］Se vere reproof for a fault；reprehension，private or public．

Goidsmith gave his landlady a sharp reprimand for her \(=\) Syn．Monition，Reprehension，etc．See admonition．
reprimand（rep－ri－mánd＇），\(t\) ．\(t\) ．［ \(\langle\) OF．repri mander， F ．réprimander，＜reprimaude，reproof： see reprimand，\(n\) ．］To reprove severely；repre－ hend；chide for a fault．
Germanicus was aeverely reprimanded hy Tiberlus for traveling lato Egypi without hls permission．Arbuthnot． The people are feared and fisttered．They are not rep Emerson，Fortune of the Republic ＝Syn．Rebuke，etc．See censure．
reprimander（rep－ri－mán＇dèr），n．One who reprimands．

Then said the owl unto his reprimander，
＇Fisir air，I have no
Quiver，1867，p．186．（Encyc．Dict．）
reprimer（rē－pri＇mér），\(n\) ．［＜re－＋primer \({ }^{2}\) ．\(]\) An instrument for setting a cap upon a car－ tridge－shell．It is one of a set of reloading tools．E．H．Kright．
reprint（rệ－print＇），vo．t．［＜re－＋print，v．］ 1. To print again；print a second or any new edi－ tion of．

My bookseller da reprinting the＂Essay on Criticism．＂ 2．To renew the impression of．［Rare．］
The whols buslness of our redemption is ．．．to reprinit God＇s ingse upon the soul． reprint（rẹ̃－print＇），\(u\) ．［＜reprint，r．］1．A second or a new impression or edition of any printed work；reimpression．－2．In printing， printed matter taken from some other publica－ tion for reproduction．
＂How are ye off for copy，Mike？＂＂Bad，＂snswered the old printer．＂I＇ve a líttle reprint，but no originai mstter
at alj．＂The Century，XXXVII． 303.
reprisal（rệ－prī＇ząl），n．［Early mod．E．also reprisall，veprisel；＜OF．represaille， F ．repré saille \((=\) Sp．represalia，represaria \(=\mathbf{P g}\) ．repre－ salia \(=1 \mathrm{t}\) ．ripresaglia；ML．reflex reprisalix， repræsalix，pl．），a taking，seizing，prize，booty， ＜reprise，a taking，prize：see reprise，n．］1．In international law：（a）The recovering by force of what is one＇s own．（b）The seizing of an equivalent，or，negatively，the detaining of that which belongs to an adversary，as a means of obtaining redress of a grievance．（Troolsey．） A reprisal is the use of force by oue nation against prop－ erty of another to obtain redreas withont thereby com－ menctng war ；and the uncertainty of the distinction be－ tween it snd war results from the uncertainty as to what
degree of force can be used without practicaliy declaring degree of force can be used wi
war or creatling s state of

Ali this Year and the Year past anndry qusrrele and complainta arose between the English and French，touch－ ing reprisuls of Goods taken from each other by Parties of either Nstion．

In this，that the essence
Reprisals differ from retorsion In this，that the essence of the former conslsts in seizing the property of snother
nation by way of aecurlty， nation by way of gecurity，the offended party，whilie retor－ sion includes all kinds of measures which do an injury to gnother similar and equivslent to thst which we have ex． perienced from him．

Woolsey，Introd．to Ioter．Law，§̧ 114.
2．The act of retorting on an enemy by inflict－ ing suffering or death on a prisoner taken from him，in retaliation of an act of inhumanity．
The military executlons on both sides，the massacre of in 1469 snd 1470 ，were alike unjustifiable．

3．Any taking by way of retaliation；an act of severity done in retaliation．
This gentleman being very desirous，as it aeems，to make reprials npon me，undertakes to furnish out a whole sec－ tion of gross misrepresentations made by me in my quota－
tlons． tlons．
He conaldered himaelf as robbed and plundered，and took it into his head that he had a right to make reprisals， as be could find opportunity．

\section*{coft，Heart of Mid－Lothian，il．}

Who call things wicked thst give too much joy， And nickoams the reprisal envy makes
Ponishmest．Browening，Ring aod Book，11． 249.
4．Same as recaption．\(-5+\) ．A prize．
1 am on fire
To hear thls rich reprisal is so nigh，
And yet not ours．Come，let me taste my horse，
Against the bosom of the Priace of Wale
6．A restitution．［An erroneous use．］
（ reproach
He was able to refund，to make reprisale，if they could
George fality demanded．Felix Holt，ix． Letters of marque and reprisal．See marque \(=\) Syn． repriset，reprize \({ }^{1} \dagger(\) rệ－priz＇\(), v\), t．［く OF．（and \(\mathrm{F}^{+}\)．repris，pp．of reprendre，take again，retake （cf．Sp．Pg．reprcsar，recapture），〈L．reprehen－ （cf．Sp．Pg．represar，recapture），seize again ：see reprehend．］1．To tako again；retake．

To challienge her snew，new hegunne
Whown formerly perize，
Whom formerly he had in battell woone，
And proffer made by force her to reprize．IV．Iv． 8.
Yo might reprise the armea Sarpedon forfeited，
By forfeit of your rights to him．Chaman，Illad，vii．
2．To recompense；pay．
11 any of the lands so granted by his majesty should be otherwise decreed，his majesty＇s grantes should be re－ prised with other lands．

Grant，in Lord Clarendon＇s Life，ii．252．（Latham．） 3．To take；arrest．

He was repriżd．
Hovell，Exact Hist．of the late Rev．In Napiea， 1664.
reprise（rē－prī＇），n．［Early mod．E．also re－
prize；＜ME．reprise，＜OF．reprise，a taking back，etc．，F．reprise，a taking back，recovery， recapture，resumption，return，repetition，re－ vival（ \(=\) Sp．represa \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．represa，repreza \(=\mathrm{It}\). ripresa，a retaking），\({ }^{2}\) repris，pp．of re－ prendre，take；from the verb．］ \(1 \dagger\) ．A taking by way of retaliation；reprisal．

If so，a just reprise would only be
Dryden，Hind and Panther， 11.862.
2．In masonry，the return of a molding in an intornal angle．－3．In maritime law，a slip re－ captured from an enemy or a pirate．If recsptured within twenty－four hours of her capture，she must be re－ atored to her owners；if after that period，she is the law－
4．pl．In lave，yearly deduetions，duties，or pay－ ments out of a manor and lands，as rent－charge， rent－seck，annuities，and the like．Also writ－ ten reprizes．－5．In music：（a）The act of re－ peating a passage，or a passage repeated．（b） A return to the first theme or subject of a short work or section，after an intermediate or con－ trasted passage．（c）A revival of an obsolete or forgotten work．－6t．Blame；reproach． Hallivell．

\section*{That alle the world ne may suffise}

To ataunche of pride the reprise．
Gower，MS．Soc．Antiq．134，I． 60.
repristinate（rē－pris＇ti－nāt），v．\(t\) ．\([\ll r e-+\) pristinate．］To restore to the pristine or first state or condition．［Rare．］Imp．Dict．
repristination（rë̀－pris－ti－nässhon），n．［＜re－ pristinate + －ion．］Restoration to the pristine form or state．
The repristination of the aimple and hsliowed names of early Hebrew history．
mith＇s Dict．Bible（Amer．ed．），p． 2062
reprivet，\(v, t\) ．An obsolete form of reprieve and reprove．
reprize \({ }^{1} t, v\) ．and \(n\) ．See reprise
reprize \({ }^{2}, x, t\) ．［くOF．repriser，set a new price on，prize again；as re－+ prize \({ }^{2}\) ，v．］To prize anew．Imp．Dict．
reproach（rề－prōch＇），v．t．［＜OF．reprocher，re－ prochier，F．reprocher \(=\) Pr．repropchar \(=\mathbf{S p}\) ． Pg ．reprochar \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．rimprocciare（ML．reflex reprochare），reproach，prob．〈LL．＊repropiare， bring near to，hence cast in one＇s teeth，im－ pute，object（cf．approach，〈OF．aprocher，ap－ proach，（LL．＊appropiare），（re－，again，＋＊pro piare，＜L．propius，nearer，compar．of prope， near：see propinquity，and ef．approach．］1．To charge with a fault；censure with severity upbraid：now usually with a personal object．
With a most lohumsue cruelty they who have pul out the peoples eyes reproach them of their bllnd oesse．

Milfon，Apology for Smectymnuns．

\section*{Scenea which，never having known me free，
Would not reproach me with the ioss 1 felt．}

Would not reyroach me with the loss 1 felt．
Corcer，Task，v． 480.

\section*{\(2 \dagger\) ．To disgrace．}

1 thought yonr marriage fit；eise imputation，
For that he knew you，might reprocech your life，
And choke your good to come． Shak．，M．for M．，v．1． 426
\(=\) Syn．1．Reprove，Rebulie，etc．（see censure）；revlle，vilify，
reproach（rệ－prōch＇），万．［Early mod．E．also reproch，reproche；＜OF．reproche，reproce，re－ procce， F ．reproche \(=\mathrm{Pr}\) ．repropche \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\) ． reproche \(=\) It．rimproccio，reproach；from the verb．］1．The act of reproaching；a severe expression of censure or blame．

A msn＇s first care should be to avoid the reproaches of his own heart．Addison，Sir Roger at the Assizes．

\section*{reproach}

In vain Thalestris with reproach assaile
Pope, R. of the L., v. 3. The name of Whig was never naed except aa a term of
Meproach.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi. reproach.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi. 2. An occasion of blame or ceusure, shame, infamy, or disgrace; also, the state of being subject to blame or ceusure; a state of disgrace. In any writer vntruth and flatterio are countad moat Glve not thine heritage to reproach. Joel il. 17.

I know repentant tears ensue the deed,
Reproach, disdain, and deadly enmity;
Yel atrive \(I\) to embraca mine \(\ln f a m y\).
Shak., Lucrece, 1. 503.
Maoy acandalous libeils and invectives [werel acatter'd about tha streeta, to ye reproch of gove
fermentation of our siace diatractions.

Evelyn, Diary, June 10, 1640.
Why did the King dwell on my name to ma?
Mine own nama ahamea me, aceming a reproach.
3. An object of contempt, seorn, or derision. Come, and let us build up the wall of Jerusalem, that wa may be no more a reproach.
a proverb,
I will deitver them in to be a reproach and a proverb, a tau
them.
The Reproaches, In the Rom. Cath. Ch. antiphona They foilow the speclal prayera which aucceed the Gos pel of the Passion, and consiat of sentencea addressed by Christ to his people, remfnding them of the great thinga he had done for them, in dellvering then from Egypt, etc., and their ungrateful return for his goodness, as ahown In the detailis of the pasalon and crucfifion. They
ara tntermingled with the Trisaglon ("Hoiy God. ara tntermingled with the Triaglon "Hoiy God. in Greek and Latin, and aucceeded by hymns and the bringlag in of the preaanctifed hoat in procession, after
whteh the Masa of the Presanctifed is ceiebrated. Tha Reproachea are sometimea aung \(\ln\) Anglican churchea before the Three Hours' servica. Also called Improperia. =Syn. I. MIonition, Reprehension, etc. (aee admopition), blame, reviling, abuse, invective, vilification, upbraiding. -2. Disrepute, discredit, dishonor, scandal, contumely.
reproachable (rề-prō'chạ-bl), a. [< ME. rereproachable (rē-prō'chậ-bl), a. [< ME. re-
prochable, < OF. reprochable, F. reprochable; as reproach + -able.] 1. Deserving reproach. Nor, in the mean tima, la our ignoranca reproachable. 2t. Opprobrious; scurrilous; reproachful ; abusive. [Rare.]
Catulina tha poet wrote againate hlm [Jullua Cesar] contumeliona or reproachable veraea. 170 b . (Latham.) reproachableness (rẹ̄-prō'cha-bl-nes), \(n\). The character of being reproachable. Bailey, 1727. reproachably (rẹe-prō'chå-bli), adv. In a reproachable manner; so as to be reproachable. Imp. Dict.
reproacher (rḕ-prō'chér), \(n\). One who reproaches. Imp. Dict.
reproachful (rềprọ̄ch'fül), a. [< reproach + ffut.] 1. Containing or expressing reproach or censure; ppbraiding.
Fixed were her eyea upon his, as if she divined hla intention,
Fixed with a look so sad, so reproachful, imploring, and That with a audden revulaion hls heart recoiled from lta purpoae. Longfellow, Milea Standiah, v. 2t. Scurrilous; opprobrious.

Aar. For ahame, put up.
Dem. Not I, till have aheathed
My rapier in hla boson, and withal
Thruat theae reproachful speeches down his throat.
Shak., TIt. And., ii. 1. 55.
The common People caat out reproachful Slandera againat the Lord Treasurer Buckhurst, as the Granter of
Licenses for tranaportaion of Corn. Bozon Allen, one of the deputtes of Hingham, and a deInquent in that common cause, ahonid be pubilciy conby him concerning the depnty governour.
Winthrop, Hlat. New England, II. 285.
3. Worthy or deserving of, or receiving, reproach; shameful: as, reproaehful conduct.

\section*{He ahall endure, Thy punishment \\ To a reproachful lifa and cursed death.}

Syn. I. Rebuklng, censuring, upbraidin, sil. 406. contemptaous, contumelious, abusive.
reproachfully (rẹ-prōch'fül-i), adv. 1. In a reproachful manner; with reproach or censure. Give none occasion to tha adveraary to apeak reproach-
\(1 \mathrm{TIm} . \mathrm{v} .14\). 2. Shamefully; disgracefully ; contemptuously. William Buszey, Steward to Willlam da Valence, la comBaker, Chroniclea, p. 8 quality of being reproachful. Baitey, 1727. reproachless (reè-prōch'les), a. [< reproach -less.] Without reproach; irreproachable.

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reprobablet, a. [<ML. reprobabilis, < 1. reprobare, reprove: see reprove, reprobate. Cf. reprorable.] Reprovable.

\section*{No thynge ther ia waa reprobable,}

Roy and Barlox, Rede me and Be nott Wroth, p. 44.
[(Davere.) reprobacy (rep'rọo-bā-si), \(n\). [< reproba(te) + ey. ] The state or character of being a reprobate; wickedness; profligacy. [Rare.]
Greater evils . . were yet behtad, and ... wera as sure aa thls of overtaklog him In hls atate of reprobacy.
"I shouid be aorry," sald he, "that the wretch would die in hta preaent atate of reprobacy."
eprobance reprobance \(\dagger\) (rep rọ-bans), \(n\). [< L. repro-
ban \((t-) s\), ppr. of reprobare, disapprove, reject, condemn: see reprobate.] Reprobation.

Thle aight would nake hlm do a desperate turne,
Yea, curse his better Angelf from his aide,
And fall to reprobance.
Shak., 0 othello (foiio 1623), v. 2, 209.
reprobate (rep'rọ̆-bāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. reprobated, ppr. reprobating. [< L. reprobatus, pp. of reprobare, disapprove, reject, coudemn see reprove.] 1. To disapprove vehemently; contemn strongly; condemn; reject.

And doth he reprobate, and will he damn, If, for example, a man, through fntemperance or extravagance, becomes unable to pay hia debts, anid he
aervedly reprobated, and might be juatiy puniahed.
Thousands who deteated the polley of the New Englandera . Feprobated tha stamp Act and many other 2. To abandon to vice or punishment, or to hopeless ruin or destruction. See reprobation,3.
I believe many ara ssved who to man aeem reprobated.
If he doom that peopie with a frown,
Obduracy takea piace; callous and tough,
The reprobated race growa judgment-proof.
Cowper, Table-Talk, 1. 459.
To approbate and reprobate, in Scots law. See appro-
 \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). reprobado \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). reprovado \(=\mathrm{It}\). riprovato, reprobato, < L. reprobatus, pp. of reprobare, reprobate, condemn : see reprobate, v.] I. a. 1t. Disallowed; disapproved; rejected; not enduring proof or trial.
Reprobate sifver shali men call them, becauke the Lord 2. Abandoned in sin; morally abandoned; depraved; characteristic of a reprobate.

By reprobate deaire thus madly led.

\section*{So fond ara mortal men,}

As their own ruin on themselves to invilta, Insensate left, or to senaa reprobate,
And with blindneaa internal atruck.
Milton, S. A., 1. 1685.
3. Expressing disapproval or censure; condemnatory. [Rare.]
I inatantly reproached my heart
In the bittereat and most reprobate of expresaiona.

Sterne, Senllmental Journey, p. 44. =Syn. 2. Profigate, etc. (sea abandoned), vitlated, corrupt, hardened, wicked, base, vile, caat away, graceleas, ahameless.
II. \(n\). One who is very profligate or abandoned; a person given over to sin; one lost to virtue and religion; a wicked, depraved wretch. We thank our aelves the Flect, and have the Splril, and the rest a Company of Reprobates that belong to the Devii. Selden, Tabie-Talk, p. 67. Ifear
A hopelegs reprobate, a hardened sinner, Muat be that Carmelite now paaalng near.
noffellow, Golden Legend, I. 5.
reprobateness (rep' rō-bāt-nes), \(n\). The state or character of being reprobate. Imp. Diet. reprob

John, Duke of Argyle, the patrlotlc reprobater of French
Jodes.
M. Noble, Cont. of Granger'a Blograph. Hlat., III. 490.
reprobation (rep-rō-bā'shon), \(n\). [< OF. reprobation, \(\mathbf{F}\). réprobation \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). reprobacion \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). reprovação \(=\mathrm{It}\). riprovazione, reprobazione, < LL. (eccl.) reprobatio( \(n-\) ), rejection, reprobation, ( L. reprobare, pp. reprobatus, reject, reprobate: see reprobate.] 1. The act of reprobating, or of vehemently disapproving or condemning.

The profilgate pretensea . . . ara mantioned with beAmong other agenta whoae approbation or reprobation ences of his conduct, are the spirits or his ancestors. Pspence, Prin. of Psychol, 8520.

\section*{reproduction}
2. The state of being reprobated; condemnation; censure; rejection.
You are empowered to . . . put your stamp on all that ought to pasa for current, and aet a hrand of reprobation on clipt poetry and falae coln. Ha exhibited thla inatitution in the blackeat colora of
Sumner, Speech, Aag. 27, 1846 . 3. In theol., the act of consigning or the state of being consigned to eternal punishment; the predestination by the decree and counsel of God of certain individuals or communities to etcrnal death, as election is the predestination to eternal life.
No sin at all but Impenitency can give teatlmony of
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 654 . anal reprobation. Burton, Adat. of Mel., p. 654.
What tranzubstantiation is in the order of reaaon, the Augnatlolan doctrine of the damoation of unbaptised in. rants, and the Calvinatic doctrine of reprobation, are in
Lecty, European Morals, I. 98.
4. In eceles. law, the proponnding of exceptions to facts, persons, or things.-5. Disqualification to bear office: a punishment inflicted upon military officers for neglect of duty. Grose.
reprobationer (rep-rō-bā'shon-èr), \(n\). In theol., one who believes in the doctrine of reprobation. Let them take heed that they mlatake not thelr own
 any of the Gepeva or scotch model (which sort of sanctway of preachlng in my \(111 a\); but generally whipa and acorplons, wrath and vengeance, fira and brimatone, mada both top and bottom, front and rear, frrat and last, of all thetr discouraea. South, sermona, III. xi. reprobative (rep'rọ̣-bă-tiv), a. [< reprobate + -ive.] Of or pertaining to reprobation; condemning in strong terms; criminatory. Imp. Dict.
reprobator (rep'rō-bā-tor), n. [Orig. adjo, a form of reprobatory.] In Scots lav, formerly, an action to convict a witness of perjury, or to establish that he was biased.
reprobatory (rep'rọo-bā-tọ̄-ri), a. [ \(=\) Sp. rcprobatorio; as reprobate + -ory.] Reprobative. Imp. Diet.
reproduce (rē-prọ-dūs'), \(\imath^{\prime} . t\). \([=\mathrm{F}\). reproduire \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). reproducir \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). reproduzir \(=\mathrm{It}\). riprodurre, reproduce, \(\left\langle\overline{\mathrm{ML}}\right.\). \({ }^{*}\) reproducere,\(\langle\mathrm{L}\). re-, again, + producere, produce: see produce.] 1. To bring forward again; produce or exhibit anew.
Topica of which she retained detaila with the utmost accuracy, and reproduced them in an excellent pickla of eptarge Eliot, Mademarch, v. 2. To produce or yield again or anew; generate, as offspring; beget; procreate; give rise by an organic process to a new individual of the same species; propagate. See reproduction.
If horse-dung reproduceth oata, it will not ba easily determined whera tha power of generation ceaseth. \({ }^{\text {Sir T. }}\) Browne
Tha power of reproducing lost parta Is greateat where the organtzation la loweat, and almost disappeara where the organization ta higheat.

In the sevententh century Scot Ia theristicesad accastomed scotland reproduced all the Jewigh theocracy, and the world gaw agata a covenanted people. J. R. Seeley, Nat. Rellgion, p. 181. 3. To make a copy or representation of; portray; represent.
Such a comparison. . would enable ua to reproduce he anciant accley of our common anceatry in a way tha queatlona of institutlonai history.

Stubbs, Medieval apd Modern Hist., p. 65. From the Eterual Betng among whose mountalna he
sort or renected or reproduced eternity. Rellglon, p. 98.
A number of commendably quaint designs, however, are reproduced from the "Vayagea littoresquea."
reproducer (rē-prō-dū'sér), n. 1. One who or that which reproduces.
I apeak of Charles Townahend, officially tha re-producer
Burke, American Taxation.
thia fatal achema. Specifically -2. The diaphragm used in reproducing speech in the phonograph.
Consequently, there are two diaphragmz, one a recorder reproducible (rē-prō-dū'si-bl), a. [<reproduce + -ible.] Susceptible or capable of reproduction.
reproduction (rē-prọ-duk'shon), n. [ \(=\) F. reproduction \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). reproduccion \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). reproduccão \(=\mathrm{It}\). riproduzione, 〈ML. *reproductio( \(n-\) ), < reproducere, reproduce: see reproduce.] 1. The act or process of reproducing, presenting, or yielding again; repetition.
The labonrera and labourlng cattle, therefore, employed

\section*{reproduction}
manufactures, the reproduction of a vslue equal to their together with its owners value.
2. The act or process of restoring parts of organism that have been destroyed or removed
The question of the Reproduction of Lost Parts is in reresting from several points of view in blology Hind, IX. 415
Specifically-3. The process whereby new in dividuals are generated and the perpetuation of the species is insured; the process whereby new organisms are produced from those already existing: as, the reproduction of plants or animals. (a) The reproduction of plsnts is effected either vegetstively or by mesins of spores or or sseds. Vegetshive reproduction consists in the individualizing of some part of the parent orgsnism. In low unicellular plants this la sim. ply a process of fission, ona cell dividiag into two or more, hecome independent. 1n higher pisnts this method ohtains by the shooting snd rooting of some frsction of the organiso, as s branch, s joint of a rootstock in Begonia vea s part of s leat ; or through specially modifled shoots or buds, as the gemmere of some siga, mosses, etc., the bulblets of some mosses, ferns, the tiger-lily, etc., the
corms, bolbs, and tubera of numerous annusl plsuts. Ths corms, balbs, and tubera of numerous annusl plsints. Ths celis engaged in this mods of reprodnction ars simply plants propagate in this msnner; but ali are capable of reproduction in other methods incladed under the term pore-reproduction, which is reprodaction most properly so calied. This is accomplished through special reproan individual plant. These are produced either independentiy, or through the conjunction of two separate celis by which their protoplasm coalesces. These msy also in less perfect sense be calied reproductive cells. Reproduction through the union of two cells is sexual ; through sn independent ceil, assexual. Sexual reproduction proapparently just alike, which may be either common vegetetive celis or specialized in form) or by fertilization, in which a smaller but more active sperm-cell or male cell impregnates a larger, iess active germ-cell or femsle cell. In cryptogamous plants both methods are common, snd the reproductive cells are termed epores, or when of the two sexes ganutes, the male being distinguished as antherozoide, the fenale as oöpheres. 1 n fiowering plants sporereproduction is alwsys sexusl, fertilizstion becoming polcell and the polleno-grain the male cell. But the union of these cells produces, instead of a detachable spore, sn embryo or plantlet, which, often accompanied by \& store of nutriment, is inclosed witininsanintegument, the whole forming s seed. The production of seeds instead of spores is the most fundamental distinction of phanerogams. Spore-reproduction is consummated by the germination of the spore or seed, whicin often takes place siter a cousiderahle interval. (b) Among the lowest animals, in which no sex is recognizs ble, reproduction takes placs in
various ways, which correspond to those above described various ways, which correspond to those above described
for the lowest plants. (See conjugation, fission, yemmation, and sporulation.) Among sexed animsls, reproduction results from the fecundation of an ovum by spermatozoa, with or without sexual copulation, and with many modiflcations of the detaiis of the process. (See genesis, 2 ,
sad words thers given.) Hany animals are thernaphroand words thers given.) Many snimals are hermaphrodite, contsining both sexes in one individual, and maturIng the opposite sexusi elements elther simultsiseonsly or
successively : such are self-impregnsting or reciprocally successively : such are self-impregnsting or reciprocally
fecundating, as the case msy be. Reproduction may be recundating, as the case may be. Reproduction may be
effected sloo by a detached part of an individus, constituting a separste person (see generative person, un. der generative). Sexual may alterniste with asexual reproduction (see parthenogenesis) ; but in the vast malority of animala, invertebraie as well as vertebrate, perinssent and perfect distinction of sex exists in which cases reprofemale by the male in a more or less direct or intimste act female by the male in a more or less direct or intimste act
of copulation, and extends to but one generation of offapring. The organs or system of organs by whicit this is effected are known as the reproductive organs or system. Reproduction isal ways exactly synonymous with generation (def. 1): less preclsely with procreation and propagation in their biological senses. See sex.
4. That which is produced or revived; that which is presented anew; a repetition; hence, also, a copy.
The silverarniths . . sold to the pilgrims reproductions in siliver of the temple and its aculptures. \(\begin{gathered}\text { The Century, } \\ \text { XXXIII. } 138 .\end{gathered}\)
Butrinto was once s city no less thsn Corfu ; to Virgil's eyes it was the reproduction of Troy itself.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 340.
5. In psychol., the act of repeating in consciousness a group of sensations which has already been presented in perception.
All Reproduction rests on the impossihility of the resuscitated impression resppearing alone.

> aring alone. otze, Microcosmus (traus.), 1. 216.

Fear and anger have their rise in the mental reproduc. tion of some orgsnic psin.
G. II. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. 33.

Asexual reproduction. Ses asexual, and def. 3, above. - Empirical synthesis of reproduction, an association by the principle of contiguity, depending on the ssso. ly. - Pure transcendental synthesis of reproducother independent of experience, due to innate laws of the mind, snd one of the necessary conditions of knowledge. Sexual reproduction. See def. 3 , and sexucal.-Syn-

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thesis of reproduction, the nsme given by kisnt to that
associstion of ideas by which one calls ap snother in the mind.
reproductive (rè-prō-duk'tiv), a. [= F. reproductif \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). reproductiro, \(\langle\mathrm{ML}\). "rcproductivus, <"reproducere, reproduce: sce reproduce.] Of the nature of, pertaining to, or employed in reproduction; 'tending to reproduce: as, the reproductive organs of an animal.
Thess trees had very grest reproductive power, since they produced numerons seeds, not singly or a few together, as in modern yews, but in long spikes or catkins bearing
msny seeds.
Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plsnts, p. 133. Rembrandt . . . ne etching, not even after one of his own paintings. Harper's Mag., LXXV1. 331.
Reproductive cells, in bot. See reproduction, \(3(a)\), -Re promuctive faculty, in the psychology of Sir William Hamition, the laculty of assoclation of fdeas, hy virtue ol which one suggests s definite other, bui not inclading the faculty of apprehending sn ides asecond time. - Reproductive function of order n. See function. - Reproductive imagination, the elementary fsculty by virtae imainstion, as popularly anderatood, sre speclal devel opments. See imagination, 1.

Philosophers have divided imagination into two - what they call the reproductive and the productive. by the exhibition, representing the objects presented by percep tion-that is, exhibiting them without addition or re trenchment, or any change in the relations which they reciprocally held when frest mado known to as through sense.
Reproductive organs, (a) In bot, the organs appropr ated to the production of seeds or spores: in flowering plants, chiefly the stamens and platils together with the accessory floral envelops; in cryptogsms, mainly the an theridis and archegonia, (b) In zooi., those organsor parts of the body, collectively considcred, whose function it is to produce snd msture ova or spernistozos or their equivalents, and effect the impregnstion of the female by the male elements, or otherwise accomplish reprodaction; ithe sex; the genitsls, in a broad sense. The fundameots reproductive organ of all sexed animals jo an indifferen genital gland, differentiated in the msle as a testis, in the emale as sn ovary (or their respective equivalents); its ul terior modifications are almost endless. These organs ar sometimes detached from the main body of the individua (see person, 8, snd heclocotylus); they oiten represent both exes in one individual ; they are usually separated in two ional sctivity in certatn individual of one sex (see neune roorker)--Reproductive system, in biol., the sum of the rcproductive or generative orgsns in plants and animals the generative system; ; the sexual system of those plant and animals which have distinction of sex. The term is a very broad one, covering not only all parts immediately concerned in generation, but othera indirectly conducing to the same end, ss devices for effecting fecundstion, for protecting or nourishing the product of conception, for posite sexes (as of animals by odorous secretions) and the posite sexes (as of animsls by odorous secretions), and the reproductiveness (rē-prō-duk'tiv-nes), \%. The state or quality of being reproductive; tendoncy or ability to reproduce

\section*{reproductivity (rē"prō-duk-tiv'î-ti), \(u\). [<re} productive + -ity.] In math., a number, a, con nected with a function, \(\psi u\), such that \(\psi(\gamma u)=\) reproductory (rē-prộ-duk'tộ-ri), a. [< reproduct(ive) + -ory.] Same as reproductive. Imp. Dict.
repromissiont (rē-prō-mish'on), n. [= F. re promission \(=\) Sp. repromision \(=\) Pg. repromissão \(=\mathrm{It}\). repromissione, ripromissione, \(\langle\mathrm{L}\). repromis sio( \(n\)-), a counter-promise, 〈repromittere, promise in return, engage oneself, < re-, back, + promittere, promise: see promise.] Promise.
And he blesside this Abrahsm which hsdde repromys-
Wyclif, Heb. vii. 6 .
repromulgate (rē-prō-mul'gãt), \(v_{0} t . \quad[<r e-+\)
promulgate.] To promulgate again; republish Imp. Dict
repromulgation (rē \({ }^{\prime}\) prọ-mul-gä'shọn), n. [ repromulgate + -ion.] A second or repeated
promulgation. Imp. Dict. reproof (rệ-pröf'), \(n\). [ [ ME. reprofe, reproeff, reprof, reproffe, reprove, reprevc (whence eariy mod. E. reprcef, reprief, repreve); (reproce, \(v\).] 1t. Reproach; blame.

> The childe certis is noght myne, That reprofe doose me pyne, And gars me fle fra hame.

York Playz, p. 104.
The doubleness of the benefit defends the decelt from
2. The act of one who reproves; expression of blame or censure addressed to a person; blame expressed to the face; censure for a fault; reprehension; rebuke; reprimand.
There is an obliqas way of reproof which takes off from
There is an obliqe way of reproof which takes off from
Those best can hear reproof who merit prasse.
Pope,
Essay on Criticism, 1. 583.
3ł. Disproof; confutation; refutation.

\section*{reptant}

\section*{But men been evere untrewe}

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, 1. 960
The virtac of this jest will be the incomprehensthle lies and dared; : ind in the reproof of this iles the jest.

Shak., 1 IIen. 1v. 1. 2. 213.
\(=\mathbf{S y n}\). 2. Monifion, Reprehension, etc. See admonition
eprovable (rê-prö'va-bl), a. [Also reprovcablc; くOF . reprouiable, \(\mathbf{F}\). réprouzable \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). reprobable \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). reprovacel \(=\mathrm{It}\). reprobabile, \(\langle\mathrm{ML}\). reprobabilis, < L. reprobare, disapprove, condernn, reject: see reprote.] Blamable; worthy of reproof.
The superfluitee or disordinat scsntinesse of clothynge reprevalle. Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Weprable badness in himself. Shak., Lear, iii. 5. 9.
We will endesvour to smend sll things reproceabse. Marston, Antonio snd Melifida, Epil.
eprovableness (rē-nrö'va-bl-nes), n. The character of being reprovable. Bailey, 1727 .
eprovably (rẹ-próva-bli), adi. In a reprovable manner. Imp. Dict.
eproval (rè -prö'val), n. [< reprove + -al.] The act of reproving; admonition; reproof. Imp. Diet.
eprove (rē-prőv'), v. \(t\); pret. and pp. reproved, ppr. reproving. [< ME. reproven, reprouen, also repreuen (whence early mod. E. repricte, reprecie), ( OF. reprover, repruezer, reprouver, F. réprouter, reprove, leject, \(=\) Pr. reproar, reprobar \(=\) Sp. reprobar \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). reprovar \(=\mathrm{It}\). reprobare, riprotare, < L. reprobare, disapprove, condemn, reject, < re-, again, + probarc, test, prove: see prove. Cf. reprieve, a doublet of reprove, retained in a differentiated meaning; cf. also reprobate, from the same L. source.] 1. To disapprove; condemn ; censure.

The stoon which men bildynge repreteden.
Wyelif, Luke xx. 17.
There's something in me thst reproves my fault;
But suclis headstrong potent fault it is
That it but mocks reproof. Shak., T.. N., iii. 4. 225. 2. To charge with a fault; clide; reprehend: formerly sometimes with of.
And there also he wss exanyned, repreved, and scorned, and crouned eft with s whyte Thorn.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 14. Herod the tetrarch, being reproved by him .. for all the evils which llerod had done, . . shut up John in prison. There is , no railing in s knowa discreet man, thoogh
he do nothing but reprove.
Shak., T. N., I. 5.104 . Our blessed Master reproved them of ignorance . 0 of his Spirit, which had they but knowo . . . they had not been such sbecedarii in the school of mercy. 1835), II. 94. 3ł. To convince, as of a fault; convict.
When he is coms he will reprove [convict, \(\mathbf{R}\). V.] the world of sin [in respect of sin, R. V.], and of righteous-
ness, and of judgment. God hath never been deficient, but hath to all men that believe him given sufticient to confirm them; to those lew that beljeved not, sufficient to reprove them.
er. Taylor, Great Exemplsr, Pref., p. 14. 4ł. To refute; disprove.

Reprove my allegation if you can,
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 40.
D. Willet reproueth Philoes opinion, That the Chslde snd Hebrew was all one, becsuse Daniel, an Hebrew, was set to learne the Chalde. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 47. \(=\) Syn. 1 and 2. Rebuke, Reprimand, etc. See censure eprover
eprover (rê-prö'vèr), \(\boldsymbol{n}\). One who reproves; who or that which blames.
This shall have from every one, even the reprocers of reproving (rē-prö'ving), n. [Early mod. E. also repreving; < ME. repreving; verbal 11 . of reprove, \(i \cdot\).] Reproof.

And there it lykede him to suffre many Reprevinges and reprovingly (rẹ-prö'ving-li), adr. In a reproving manner; with reproof or censure. Imp. Dict.
eprune (rē-prön'), \(i^{\circ}, t_{0} \quad\left[\left\langle r e-+p r^{\prime} u c^{2}\right] \quad 1\right.\). To prune or trim again, as trees or shrubs.
Re-prune now abricots and peaches, saving as msny of the young likeliest shoots as are weli pisced.
Evelyn, Calendarium llort ense, Jaly.
2. To dress or trim again, as a bird its feathers. In mid-way fight imsginstion tires

Wing to soar anew.
reps (reps), n. Same as rep 1
epsilvert, \(n\). Same as reap-siluer
reptant (rep'tant), a. [< L. repten(t-)s, plpr.
of reptare, crawl, creep: see repent \({ }^{2}\), reptite.]

\section*{reptant}

Creeping or crawling；repent ；reptatory ；rep－ tile；specifically，of or pertaining to the Rep－

Reptantiat（rep－tan＇slii－ï），r．pl．［NL．，neut． pl．of L．reptan \((t-) s\) ，ppr．of repture，crawl：see reptant．］1．Iu Illiger＇s classification（1811）， the tenth order and also the thirtieth family of mammals，composed of the monotremes toge－ ther with a certain tortoise（Pamphractus）．－ 2．In Mollusca，those azygobranchiate gastro－ pods which are adapted for creeping or crawl－ ing by the formation of the foot as a creeping－ disk．All ordinary gastropods are Reptantia，the term being usedi ln distlnction from Natantia（whlch latter la a name of the Heteropoda）．The Reptantia were divided into reptation（rep－tā＇shon），n．\([=\) F．reptation，\(\langle\) L．reptatio（ \(n-\) ），a crceping，crawling，\(\langle\) reptare， pp．reptatus，creep，crawl：see reptant．］1．The act of creeping or crawling on the belly，as a reptile does．Oven．－2．In math．，the motion of one plane figure around another，so as con－ stantly to be tangent to the latter while pre－ serving parallelism between different positions of its own lines；especially，such a motion of one figure round another precisely like it so that the longest diameter of one shall come into line with the shortest of the other．Thla motion was applied by John Bernoulll in 1705 to the rec．
iftcatlon of curvea．Let \(A B\) be a curve whoge length la required；let this be reverged about its normal，giving the veraed about the ine hetween ta extremitiea，glving the apfn－ die－ahaped flgura \(A B C D\) ；let DEFG be a simifiar and equal figure turned through a right
angle－then，if the firat has a reptatory motion about the gec－ nd，its center will deacrihs a
 our－humped or quadrigibboua Reptation．
flgure OPQRSTUV，with humps at P，R，T，V．Let thla be placed in contact with a similiar and equal figure so that maximum and minimum diameter ahall coincide，and recefve a reptatory motion，then Its center will describe an octogibbous or elght－humped figure．By a similar pro－ cess，thia will deacribe a aixteen－humped figure，etc．Each ceding，and they wiil rapidly approxlmate toward circles． Hence，by finding the diametera of each，we approximate to the length of the original curve．
Reptatores（rep－tā－tō＇rēz），n．pl．［NL．，＜L． reptarc，pp．reptatus，creep，crawl：see reptant．］ In ornith．，in Macgillivray＇s system of classifi－ cation，an order of creeping birds，as creepers and nuthatches．［Not in use．］
reptatorial（rep－tā－tō＇ri－al），\(a\) ．［＜reptatory + －ial．］In ornith．，creeping，as a bird；belong－ ing to the Reptatores．
reptatory（rep＇tā－tō－ri），a．［＝F．reptatoinc， NL．＂rcptatorius，＜L．reptarc，pp．reptatus，creep： see reptant．］1．In zool．，creeping or crawling；
reptant；reptile；repent．－2．Of the nature of reptant；reptile；repent．－2．Of the nature of reptation in mathematics．
reptile（rep＇til or－tī），\(a\) ．and \(n . \quad[<\mathrm{F}\). rep－
tile \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). Pg．reptil \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．rettile，\(<\mathrm{L}\) ．reptilis， creeping，crawling；as a noun，LL．reptile，neut， （sc．animal），a creeping animal，a reptile；＜rc－ perc，pp．roptus，creep：see repent \({ }^{2}\) ，and cf．ser－ pent．］I．a．1．Creeping or crawling；repent； reptant；reptatory ；of or pertaining to the Rep－ tilia，in any sense．－2．Groveling；low；mean： as，a reptile race．

Man ia a very worn by birth，
Pope，To Mr．John Moore．
There is a false，reptile pradence，the reault not of cau－
Burke．（Webster．） Dlslodge thelr replite souls
II．n．1．A creeping animal ；an animal that goes on its belly，or moves with small， short legs．

Eve＇a tempter thus the Rabbins have express＇d，
A cherub＇s face，a reptile all the rest．
Pope，Prol．to Satires，1． 331.
An inadvertent atep may crusll the suall
That crawls at ev＇ning in the public path
But he that has humanity，forewarn＇d，
Wiil step aslde and let the reptile live．
pecifically－2．An oviparous quadruped． four－footed egg－laying animal：applied about the middle of the eighteenth century to the animals then technically called Amphibia，as frogs，toads，newts，lizards，crocodiles，and turtles；any amphibian．－3．By restriction， upon the recognition of the divisions Amphibia and Reptilia，a sealy or pholidoto reptile，as dis－ tinguished from a naked reptile；any snake， Reptilia proper；a saurian．－4．A groveling， abject，or mean person：used in contenpt．

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It would be the higheat folly and arrogance in the rep－
tile Man to lmagine that he，by any of his endeavoura，could add to the glory of God．Warburton，Worka，IX．vli． Reptilial（rep－til＇i－ä），n．pl．［NL．，pl．of LL．
reptile，a reptile： reptile，a reptile：see reptilc．］In zö̈l．：（at） In Linnæus＇s system of classification（1766），the first order of the third class Amphibia，includ－ ing turtles，lizards，and frogs．See Amphibia， 2 （a）．［Disused．］（b）A class of cold－blooded oviparous or ovoviviparous vertebrated ani－ mals whose skin is covered with scales or scutes； the reptiles proper．There are two palra or one palr of llmbs，or none．The skull fa monocondylian．The mandible articulates with the skuli by a free or fixed quad－ rate bone．Th8 heart has two aurlclea，generally not two rial trunkz，and the venous and arterial circulatlon are more or less mixed．Respiration is pulmonary，never branchial．No diaphragnila completed．There is a com－ mon cloaca of the digestive and urogenital ayatema，and usualiy two penes，gometlmea one，seldom none．There are an amnlon and an allantoía．Reptilia thus defined were for－ merly associated with batrachiann in a clasa Amphibia ；but they are more nearly related to birds，and when brigaded only living representatives of Reptilias are turtles ．The only hiving representatives of Reptilia are turtles or tor－ gnakea or serpenta，reapectively conatituting tha four or－ ders Chelonia，Crocodilia，Lacerilia，and Ophidia；and one living lizard，known aa IIatteria，Sphenodon，or Rhyncho－ cephalus，forming by itself an order Rhynchocephatia．In former tlmes there were other ordera of atrange and hngs
reptiles，as the Ichthyopteryoia or Ichthyobauria，the Jch． reptiles，as the Ichthyopteryjia or Ichthyosauria，the fch－
thyooaure；Ancmodontia；Dinosauria，by some ranked as a aubclase and divided futo aeveral orders；Ornithosauria or Plerosauria，the pterodactyla ；and Plesiosauria or San－ cutsunder Crocodilia，Iehthyosaria Ornithoselida，Plesio． aaurus，Pleurosyondylia，pterodactyl，and Python
reptilia2，\(n\) ．Latin plural of reptiliun）．
reptilian（rep－til＇i－an），\(a_{0}\) and \(n\) ．［＜LL．rep－ to the reptile，\({ }^{+}\)－ian．］I．a．Of or pertaining to the Reptilia，in any sense；resembling or
like a reptile．
It is an accepted doctrine that blrda are organized on a type cloaely allied to the reptilian type，but auperior to it．
He had an agreeable confidence that his faulta were all of a generous kind－1mpetuous，warm－blooded，leonine； never crawliag，cratty，reptilian．

George Eliot，Adam Bede，xll．
Reptilian age，the Meoozolc age，era，or period，durlng
which reptiles attafned great development Triassic，Jurasaic，or Cretaceous． reptiliferous（rep－ti－lif＇ e －rus），\(a\) ．［＜LL．rep－ tile，a reptile，+ L．forrë \(=\) E．bear \({ }^{1}\) ．］Produ－ cing reptiles；containing the remains of rep－ tiles，as beds of rock．Naturc，XXXIII．311． reptiliform（rep＇til－j－fôrm），a．［＜LL．reptile， reptile，+ forma，form．］Having the form or structure of a reptile；related to reptiles；be－ longing to the Reptilia；saurian．Also，rarely， iond．
reptilious（rep－til＇i－us），a．［＜LL．reptile，a reptile，＋－i－ous．］Resembling or like a reptile． ［Rare．］
The advantage taken．．．made her feel abject，reptili－ ous；she was lost，carried away on the flood of the cata－
reptilium（rep－til＇i－um），\(n\) ；pl．reptiliums，rep－ tilia（－umz，－ï）．［NL．，＜LL．reptile，a reptile： see reptile．］A reptile－house，or other place where reptiles are confined and kept alive；a herpetological vivarium．
A apeclal reptils－house，or reptilium，was bullt \(\ln 1882\)
and 1883 by the Zoölogical Society of 1 Society of London．
reptilivorous（rep－ti－liv＇ō－rus）， eptilivorous（rep－ti－liv o－rus），a．［＜LL．rep－ tile，a reptile，＋L．vorare，devour．］Devouring or habitually feeding upon reptiles，as a bird； saurophagous．
A broad triangular head and short tall，which aufficlenifly marks out the tribe of vlperine polsonous anakes to rep－ A．R．W mammals．

A．R．Waltaee，Fortnlghtly Rev．，N．S．，XL． 305.
reptiloid（rep＇ti－loid），a．［＜LL．reptile，a rep－ tile，+Gr ． idos，form．］Reptiliform．［Rare．］ The thruahes．are lartheat removed in atructure from the early reptiloid forma［of blrdg］．

Pop．Sci．Mo．，Xxxuli． 75.
Reptonize（rep＇tou－iz），v．t．；pret．and pp．Rcp－ tonized，ppr．Reptonizing．［＜Repton（see def．） ner of or according to the rules of Humphry ner of or according to the rules of Humphry
Repton（1752－1818），the author of works on the theory and practice of landscape－gardening．

Jackoon aesiats me in Reptonizing the garden．
republic（rē－pub＇lik），n．（Early mod．E．also publick，republique（ \(=\) D republict \(=\) Bre－ Sw．vepublih）；（ OF．republique，F．république \(=\) Sp．republica \(=\) Pg．republica \(=\mathbf{I t}\) ．republica，
repubblica，く L．res publica，prop．two words， but commonly written as one，respublica（abl． re publica，republicā），the commonwealth，the state，＜res，a thing，＋publica，fem．of publicus， public：sce rall and public．］ \(1+\) ．The com－ monwealth；the state．

\section*{That by their deeds will make it known \\ Whose dignity they do sustain \\ Count the republic＇s，not their own．}

B．Jonson，Catiline，11．（cho．）．
2．A commonwealth；a government in which the executive power is vested in a person or persons chosen directly or indirectly by the body of citizens entitled to vote．It is diatin－ guiahed from a monarchy on the one hand，and generally rom a pure democracy on the other．In the latter caae the mass of citizens meet and choose the executive，aa fa atill the case in certain Swiss cantong．In a republic the executive ia usually chosen Indirectly，either by an elec－
toral college as in the United Statea，or by the National Asaembly aa \(\ln\) France．Republites are oligarchlc，as for． merly Venics and Genoa，military，aa ancient Rome atrongly contralized，as France，Jederal，as Switzerland or，like the United Statea，may combine a sirong central government with large individual powera for tha geveral otates in thelr particular affairs．See democracy．
We may define a reputic to be
\(\therefore\) a government which derlves all its powers directly or indirectly from the great body of the people，and is administered by per－
sona holding their ofticea during pleasure，for a limited perlod，or during good behaviour．

Madison，The Federalist，No． 39. The constitutlon and the government［of the United States］．．reat，throughout，on the principie of the concurrent majority；and．．a．it ia，of courae，a Repub－ lic，a conatitutional democracy，in contradistinction to garde it as a government of the mere nnmerical majority reata on a grobe and groundleą misconception．

Calhoun，Worka，I． 185.
Cisalpine，Cispadane，Helvetic Republic．See the djectives．－Grand Army of the Repubilc，a aecre society of the United States during served in the army or ecta are preservation of fraternal feeling atrengtheuing of loyal sentlment，and aid to needy familiea of veterans ts first＂poat＂was organized at Decatur，IIIinois，in 1866 ts membera are known as＂comrades，＂and ita annua meetínga are＂encampments．＂Abbreviated G．A．R．－ Repubilic of letters，the collective body of literary and
republican（rē－pub＇li－kan），a．and \(n\) ．［ \(=\mathrm{F}\) ． republicain \(=\) Sp．Pg．republicano \(=\) It．repub－ nisch \(=\) Dan．Sw．ropublikansk，a．；D．repub－ liekein \(=\) G．Dan．Sw．republikaner，n．），〈 NL． republicanus，く L．res publica，republic：see re－ public．］I．a．1．Of the nature of or pertaining to a republic or commonwealth：as，a republi－ can constitution or goverument．－2．Consonant to the principles of a republic：as，republican sentiments or opinions；republican manners． 3．［cap．］Of or pertaining to or favoring the Republican party：as，a Republicen senator See below．－4．In ornith．，living in community nesting or breeding in common：as，the repub lican or sociable grosbeak，Phitctarus socius； the republican swallow，formerly called Hi－ rundo respublicana．See cuts under hive－uest． party which arose in llissourl in \(1870-1\) through a fusion of Liberal Republicans and Democrats，and as a national party nominated Horace Greeley as a candifdate for tha Presidency In 1872．It opposed the southern pollcy of
the Republlcan party，and advocated unlversal amneaty， the Republlcan party，and advocated unlversal amneaty，
civil－aervice relorm，and unlversal gnffrage．Its can－ civil－aervice reform，and unlversal suffrage．Its can－
didate was sidoraed by the Democratic convenifon，but was defated，and the party soon dlappeared．－Re－ publican calendar．See calendar．－Republican era the era adopted by the French soon after the proclama－ tlon of the republic，and used for a number of yeara．It was September 22d，1792，＂the first day of the Republic．＂ －Republican party，（a）Any party which advocatea a republle，either existing or desired：as，the Repubican
party of France，composed chiffly of Opportuniata，Radi－ ans，and Conservative republicans ；the Republican party in layy in which Mazzini was a leader．（b）In \(U\) ．\(S\) Democratic－Repubblican party）durlng the years following 1792－3：it replaced the name Anti－Federal，and was re－ placed by the name Democratic．See Democratic party， under democratic．（2）A party formed \(\ln 1854\) ，having as Its origlnal purpose opposition to the extension of alavery Into the Territories．It was composed of Free－soliers，n antialavery Whiga，and of aome Democrata（who unltedly formed the group known as Anti－Nebraska men），and waa joincd by the Abolitionlsta，and eventually by many Know－nothlngg．During the period of the clvil war candidate for President in 1856．It controlled the cxeen－ tive from 1861 to 1885 and again in 1889 （Presidenta Lín－ coln，Johnson，Grant，Hayes，Garfleld，Arthur，and IIdr rison），and both houses of Congreas from 1861 to 1875 and again in 188，It favora generally a broad conatruction of the Constitution，liberal expenditures，extension of the powers of the national goverument，fin a high prntective tlfled in whole or in part whe anpprealo of the befilon，the abolifion of slavery，reconstruction，and the resumption of specle payments，－Republican swallow the cliff－or eaves－swallow．See def．4，and cut under eavea－8uallone．

\section*{republican}

II．n．1．One whe favers or prefers a repub－ lican form of gevernment．
There is a want of poltsh it the anbjects of fres atatea whtch has
proverbial． 2．A member of a republican party；specifically ［cap．］，in U．S．hist．，a member of the Repulb－ lican party．－3．In ornith．，the republican swal－ low．－Black Repubilican，in U．S．hist，an extreme or radical Republicsn；ons who after the civil war advocated
strong meaaures lo deallng with persons tn the statea lately strong meaaures 10 deallng with persons th the states 1 atelly
in rebellion．The term aroose betore the war；the epithet in rebelition．The term arose betore the war；the epithet
＂black＂was used intensively，in offenaive alluaion to ths alleged Iriendilineas of the party toward the negro．－ National Repubilican，in \(U\) ．S．Sist，a name assumed wing of the Democratic party which sympathized with hing of the memanreatic as diatinguished from the followers of Jackson．The National Republicans in a few yesrs took the nsme of Whigs．See Whig．－Red republican，an extreme or radical republlcan；apeciflcally，to French hist．，one of the more violent repubicans，especislly in the firat revolution，st the time of the ascendancy of the Monn－ In the first perfod the phrase was derlved from the red cap which formed part of the costume of the carmagools． －Stalwart Republican see stalicart carmagools． republicanism（rē－pub＇li－kan－izm）
républicanisme \(=\stackrel{\circ}{ } \mathrm{Sn} . \mathrm{P}\) ．r̈publicanis．\([=\mathbf{F}\) ． repubblicanismo \(=\mathrm{G}\) republikanismus \(=\mathrm{It}\) ． publikanisme \(=S\) ． ．republikanism ；as repub－ lican + －ism．］1．A republican form or system of gevernment．－2．Attachment to a republi－ can form of government；republican princi－ ples：as，his republicanism was of the most advanced type．
Our young people are educated in republicanism；an apostacy from that to royalism is unprecedented and im－ 3．［cap．］The principles or dectrine of the Re－ publican party，specifically of the Republican party in the United States．
republicanize（rệ－pub＇li－kạn－izz），v．t．；pret．and pp．republicanized，ppr．rëpublicanizing．［ \(\langle\mathrm{F}\) ． republicaniser；as repniblican \(+-i z e\) ．］To con－ vert to republican principles；render republi－ can．Alse spelled republicanise．
Let ua not，with malice prepense，go about to republican－ ize our orthography and out syutax．
republicariant（rẹ－pub－li－kā’ri－an），［く public＋－arian．］A republicañ．［Rare．］
There were Repubticarians who would make the Prlace of Oraoge like a Stadtholder．

Evelyn，Dary，Jan．15，1688－9．
republicatet（rệ－pub’li－kāt），v．t．［＜ML．repub－ licatus，pp．of republicare，publish，lit．repub－ lish：see republish．］Te set forth afresh；re－ habilitate．
The Cabtnet－men at Wallingford－house set upon it to consider what explolt thia lord should commence，to be the darling of the Commons sad as it were to republicate his lordship，sod to be precious to thoae who had the vogue
to be the chief lovers of their country． Bp．Macket，Abp．Williama，

Abp－（Davies．） republication（rē－pub－li－kā＇shen），n．［く ML． ＊republicatio（n－），republicare，publish：see re－
publish．］1．The act of republishing；a new publication of something before published； specifically，the reprint in one country of a work published in another：as，the republica－ work published in another
lion
The Gospel itself is only a republication of the religion
Warburton，Divios Legation，is 3 ．
of of nature．Warburton，Divios Legation，Ix． 3 ． 2．In law，a second publication of a former will，usually resorted to after canceling or re－ voking，or upon doubts as to the validity of its oxecution，or after the termination of a sug－ gested disability，in order to avoid the labor of drawing a new will，or in order that the will may stand if either the original execution or the republication proves to be valid．
If there be many testamentr，the last overthrowa all one of a later dste，sod establiah of a former will revokea ne of a later dste，sod establiahes the first again． republish（rē－pub＇lish），v．t．\([<r e-+\) publish， after OF republier，republish，＜ML．republi care，publish，lit．＇republish，＇＜L．re－，again，＋ publicare，publish：see publish．］To publish anew．（a）To publlsh a new edltion of，as a book，（b） law，to revive，as s will revoked，etther by reexecution or hy a codtcil．Blackatone，Com．，II．xxxii．
republisher（rē－pub＇lish－ér），\(n\) ．One whe re－ publishes．Imp．Dict．
repudiable（rē－pū＇di－a－bI），a．［＜OF．repudia－ ble， F. repudiable \(=\mathbf{S p}\) ．repudiable \(=\mathbf{P g}\) ．repu－ diacel，＜ML．＊repudiabilis，＜L．repudiarc，re pudiate：see repudiate．］Capable of being re－ pudiated

The rcasons that on each side make them differ sre auch as maks the authority itself the lesa suthentlc and
more repudiable．Jer．Taylor，Works（ed．1835），II． 339. repudiate（ \(\left.r^{\circ} \overline{-}-p \bar{u}^{\prime} d i-\bar{a} t\right), v . t . ;\) pret．and \(p p\). re－ pudiated，ppr．repudiating．［＜L．repudiatus，pp． of repudiare，put away，divorce（one＇s spouse）， in gen．cast off，reject，refuse，repudiate（ \(>\) It． ripudiare \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\). repudiar \(=\mathrm{OF}^{\mathbf{3}}\). repudier， \(\mathbf{F}\). repudier，repudiate），（ L．rcpudium，a putting off or divorce of one＇s spouse or betrethed，repu diation，lit．a rejection of what one is ashamed of，〈re－，away，back，＋puderc，feel shame：see pudency．］1．Te put away；divorce．
His separstion from Terentia，whom he repudiated not long afterward，was perhaps sn affictlon to htm at this
time．
Bolingbroke，Exile．
2．To cast away；reject；discard；reneunce； disavow．
He［Phalaris］is defended by the like practice of other writers，who，belog Doriaos born，repudiated thelr ver－ uscular Idiom for thst of the Atheifians．

Bentley，Works，I． 359.
In repudiating metaphysics，M．Comte did not inter－ dict hinself from adalyzing or criticlaing any of the ab atract conceptions of the miod．

J．S．Mill，Auguste Comte and Positivism，p． 15.
3．To refuse to acknowledge or to pay，as a debt；disclaim．

1 petition your honourable House to institute some messuren for ．．．the repsyment of

Sydney Smilh，Petition to Congreas．
When Pennaylvsnta and other States sought to repudi ate the debt due to Englaod，the witty canoo of St．Panl＇s ［Sydney Smith］took the field，sad，by a petition snd let－ ters on the sulject，roused all Europe againat the repudi－
ating States．Chambers，Eag．Lit，art，Sydney Smith． repudiatet（rè̀－pū＇di－āt），a．［＜L．repudiatus， pp．：see the verb．］Repudiated．

To be debarred of that imperial atate
Wasely rejected，gracea rightly did belong，
Drayton，Barons＇Wars，1． 20.
cepudiation（rē－pū－di－ā＇shon），\(n\) ．［＜OF．repu－
diation，F．répudiation \(=\) Sp diation，F．répudiation＝Sp．repudiacion，＜L repudiatio（ \(n\)－），repudiation，＜repudiare，repu－ diate：see repudiate．］The act of repudiating， or the state of being repudiated．（a）The putting awsy of a wife，or of a woman betrothed；；divorce．
Just causes for repudiation by the hnsbsnd were［uoder Constanttne］－1，adultery ；2，preparing poisons ；3，belog a procuress．Encyc．Brit．，VII． 300. （b）Rejection；dlsavowal or reounclation of a rlght or an obligation，as of a debt；specifically，refnsal by a atate or munictpality to psy a debt lawfully contracted．Repu－ payment is denied，not because of sufticient legsl defense， but to take advantage of the rule that a soverelgn atate cannot be aued by tndividuals．
Other statea have been evell more unprincipled，and have got rid of their debta at one aweep by the simple
method of repudiation．Encyc．Brit．，XVII． 245 ．
End
（c）Eccles．the retnsal to accept a benefice．
repudiationist（rē－pū－di－ā＇shon－ist），\％．［＜re－ pudiation＋－ist．］One whe ädvocates repudi－ ation；one who disclaims liability for debt con－ tracted by a predecessor in office，etc．
Perhaps not a single citizen of the State［Tenneasee］ would have consented to be called repudiationist

The Nation，XXXVI． 58.
repudiator（rē－pū＇di－ā－ter），\(n\) ．［＜LL．repudia－
tor，a rejecter，contemner，＜L．rcpudiare，repu－ diate：see repudiate．］One who repudiates； specifically，one whe advocates the repudiation of debts contracted in good faith by a state． See rcadjuster， 2.

The people of the State［Virginia］appear now to be divided into two main partiea by the MicCulloch Bill，which the Repudiators deaire repealed，and which ta in reality， even as it stands，a compromiae between the State and tits
creditora．The Nation，XXIX，3I7．
The
repudiatory（rẹ－pū＇di－ā－tō－1i），a．［＜repudiate + ory．］Pertaining to or of the nature of re－ pudiation or repndiaters．［Rare．］
They refused to admlt ．．．a delegate who was of known
The American，IV． 67 ．
repugn（rē－pūn＇），\(\imath\)［＜ME．repugnen，＜OF． repugner，F．répugner \(=\) Pr．Sp．Pg．repugnar \(=\) It．repugnare，ripugnare，＜L．repugnare，fight against，＜re－，back，against，＋pugnare，fight： see pugnacious．Cf．expugn，impugn，propugn．］ I．trans．1．To oppose；resist；fight against； feel repugnance toward．
Your will oft resisteth and repugneth God＇a wlll．
Tyndale，Ans．to Sir T．More，etc．（Parker Soc．，1850），p． 224.
Stubbornly he did repugn the truth
Shak．， 1 Hen．VI．，iv．1． 94.
2．To affect with repugnance．［Rare．］
Man，highest of the snimsls－so much so that the base

\section*{repugnant}

II．intrans．To be opposed；be in conflict with anything；conflict．
It gemyth，quod I，to repugnen snd to contraryen gretly Chaucer，Boëthius，v．prose 3. Be thou content to know that God＇s will，hla word，and his power be all one，and repugn not． Tyndale，Ans．to Sir＇＇T．More，etc．（Parker Soc．，1850），p． 232. In many thinges repugning quite both to God and mana swe．Spenser，State of lrelsnd． repugnablet．（rē－pū＇－or rē－pug＇na－bl），\(a\) ．［ \(\quad\) re－ prign + －able．\(]\) Capable of being resisted．
The demonstratlon proving it soexqulaltely，with won－ derinll reason and facility，as it is not repugnable．

North，tr．of Plutarch，p． 262.
repugnance（rè－pug＇nans），n．［Early mod．E． also repugnaunce；＜ÓF．repugnance， F ．répu－ gnance \(=\) Pr．Sp．Pg．repugnancia \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．repu－ gnanza，＜L．repugnantia，resistance，opposition， contradiction，repugnance，\(\langle\) repugnan \((t-) \varepsilon\) ，re－ sisting，repugnant：see repugnant．］1 1．Oppo－ sition ；conflict；resistance，in a physical sense．
Aa the shotte of great artlllerie is driven furth by vlo－ of fyre，coulde sod brymstome，greate stonea are here throwne lato the ayer．
R．Eden，tr．of Jacobirs Zlglerus（Firat Booka on America，
ed．Arber，p．300）．
2．Mental eppesition or antagenism；positive disinclination（to do or suffer something）；in a general sense，aversion．
That which canses na to lose most of our time is the re－ pugnance which we naturally hsve to labour．Dryden． Chivalroas coursge.\(i\) is honorable，because it is in
fact the trimmph of loty sentiment over an instinctlve ract the trimph of lofty selntiment over an instlnctlve
repugnance to palo．
Irving，Sketch－Book，p． 350 ． We cannot feel moral repugnance at an act of meanness or cruelty except when wo discern to some extent the character of the action．
．Sully，Outlines of Psychol．，p． 658.
3．Contradictory oppesition；in logic，disagree－ ment；inconsistency；contradiction；the rela－ tion of two propositions one of which must be true and the other false；the relation of two characters such that every individual must pos－ sess the one and lack the other．
Thoae ill connsellors have most anhappily engaged him In ．．．pernicious protecta and frequent repugnances of
workes and words．
Prynne，Soveraigne Power，il． 40 ． I found in those Deacriptiona and Charts［ot the South Ses Coasts of Americal a repugnance with each other In msny psrticulars，and some thlnga which from my own experience I knew to be erroneous．

Dampier，Voysges，II．，Pref． Immediate or contradictory opposition í a cslled likewise
Sir \(W\) ．Hamiton，Logic，xi． repugnance．

Sir W．Hamilton，Logic，xi．
The princlple of repugnance．Same as the principle of contradiction（which aee，under contradiction），\(=\) Syn． 2.
Hatred，Didike，etc．（Ree antipathy），backwardness，disin． Hatred，Dizlike，etc．（gee antipathy），
clination．See llat under aversion．
repugnancy（rê̈－pug＇nạn－si），\(n\) ．［As repugnance （see－cy）．］ \(1 \dagger\) ．Same．as repugnance．

Why do fond men expose themselves to battle，
And let the foes quletly cut their throata
Without repugnancy？Shak．，T．of A．，ill．5． 45, Neuerthelease without sny repugnancie at all，a Poet msy tin some soit be sald a follower or imitator，because he can exprease the true snd linely of euery thing is set
Buttenham，Arte of Eng．Poesie，p． 1 ．
2．In law，inconsistency between twe clauses or provisions in the same law or decument，or in separate laws or documents that must be con－ strued together．－Formal repugnancy．See formal． repugnant（rê－pug＇nant），a．［＜OF．repugnant， F．répugnant \(=\) Sp．Pg．It．repugnante，〈 L．re－ pugnan（t－）s，ppr．of repugnare，oppose：se re－ pugn．］1t．Opposing；resisting；refractery； disposed to oppose or antagenize．

His satlque sword，
arm，liea where it fall
Rebelllous to his arm，iles where it falls，
Repugnant to command．Shak．，Hamlet，li．2． 493. 2．Standing or being in epposition；oppesite； contrary；contradictory；at variance；incon－ sistent．
It aeemeth repugnant both to him and to me，one body Tyndale two places at once．
She（Parker Soc．，1850），p． \(23 s\). She conforms to a general fashlon only when it happens not to be repugnant to private beanty．

Goldsmith，The Bee，No． 2
3．In law，contrary to or inconsistent with an－ other part of the same document or law，or of another which must be construed with it：gen－ erally used of a clause inconsistent with some other clause or with the general object of the instrument．
If he had broken any wholeaome law not repugnant to Wers of Englsnd，he was ready to submit to censure．
Winthrop，Hist．New England，11． 312 Sometimes clauses in the same treaty，or trestles be－ tween the same parties，are repugnant．Inter．Law， 8109.
Woolsey，Introd．to

\section*{repngnant}

4．Causing mental antagonism or aversion highly distasteful；offensive．
There are certatn national diahes that are repugnant to
Lowell，Don Quixote．
every forelgn palate． every forelgn palate．
To one who ia ruled by a predominant aentiment of jua tice，the thought of profting in any way，circet or indi－ II Suencer，Prin of sociol， 8579 ＝Syn．2．Opposed，irreconcitable．－4．Disagreeable．See
repugnantly（rẹ̆－pug＇nạnt－li），arlv．In a re－ pugnaut manner；with opposition；in coutra－ diction．

They apeak not repugnantly thereto．
repugnantnesst（rē－pug＇nant－nes），\(n\) ．Repug nance．Bailey， 1727 ．
repugnatet（rệ－pug＇nāt），v．t．［＜L．repugnatus， pp．of repugnare，fight against，oppose：see re pugn．］To oppose；fight against．Imp．Dict． repugnatorial（rê－pug＇nạ̄－tṑ－ri－al），a．［＜re－ pugnate + ory \(-a l\) ．］Repugnang，semies specific in the phrase．－Repugnatorial pores，the prussic acid tn most diplopod myriapoda．The aecretion poured out when the creature ia alarmed has a strong odor，which may be perceived at a diatance of several feet．The absence or presence of these pores，and their number or dispoaition when present，afford zoölogica charactera in the ctassification of the chilognatha．
repugner（reè－pū＇nèr），\(n\) ．One who rebels or is opposed．
Excommunicating all repugners and rebeliera againat repullulate + latus，ppet（rè－pul \(\bar{u}-1 a ̄ t\) ），v．i．［＜L．repullu－ latus，pp．of repullulare，sprout forth again（
It．ripullulare \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). repulular \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．repulletar \(=\mathrm{OF}\) ．repulluler，F．vépulluler \(),\langle\) re－，again，+ pullulare，put forth，sprout：see pullulate．］To sprout or bud again．

> Like to a inly．loat，nere can
> Nere can repullulate，or bring
> His dayea to aee a second spring．
 Fleld．

Hovell，Vocall Forreat
With what delight have I beheld this tender and in numerable offspring repullulating at the feet of an aged
repullulation（rê－pul－ū－lä＇shon），\(n .[=\mathrm{F}, \cdot \hat{\kappa}\) pullulation，＜L．as if＊repullulatio（ \(n\)－），く repul lulare，spreut again ：see repullulate．］The act of sprouting or budding again：used in pathol ogy to indicate the return of a morbid growth． Here I myaelfe might likewise die，
And vtterly forgotten lye，
But that eternall poetrie，
Repultutation gives me here
Unto the thirtieth thouaand yeere，
When all now dead ahall reappeare
Herrick，Yoetry Perpetuates the Poet
repullulescent（rệ－pul－ī－les＇ent），a．［＜LL repullulescen \((t-) s\) ，ppr．of repullulescore，begin to bud，sprout again，inceptive of L．repullulare， sprout again：see repullulate．］Sprouting or budding anew；reviving；springing up afresh． One would have believed this expedient plauablble enough， nd calcinated on might maker North，Lord Guilford，II 190
repulpit（rē－pủl＇pit），\(t \quad[<r e-+p u l\) restore to the pit），r．［ re－＋pulpit．］To over a church．Tenmyson，Queen Mary，i． 5 ［Rare．］
repulse（rệ－puls＇），v．t．；pret．and pp．repulsed， ppr．repulsing．［＝OF．repousser，F．repoussor \(=\) Sp．Pg．repulsar \(=\) It．repulsare，ripulsare drive back，repulse，＜ML．repulsare，freq．of L．repollere，pp．repulsus，drive back：see re－ pel．\(]\) 1．To beat or drive back；repel：as，to repulse an assailant or advancing enemy．

Complete to have diacover＇d and remulsed
Whatever wiles of foe or seeming friend．
Mitton，P．L．，x． 10.
Near this mouth is a place called Comana，where the Privateers were once repulzed without daring to attempt it any more，being the only place in the North Seaa they at－
tempted in vain for many yeara．Dampier，Yoyages， 1.63. 2．To refuse ；reject．

She took the fruits of my advice；
And he，repuised－a ahort tale to make－ 1.
Mr．Thornhiil ．．．was going to embrace his uncle， hich the other repulsed with an air of dirdain． otdsmith，Vicar，xxxi
repulse（rê－puls＇），\(n . \quad[=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\). repulsa \(=\mathrm{It}\). repulsa，ripulsa，＜L．repulsa（sc．petitio），a re－ denial，repulse，fem．of repulsus gen．a refusal lere，drive back，\(>\) repulsus，a driving back．
The E．noun includes the two L ．nouns vepulsa

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and repulsus，and is also in part directly from the E．verb．］1．The act of repelling or driv－ ing back．
He recetved，in the repulse of Tarquin，seven hurts i＇the body．
2．The condition of being repelled；the state of being checked in advancing，or lliven back by force．

What ahould they do？if on they rush＇d，repulse
Repeated，and indecent overthrow
Repeated，and indecent overthrow
Doubled，would render them yet more despised．
3．Refusal；denial．
Take no repulse，whatever she doth aay．
Shat．T，G．of V．，iii．1． 100.
I went to the Dominican Monastery，and made auit to gee it（Christ＇a thorny crown）；but I had the repulse；for they told me it was kept under three or four lockes．

Coryat，Cruditiea，I．41，aig．D．
repulser（rê－pul＇serr），\(n\) ．One whe or that which repulses or drives back．Cotgrave．
repulsion（rẹ̄－pul＇shọn），\(n\) ．［＝OF．remulsion， \(\mathbf{F}\) ．répulsion \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．ஷ̈pulsion \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．repulsão \(=\) It．repulsione，ripulsione，く LL．repulsio（ \(n\)－），a refutation，＜L．repellere，pp．repulsus，drive back，repulse：see repulse and repel．］1．The act of repelling or driving back，or the state of being repelled；specifically，in plysies，the ac－ tion which two bodies exert upon each other when they tend to increase their mutual dis－ tance：as，the repulsion between like magnetic tance：as，the repulsion between like
Mutual action between distant bodiea fa called attrac－ tion when it tenda to bring them nearer，and repulsion when it tends to separate them．

Clerk Maxwell，Matter and Motion，art． 56. 2．The act of repelling mentally；the act of arousing re pellent feeling；also，the feeling thus aroused，or the occasion of it ；aversion．
Poetry，the mirror of the world，cannot deal with ita attractiona only，but muat present some of ita repulsions atso，and avail herself of the powernul asaistance of its
contrasta．

If Love his moment overatay，
Hatred＇g swift repulsions play．Emergon，The Visit．
Capillary repulsion．See capillary．
Pg．repulsivèo \(=\) lt siv），a．\([=\) F．répulsif \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ． Pg．repulsivo \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．repulsivo，ripulsivo；as ro－ puise + －ive．］1．Acting so as to repel or drive away；exercising repulsion；repelling．

Be not discouraged that my daughter here，
Like a well－10rtmed and loity towe
Chapman，Blind Beggar of Alexandris．
A Repulsive force by which they［particles of salt or vit－ riol floating in waterl fy from one another．

The foe thrice tugg＇d and ahook the rooted wood； Reputsive of his might the weapon stood．

2．Serving or tending to deter or fordid proach or familiarity；repellent；forbidding； grossly or coarsely offensive to taste or feeling； causing intense aversion with disgust．
Mary was not so repulsive and unaisterly as Elizabeth， nor no inacceasible to all influence of hers．

Jane Austin，Perauasion，vi． Our ordinary mental food haa become distasteful，and what would have been intellectual luxuriea at other that are now absolutely repuesive．

O．W．Holmes，old Vol．of Life，p． 2.
We learn to see with patience the men whom we like beat oiten in the wrong，and the repulsive men often in
the right．
Stubbs，Medieval and Modern Hist．，p． 95. ＝Syn．2．Offensive，disguating，sickening，revolting，
repulsively（rệ－pul＇siv－li），adv．In a repulsive manner．Imp．Dict．
repulsiveness（rē－pul＇siv－nes），\(n\) ．The charac－ ter of being repulsive or forbidding．Imp．Dict． repulsory（rē－pul＇sẹ̄－ri），a．and \(n\) ．［＝OF，re－ poussoir， \(\mathrm{n} . ;\) L．repulsorius，driving or forcing ing back），く repellere，pp．repulsus，repel，re－ pulse：see repulse．］I．a．Repulsive；driving back．Bailey，1727．［Rare．］
II．t \(\%\) ．Something used to drive or thrust out something else，as a punch，etc．Cotgrave． ［Rare．］
repurchase（rē－pèr＇chặs），v．t．［＜re－＋pur－ chase．］To purchase back or again；buy back； regain by purchase or expenditure．

Once more we sit in England＇s royal throne，
Re－pnurchased with the blood of enemier．
Shak．， 3 Hen．VI．，v．7． 2
repurchase（rē－pèr＇chạs），\(n\) ．［＜repurchase，\(r\) ．］
The act of buying again；the purchase again of what has been sold．
repuret（rē－pūr＇），v．t．［＜re－＋pure．］To purify or refine again．

\section*{repute}

What will it be， Love＇s thrice repured nectar？

Shak，T．and C．，Jii．2． 23.
repurge（rë－pèr＇j＇），r．t．［＜ OF, repuryer＇，＜L．re－ purgare，cleanse agaiu，＜re－＋purgare，cleanse： see purgc．］To purge or cleanse again．
All which haue，either by their priuate readings，or pub－ their puritio Nah，Pret to Creene＇ Repurge your apirits from euery hatefull sin．
repurify（rē－pū＇ri－fī），v．t．［＜re－＋purify．］ To purify again．

The joyful blias for ghosts repurified，
The ever－apringing gardena of the bleas＇d．
Daniel，Complaint of Rosamond．
reputable（rep \({ }^{\prime}\) ū－ta－bl），a．［＜repute + －able．］ 1．Being in good repute；held in esteem； estimable：as，a reputable man or character； reputable conduct．
Men aa zhabby have ．．stepped into fine carriages trom quartera not a whit more reputable than the＂Cate dea Ambaaaadeurs．＂Thackeray，Lovel the Widower，ii． 2．Consistent with good reputation；not mean or disgraceful．
In the article of danger，it is as reputable to elude an nemy aa defeat one．
＝Syn．Respectable，creditable，honorable．
reputableness（rep＇ \(\mathbf{u}\)－ta－bl－nes），\(n\) ．The char－ acter of being reputable．Bailey， 1727 ．
reputably（rep＇ \(\mathrm{u}-\mathrm{ta}\)－bli），adv．In a reputable manner；without disgrace or discredit：as，to fill an office reputably．Imp．Dict．
reputation（rep－ū－tā＇shọn），n．［く ME．reputa－ tion，reputaciou，＜OF．reputation，F．reputa－ tion \(=\) Pr．reputatio \(=\) Sp．reputacion \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ． tion \(=\mathrm{Pr}\). reputatio \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．reputacion \(=\mathrm{Pg}\).
reputaça \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．reputazione，riputazione，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\). reputatio（ \(n-)\) ，a reckoning，a pondering，estima－ tion，fame，〈 reputare，pp．reputatus，reckon， count over，compute：see repute．］1．Account； estimation；consideration ；especially，the es－ timate attached to a person by the community； character by report；opinion of character gen－ erally entertained；character attributed to a person，action，or thing；repute，in a good or bad sense．See eharacter．

For which he heeld his glorie or his renoun
At no vatue or reputacioun．
Chriat Jeaus：．．．who ation，and took upon him the form of a servant． Phil．ii． 7.
For to be honest fa nothing；the Reputation of it is all． Congreve，Old Batchelor，v． 7. The peopie of this province were in the very worat repu ation for cruelty，and hatred of the Christian name．
Bruce，Source of the Nile，II． 55.
2．Favorable regard；the credit，honor，or character which is derived from a favorable public opinion or esteem；good name；fame．
Cas． 0 ，I have loat my reputation！I have lost the ins－ mortal part of myaelf，and what remains ia bestial． rago．Reputation is an idle and moat falae imposition； oit got without merit，and loat without deserving．
hak．，Othetlo，ii．3． 263.
My Lady loves her，and will come to any Composition to
anve her Reputation．Congreve，Way of the World，iii． 18 ． aave her Reputation．Congreve，Way of the Worid，iii． Love of reputation is a darling passion in great men． 82

A third interpreta motions，looks，and eyes；
At every word a reputation dies． ope，R．of the L．，ifi． 16.
Thus reputation ia a spur to wit，
And aome wits flag through ear of losing it． \(\begin{gathered}\text { Corper，Table－Talk，} 1.520 .\end{gathered}\)
Every ycar he used to visit London，where hia reputa－ cion was 80 great that，if a day＇s notice were given，＂the meeting－house in southwark，at which he generally preached，would not hold half the people that attended．＂
\(=\) Syn．2．Esteem，estination，name，fame，renown，dia－ ＝Syn． 2
reputatively（rep＇\({ }^{\prime}\)－tā－tiv－li），adv．［＜＊reputa－ tive（＜repute + －ative \(\left.)+-l y^{2}.\right]\) By repute． ［Rare．］
But this prozer Dionysius，and the reat of these grave and reputatively learned，dare undertake for their gravitiea the headstrong censure of all thinga．

Chapman，Odyssey，Ep．Ded．
If Christ had auffered in our person reputatively in all reapects，his aufferings would not have redeemed us．
Baxter，Llfe of Faith，iii． 8.
repute（rẹ－pūt＇），t．t．；pret．and pp．reputed， ppr．repuing．\([<\mathrm{OF}\) ．reputer，F．réputer \(=\mathrm{Pr}\) ． ppr．reputing． Sp. Pg．reputar \(=\mathrm{It}\). riputare，reputare,\(<\overline{\mathrm{L}}\). re－ Sp．Pg．reputar \(=\) It．riputare，reputare，\(<\mathrm{L}\). re－
putare，count over，reckon，calculate，compute， think over，consider，＜re－，again，＋putare， think：see putation．Cf．ret²，from the same L． verh．Cf．also compute，depute，impute．］1．To hold in thought ；account；hold；recken；deem． Wherefore are we counted as beasts，and reputed vile in your sight？

\title{
repute
}

All in England did repute him dead.
Hadst thou rather 1 Hen. IV., y. 1. 54. Hadst thou rather be a Fanlconbridge
Or the reputed son of Coeur-de-lion? Shah., K. John, i. 1. 136. She was generally reputed \& witch by the country peo-
Addison, Freeholder, No. 22 Joat of the reputed sainte of Egypt are either lunatics or idiots or impostors.
W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 201.

\section*{2. To estimate; value; regard.}

I repute them [Surrey and Wyatt] ... for the two chiel isnternes of iight to all others that have since empioyed their pennes vpon Engitish Poesie.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 50.
How wili the world repute me
For undertaking so unstaid a journey?
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7. 59.
We aim and intend to repute and use honours but as inatrumentai canses of virtuous effecta in actions.

Ford, Line of Life.
Reputed owner, in lav, a person who has to all appearancea the titie to and posseesion of property: thus, according to the ruie appiied in some jurisdictions, if a reptued the consent of the frue owner, may, in general, be claimed for the creditors
repute (rề-püt'), \(n\). [<repute, v.] Reputation; character; established opinion; specifically, good character; the credit or honor derived from common or public opinion.
All theae Cardinaia have the Repute of Princes, and, besides other incomes, they have the Annats of Benefces to
aupport their Greatness.
Howell, Letters, I. I. 38.

Who reigns
Monarch in heaven, tili then as one secure
Monarch in heaven, tili then as one secur
Sat on his throne, upheld by old repute.
Hiton, P. L., i. 639.
Yon have a good repute for gentieness
Habit and repute. See habit. \(=\) Syn seen, v. 2 reputedly (rē-pú'ted-li) ado. Incomono reputedly (rẹ-pu ted-li), adv. In common opi
ion or estimation; by repute. Imp. Diet. reputeless (rḕ-pūt'les), a. [< repute + -less.] Not having good repute; obscure; inglorious; disreputable; disgraceful.

In reputeless bsnishment
A fellow of no mark nor rikelihood.
Shak., I Hen. IV., tii. 2. 44.
Requa battery (rékwi bat'e-ri). [So called from its inventor, Requa.] A"kind of machinegun or mitrailleuse, consisting of a number of breech-loading rifle-barrels arranged iu a horizontal plane on a light field-carriage. requérant (rè-kā-roń'), \(n_{\text {. }} \quad[\mathrm{F} .\), ppr. of requérir, require: sce require.] In French law, an applicant; a petitioner.
requeret, v. t. A Middle English form of require. request (rẹ̀-kwest'), \(n\). [< ME. requecst, requeste, <OF. vequeste, F. requête \(=\mathrm{Pr} . \mathrm{Pg}\). requesta \(=\) Sp. requesta, recuesta \(=\) It. richiesta, a request, < ML. *requista, requesta, also neuter requistum (after Rom.), a request, 〈 L. requisita, sc. res, a thing asked for, fem. of requisitus, ML. requistus, pp. of requirere, ask: see require, and ef. requisite and quest \({ }^{1}\).] 1. The expression of desire to some person for something to be granted or done; an asking; a petition; a prayer; an entreaty.

I caile thee to me zeer and zeer,
git woit thou not come at my requeest
Hamen sod 187. Haman stood up to make request for his life to Esther the queen

\section*{Put my Lord Bolingbroke in mind \\ lo get my warrant quickly sign'd} Consider, 'tis my frst request.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 77.
2. That which is asked for or requested.

He gave them their request; hut sent leanness into
Let the request be fifty taients.
3t. A question. [Rare.]
My prime request
Which I do Iast pronounce, is, 0 you wonder!
If you be maid or no. Shak., Tempest, I. 2. 425. 4. The state of being desired, or held in such estimation as to be sought after, pursued, or asked for.
Your noble Tullus Aufidus will appear well in these wars, his great opposer, Coriolanus, being now in no re-
quest of his country. Even Guicciardine's stiver history and Ariosto's poiden cantos, grow out of request. G. Harvey, Four Letters.
Knowledge and fame were in as great request as wealth among us now. Court of requests. (a) A former English court of equity plication. (b) An Euglish tribunad of a special jurisdiction for the recovery of smalil debts.- Letters of requests. (a) In Eng. eccles. law, the formal ingtrument by which an inferior judgeremits or waives his natural jurisdfetion over

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a cause, and authorizes it to be instituted in the superior ourt, which otherwise could only exerclae jurisdiction as without any consent from or communication to the de fendint. (b) Letters formerly granted by the Lord Privy Seal preparatory to granting letters of marque.- Return

prayert solicitation. see ask
request (rḕ-kwest'), v. t. [< OF. requester, ask again, request, reclaim, F. requetter, seareh again, \(=\) Sp. requestar, recuestar, request, en gage,\(=\) Pg. requestar, request; from the noun.] 1. To make a request for; ask; solicit; express desire for.
The weight of the goiden ear-rings that he requested was a thouannd and seven hundred shekeis of goid. Judgea vili. 26.
The drooping crests of fading flow'rs
Request the bounty of a morning rain.
Ouarles, Embiems, v. 11.

\section*{2. To express a request to; ask.}

\section*{To give my poor host requedom.}

Shak., Cor., 1. 9. 88.
I pray you, sfr, let me request you to the Windmill.
B. Jonson, Every Man in hita Humour, Iv, 4
\(=\) Syn. Beg, Beseech, etc. (see askl), desire, pettition for.
requester (rẹ̄-kwes'tér), \(n\). One who requests; a petitioner.
A regard for the requester would often make one readil yield to a request, without waiting for arguments to rea son one into it. Jane Austen, Pride aud Prejudice, \(x\) request-note (rē-kwest'nōt), \(n\). In the imland revenue, an application to obtain a permit for removing excisable articles. [Eng.]
request-program (rẹ-kwest'prō"gram), n. A
concert program made up of numbers the per formance of which has been requested by the audience.
requicken (rē-kwik'n), v. t. [<re- + quicken \(\left.{ }^{1 .}\right]\) To reauimate; give new life to.

Iris douhled apirit
Re-quicken'd what in flesh was satigate,
to the battle camo he. Shak., Cor., II. 2. 121 Sweet Music requickneth the heaviest spirits of dumptah melanchoiy.
G. Harvey, Four Letters, iii.
requiem ( \(\mathrm{r} \overline{\mathrm{e}}^{\prime} \mathrm{kwi}-\mathrm{m}\) ), \(\boldsymbol{n}\). [= F. requiom, so called from the first word of the introit of the mass for the dead, "Requien reternam dona eis," etc.-a form which also serves as the gradual, and oceurs in other offices of the departed: \(L\). requiem, acc. of requies, rest, \(<\) re-, again, + quies, quiet, rest. Cf. dirge, similarly named from "Dirige."] 1. In the Rom. Cath. Ch., the mass for the dead.

We should profane the service of the dead
To sing a requiem and such rest to her
As to peace-parted souls. Shak., Hamiet, v. 1. 260 .
The silent organ Ioudeat chants
The master's requiem. Emerson, Dirge.
2. A musical setting of the mass for the dead. The nsual sectiona of such a mass are the Requiem, the Kyrie, the Dies irae (in several sections), the Domine Jesu Christe, the Sanctus, the Benedictus, the Agnne Del, and he Lux æterna
3. Hence, in popular usage, a musical service or hymn for the dead. Compare the popular use of dirge.

\section*{For pitys sake, you that hava tears to ahed, \\ igh a sot requiem, and let fall a bead \\ For two unfortnoate nobiea. \\ Webster, Devil's Law-Case, ii. 3.}

4t. Rest; quiet; peace.
Flse had I an etcrnal requiem kept.
Sandys, Parsphrase upon Job ili.
\(=\) Syn. Dirge, Elesy, etc. See dirge.
requiem-mass (rētwi-em-más), \(n\). Same as requiem, 1.
requiescat in pace (rek-wi-es'kat in pā'sē). [Lu. : requieseat, 3 d pers. sing. subj. of requiescere, rest (see requiescence); in, in; pace, abl. of pax, peace: see peace.] May he (or she) rest in peace: a form of prayer for the dead, frequent in sepulchral inscriptions. Often abbrequiated \(R . I\). \(P\).
 esceu \((t\)-)s, ppr. of requiescere, rest, repose, < re + quiescere, rest: see quiesee, quiescence.] A state of quiescence; rest; repose. [Rare.]
Such boits. . shali strike agitated Paris if not into requiescence, yet into wholesome astonishment.

Carlyle, French Rev., I. Hi. 8
requietory \(\dagger\) (rệ-kwi'e-tọ̆-ri), n. [ \(\langle\) L. requietorium, a resting-place, sepulcher, \(\langle\) requiescere, rest: see requiescence.] A sepulcher.
Bodies digged up out of their requietories.
Weever, Ancient Funeral MIonuments, p. 419.
requirable (rê-kwir'a-bl), a. [< ME. requerable, < OF. requerablë, < requerre, require: see require and -able.] 1. Capable of being required; fit or proper to be demanded.

\section*{requirer}

The gentleman . is a man of tsir living, and abie to maintain a lady in

\section*{B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revele, Iv. 1.}

I deny not but learning tn divide the word, elocution to Ideny not but iearning to divide the word, elocution to
pronounce it, wisdon to discern the truth, boidness to deliver it, be all parts requirable in a preacher. Rev. T. Adams, Workß, II. 256.

\section*{2†. Desirable; demanded.}

Which is thilke yowre dereworthe power that ia so cieer and so requerable? Chaucer, Boethins, ii. prose 6. require (rḕ-kwī1'), \(v . t\). ; pret. and pp. required, ppr. requiring. [Early motd. E. also requyre: < ME. requiren, requyren, requeren, 〈OF. requirer, requerir, requerre, F. requérir \(=\mathrm{Pr}\). requerer, requerir, requerre \(=\mathrm{Cat}\), requirir \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). requerir \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). requerer \(=\mathrm{It}\). riehiedere, \(<\mathrm{L}\). requircre, pp. reluisitus, scek again, look after, seek to know, ask or inquire after, ask for (something needed), need, want, (re-, again, + quxrere, seek: see querent \({ }^{2}\), query, quest I . From the same L. verb are also ult. E. requisite, etc., request. Cf. aequire, inquire, etc.] \(1 \dagger\). To search for; seek.

\section*{In vain requir'd the Current, then impris \\ Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus. \\ From the soft Lyre,}

Sweet Flute, and Ien-string'd Instrument Tequire
sounds of Delight. Prior, Solomon, ii.
2. To ask for as a favor; request. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Feire lordynges, me merveileth gretly of that ye haue me requered, that ye wlll not that noon know what ye be,
He sends an Agent with Letters to the King of Denmark requiring ald against the Pariament
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                                    Hilton, Efkom
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What favour then, not yet possess'd
Can I for thee require?
Cowper, Poet's New-Year's Gift.
3. To ask or claim, as of right and by authority; demand; insist on having; exact.
The same wicked man shail die in his iniquity; but his
biood will I require at thine hand. biood will I require at thine hand. Ezek. Iii. 18. Doubling their apeed, they march with freal delight, Eager for glory, and require the fight.

Addison, The Campalgu.
a man If-control in a child as in
4. To ask or order to do something; eall on.

And I pray yow and requyre, telle me of that ye knowe
my herte desireth so.
In humblest manner I require your highness
That it shall please you to deciare
Shak., IIen. VIII., Ii, 4. 144. Let the two given extreams be 6 and 48 , between which it is required to find two mean proportionala.

Uawkins, Cocker"a Decimal Arithmetick (1685).
Shall burning Etna, if a sage requires,
Forget to thunder, and recali her fires?
Pope, Easay on Man, iv. 123.
Persons to be preaented for degrees (other than honorary) are required to wear not only a white neck tie but also
bands.
The Academy, June 1, \(1889, \mathrm{p} .376\). 5. To have need or necessity for ; render necessary or indispensable; demand; need; want. But moist bothe erthe and ayer thal [grains] ther require, Land argiliose or drie hem sleth for yre.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E.
Beseech your highness,
My women may be with me, for you see
My plight requires It. \(\quad\) Shak., W. T., it. 1. 118. Poetry requires not an examining but a belleving frame of raind. Macaulay, Dryden. \(=\) Byn. 2-4. Request, Beg, etc. (see ask \({ }^{1}\) ), enjoin (upon), preacribe, direct, command.
equirement (rẹ-kwir'ment), \(n\). [= Sp. requerimiento \(=\) Pg. requerimento; as require + -ment.] 1. The act of requiring, in any sense; demand; requisition.
Now, though our actusi moral attainment may always be far below what our conscience requires of us, it does conscience, and wili not rise without it.
hics, 8251.
That which requires the doing of something; an authoritative or imperative command; an essential condition; claim.

The requirement that a wife shall be taken from a foreign tribe readily becomes confounded with the requiree of foreign blood
3. Tliat which is required; something demanded or necessary.
The great want and requirement of our age is an ear-
nest, thonghtful, and sultable ministry. =Syn. 2. Requisite, Requirement (see requisite), mandate, injunction, charge.
equirer (rệ-kwir'èr), n. One who requires.
It was better for them that they shulde go and requyre on then; for they said they had sene and herde dyuers

\section*{requirer}
ensamples of requyrers and nat requyrers，and euer of Berners，tr．of Froissart＇a Cliron．，II．xxxii． requiring（rệ－kwir＇ing），\(n\) ．［Verbal n．of re－ quire，\(r\) ．］Demand；requisition；requirement． If requiring fail，he will compel．

Shak．，Hen．V．，ii．4． 101.
requisite（rck＇wi－zit），\(a\) ．and \(u\) ．［Formerly alse requisit ；\(=\mathrm{Sp}\). Pg．requisito \(=1 \mathrm{l}\) ．requisito， ，quisito，\(<\mathrm{l}\) ．requisitus，pp．of requirere，seek or ask again：see require．］I，a．Required by the nature of things or by circumstances；neces－ sary；se needful that it cannot be dispensed with；indispensable．
It is ．．．requisit that leasure be taken in pronuntiation， such as may make our wordes plaine if most audible and agreable to the eare

\section*{Puttenham，Arte of Eng．Poesie，p． 61.}

God ．．．sends his Spirit of truth henceforth to dwell In piaus hearts，an inwsird oracie
To all truth requisite for men to kno
Mitton，P．R．，i． 464. To be witnesses of hlis reaurrection it was requisite to have known our Lord intimately before His death．

J．H．Newnan，l＇arochial Sermons，i． 286.
＝Syn．Ersenticl，etc．See necessary．
II．n．That which is necessary；something essential or indispensable．
The knave is handsome，young，sud hath all those requisites In him that folly sud green minds look after． shak．，Othello，11．1． 251.
＝Syn．Requisite，Requirement．That which fa required by the nature of the case，or is only indirectly thought of as required hy a person，is called a requisite；that which is viewed aa required directly by a peraon or persons is called a requirement：thus，a certain stndy is In the one aspeet a requisite and in the other a requirement for admis－
sion to collcge；we speak of the requsites to sion to collcge；we speak of the requisites to a great com－ candidste for a clerkship．Heace，generally，a requisite is more absolutely necessary or essent hal than a requirement． a requisite is more often material than \＆requirement； a requisite may be a possession or something that may be viewed as a possession，but a requirement is a thing to be done or learned．
requisitely（rek＇wi－zit－li），adr．So as to be requisite；necessarily．Boylc．
requisiteness（rek＇wi－zit－nes），\(n\) ．The state of being lequisite or necessary；necessity．Boyle． requisition（rek－wi－zish＂on），\(n\) ．［＜ \(\mathrm{Ol}^{3}\) ．requi－ sition， F ．réquisition \(=\mathrm{Pr}\) r．requisicio \(=0 \mathrm{Sp}\) ． requisicion \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．requisição \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．requisizione， riquisizione，＜L．requisitio（ \(n\)－），a searching，ex－ amination，＜requirere，pp．requisitus，search for， require：sce require and requisite．］1．The act of requiring；demand；specifically，the demand made by one state upon another for the giving up of a fugitive frem law；also，all authorita－ tive demand or official request for a supply of necessaries，as for a military or naval force；a levying of necessaries by hestile treops from the people in whose country they are．
To adminiater equality and justice to all，according to
Fhe requisition of his office．
Ford，Line of Life． he requisition of his oftice
The hackney－coach stand was again put into requisition For a carriage to convey thia atout heroto his lodgings and
bed．
Thackeray，Vanity Fair，xxvi．
The wara of Napoleon were marked by the enormous requisitions which were levied upon invaded countries．
2．In Seots law，a demand made by a creditor that a debt be paid or an obligation fulfilled．－ 3．A written call or invitation：as，a requisition for a public meeting．－4．The state of being required or desired；request ；demand．
What we now call the alb
ments that one most in requisition
requisition（rek－wi－zish＇on），v．t．［＝F．réqui－ sitionner；from the noun．］1．Te make a requisition or demand upen：as，to requisition a community for the support of troops．－2．To demand，as for the use of an army or the pub－ lie service；also，to get on demanding；scize．
Twelve thousand Masons are requisitioned from the neighbouring country to raze Toulon from the face of the
Earth．
Carlyle，French Rev．，III．v． 3.
The night before，the youth of IIaltwhistie，who had forcibiy requisitioned the best horses they could find，start－
ed for a seeret destination．N．and Q．，7th ser．，III． 345 ．
3．To present a requisition or request to：as， to requisition a person to become a candidate for a seat in Parliament．［Eng．］
requisitivet（reè－kwiz＇i－tiv），a．and n．［＜requi－ site + －ive．］1．a．1．Expressing or implying demand．
Hence then new modes of apeaking：if we interrogate， tive．
2．Requisite．
Two things are requisitive to prevent a man＇s being de－ telved．Stillingteet，Origines Sacie，ii．11．（Latham．）

II，\(n\) ．One who or that which makes or ex－ esses a requisition．
The requisitive too appears under two distinct species， ither as it is imperstive to inferiors，or precative to su－ periora
［＜ML．requisitor， a searc tus，search for，examine：see require．］One who makes requisition；specifically，one empowered by a requisition to investigate facts．
The property which each individual posseased should he at his own disposal，and not st that of sny publick re

II．M．Williams，Lettera on France（ed．1796），IV． 18. requisitory（rệ－kwiz＇i－tō－ri），a．\([=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．requi－ sitorio（cf．Pg．It．requisitoria，n．，a warrant re－ quiring obedience），\(\langle\) ML．requisitorius，＜L．re－ quirere，pp．requisitus，search for，require：see requisite，require．］1．Sought for；demanded ［Rare．］－2．Conveying a requisition or de－ mand．
The Duke addreesed a requisitory letter to the alcaldes． On the arrival of the requisition there was a serious requisitum（rek－wis equisitum（rek－wi－situm），\(n\) ．L．，neut．of see requisite of requirere，search for，require see requisite．］That which a problem asks for requitt，\(v . t\) ．An obsolete form of requite． requit（rệ－kwit＇），\(n\) ．Same as requite．

The star that rules my luckless lot
as 1
Has blest me wi＇a random in requit，
\(0^{\prime}\) countra wit．
Burns，To James Smith．
requitable（rē－kwi＇ta－bl），a．［＜requite＋－able．］ Capable of being requuited．Imp．Dict．
requital（rē－kwi＇tal），\(n\) ．［＜requite + －al．］The act of requiting，or that which requites；return for any office，good or bad．（a）In a good semse compensation；recompense ；reward：an，the requital o services．

\section*{Such courtesies are real which flow cheerfully \\ Without an expectation of requital．}
（b）In a bad sense，retalistion or punishment．
Remember how they mangle our Brittish names sbroad what trespass were it，if wee in regutott ahonid as much neglect theirs？Milton，On Def．of Humb．Remonst，
＝Syn．Remuneration，payment，retribution．Requital differs from the other nouns indicating reward in expreab－ ing most emphatically either a fuil reward or a sharp re－
taliation．In the latter sense it comea near revenge（which taliation．In the latter sense it comea near revenge（which ฉee）．
requite（rē－kwit＇），\(v . t\) ；pret．and pp．requited， ppr．requiting．［Early mod．E．alse requit，with pret．requit ；＜re－＋quite \({ }^{1}, v_{\text {．}}\) ，new only quit \({ }^{1}, v\) ．］ To repay（either geed or evil）．（a）In a good sense， to recompense；return an equivalent in gond for or to reward．

They lightiy her requit（for amall dellgh They had as then her long to entertaine），

Spenser，F．Q．，IV．III． 47.
I glve thee thanks in part of thy deserts，
And will with deeds requite thy gentleness．
Shak．，TIt．And．，1．1． 237
（b）In a bad sense，to retaliate ；return evil for evil for or
But warily he did avoide the biow，
And with his apeare requited him acaine
Spenser，F．Q．，III．v． 21.
Pearl felt the sentiment，and requited it with the bitter est hatred that can be supposed to rankle in a childigh bosom．
（c）To return．［Rare］
1 spent my time much in the visitis of the priaces，coun eli of atate，and great persons of the French kingdom，who Lord Ierbert of Cherbury，Life
＝Syn．Remunerate，Recompense，etc．（see indemnify），pay， repay，pay off
equite（r－ê－kwīt＇），\(n\) ．［Also requit；＜requite，\(x\) ．］
Requital．［Rare．］ Requital．［Rare．］

\section*{For counsel given unto the king}
is this thy just requite？
T．Preston，Cambyses．
requitefult（rệ－kwit＇fül），a．［＜requite＋．ful．］ Ready or disposed to requite．

Yet were you never that requiteful mistress That grac＇d me with one favour．
Middleton，Your Five Gallants，il． 1.
requiteless \(\dagger\)（reco－kwit＇les），a．［＜requitc + －less．］ 1．Withent return or requital．

Why，Yaith，dear friend，I would not die requiteless．
Chapman，Gentleman Usher，iii． 1.
2．Not given in return for something else； free；voluntary．

For this His iove requitcless doth approue，
He gaue her beeing meerly ol tree grace，
Before she was，or could His mercie moue Davies，Microcosmos，p．88．（Davies．）
requitementf（rề－kwīt＇ment），u．［＜requite + －mout．］Requital．
The erle Douglas sore beyng greued with the losse of his nacion sad frendes，entendyng a requitement if it were possible of the same，．．．did gather a houge armye．
Hatl，Hen．IV．，an．
reraget，\(n\) ．See rearage．
rerail（rē－rāl＇），v．\(t\) ．［〈re－＋raill．］To re－ place on the rails，as a derailed locomotive． ［Recent．］
They finteriocking boils）are supposed to have prevented sibie the rerailing of the engine．Scrioner＇s Jfag．，YI． 346 ．
reret．An obsolete form of rear \({ }^{1}\) ，rear \({ }^{2}\) ，reur \({ }^{3}\) ．
reret，\(v\) ．\(t\) ．See rear 4 ．
re－read（rē－rēd＇），v．t．［［ re－＋read¹．］To read again or anew．
ere－banquett（rēr＇bang＂kwet），\(n\) ．［Early mod． E．rere－banket；＜rere，rear \({ }^{3}\) ，＋banquet．］A second course of sweets or desserts after dinner． Compare rere－supper．Palsgrave．
He came againe another day in the after noone，and find－ ing the king at s rere－bonquet，and to haue taken the wine
somewhat plentifully，turned back againe． somewhat plentifully，turned back againe，

Puttenham，Arte of Eng．Poeaie（ed．Arber），p． \(2 x s\). rerebrace（rēr＇brās），\(n\) ．［८ME．rerebrace，く OF． ＊rerebras，ariercbras， F ．arrièrebras；as rere， rear \({ }^{3},+\) braee \({ }^{1}, n\) ．］The armor of the upper arm from the sheulder to the elbow－joint，especially when it is of steel or leather worn over the sleeve of the hauberk，or replacing it by inclosing the arm in a complete cylinder．Also arrière－ bras．
Brigtes the rerebrace with the
bronde ryche．
Morte Arthu
ure（E．E．T．S．），

rere－brake（rēr＇brāk），\(n\) ．An appurtenance of a mounted warrior in the fifteenth century．It is said to have been the cushion Iorming a bail，or in some cases a ring，used in justs to break the shock to the knight when forced backward upon the crupper by the lance． Such contrivances are known to have been used at the time mentioned．
reredemaint（rēr＇dẹ̄－mān），\(u\) ．［ME．，〈OF．rere， back，＋de，of，＋main，hand：see main \({ }^{3}\) ．］A back－handed streke．
1 shall with a reredemayne so make them rebounde that the beste stopper that he hath at tenyeeshal not well toppe without a taulte．

Iall，Ríchard I11．，f．11．（Ifallivell．） reredos（rēr＇dos），\(n\) ．［Early mod．E．reredosse， also reredorse，reardorse（sce reardorse），く ME． ＊reredos，rererloos，＜OF．reredos，＜rere，riere， rear（see rears），＋dos，dors，F．dos，＜L．dor－ sum，back：see dorsel．］1．In arch．，the back of a fireplace，or of an open fire－hearth，as com－ monly used in domestic halls of medieval times and the Renaissance；the iron plate often form－ ing the back of a fireplace in which andirens are used．
Now haue we manie chimnies and yet our tenderlings complaine of rheumea，catarhs snd poses．Then had we none but reredosses，snd our heada did neuer ake．

Harrison，Descrip．of Eng．，il． 22
The reredos，or brazier for the fire of logs，in the centre of the hall，continued in use（in the fifteenth century］，but in addition to this large fireplaces were fintroduced into the walls．
2．A sercen or a decorated part of the wall behind an altar in a church，especially when


Reredos and Altar of Lichfield Cathedral，England．
the altar does net stand free，but against the wall；an altarpiece．Compare altarpieee and retable．

\section*{reredos}

It was usually ornamented with paneiing，de．，es－
pecially behind sn sitar，snd sometimes was enriched with a profusion of atches，buttressea，pinnaclea，ststues， and other decorstiona，which were often paintcd with extended scroas the whole breadth of the church，and were sometimes carried up neariy to the ceilin

Oxford
3．In medieval armor，same as bachpiecc．
reree（re－rē＇），\(n\) ．［E．Ind．］The narrow－leafed cattail，Typha angustifolia，whose leaves are used in northwest India for making mats and for other purposes．
rerefief（rēr＇fēf），n．［＜OF．rierefief，rerefief， abbr．of arrierc fief， \(\mathbf{F}\) ．arrière－fief，＜arriere， F arriere，back（see rear3），＋fief，fief：see fief．］ In Scots lav，a fief held of a superior feuda tory；an under－fief，held by an under－tenant．
reremouse，rearmouse（rēr＇mous），\(n\) ；pl．rere mice，rearmice（－mis）．［Also rcermouse；〈ME． reremous（pl．rerermys），＜AS．hrērcmüs，a bat，く hrēran，move，shake，stir（see rear \({ }^{4}, v\). ），+ mus， mouse：see mouse．Cf．fittermouse，flinder－ mouse．］A bat．［Obsolete except in heraldic use．］
［Not］to rewle as reremys and rest on the daies，
And apende of the spicerie more than it nedid． Richard the Redeless，i1i． 27
To make my small eives costs
Shak．，M．N．D．，ii． 2.
re－representative（rē－rep－rẹ－zen＇tạ－tiv），\(a\) ．［く re－ \(\mathcal{F}\) representativc．］See the quotation．
Re－representative cognitions；or those in which the oc－ cupation of consciousness is not by representations of apecial reiationa that have before been preaented to con acionsness；but those in which such represented speciai elations are thought of merely as comprehended in rere－suppert（rēr＇sup＇er），n．［Also rearsupper； dial．resupper，as if＜re－＋supper；＜ME．rere－ souper，rere－soper，rere－sopere，\(\angle \mathrm{OF}\) ．＂rerc－sowper， ＜rere，riere，behind，＋souper，supper：see rear \({ }^{3}\) and supper．］A late supper，after the ordinary meal so called．

Vae no aurfetis neithir day ne nyght，
Neither ony rere soupera，which ia hut excesse．
Babees Book（E．E．T．S．），p． 56.
And also she wold have rere sopers whane ber fader and moder was a bedde．

Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry，p． 8.
The rere－supper，or banket where men ayt downe to drynke and eate agayne after their meste．
Palsgrave，Acolastus（1540）．
）．（IIallitcell．）
If we ride not the faster the worthy Abbot Watheoff＇s preparations for a sere－supper will be altogether spoiled． rerewardt，\(n\) ．See reumoard 1 ．
res（rēz），\(n_{.}\)．［＜L．res，a thing，property，sub－ stance，affair，case；of doubtful origin；per－ haps related to Skt．\(\sqrt{ } r \bar{a}\), give，r \(\bar{a} i\) ，property， wealth．Hence rebus，real，ralism，ete．；also the first element in republic，etc．］A thing；a matter；a point；a cause or action．Used in ann dry legaj phrases：as，res gesta，things done，material facta；as in the rule that the conversation accompanyiog an act or formiog part of a transaction may usually be given in evidence as part of the res gesta，when the act or trinsaction has been given in evidence，although anch hearssy ；ses judicata s anstter already decided becaua resail（rē－sāl＇），v．i．［＜re－＋saili．］To sail back．

Before he anchors in his native port，
From Pyie resailing，snd the Spartan court．
resale（rē－sāl＇），n．［＜re－＋sale \(\left.{ }^{1}.\right]\) A second sale；a sale of what was before sold to the pos－ sessor；a sale at second hand．
Monopolies，and coemption of wares for resale，where they are not restrained，are great meanea to enrich．
resalgart，\(n\) ．［＜ME．resalgar，rysalgar，rosal－ gar：see realgar．］Same as rcalgar．

Resalgar，and our materea enbibingo
Chaucer，Proi．to Canon＇s Yeoman＇s Tale，J． 261.
Our chirurgions and also ferrers do find both arsenicke
 resalute（rē－sa－l̄̄t＇），v．t．［＜re－＋salute．］ 1. To salute or greet anew．

To resalute the worid with sacred light．
2．To salute in return．
They of the Court made obelsance to him， in like order resaluted them．Hakluyl＇s Voyages，II． 171 res angusta domi（rēz an－gns＇tï̆ dō＇mī）．［L．： res，a thing，circumstance；angüsta，fem，of an－ gustus，narrow；domi，locative of domus，house： see res，angust，and domel．］Straitened or nar－ row circumstances．
resarcelé（re－sär－se－lā＇），a．Same as resar－ celed．
resarceled，resarcelled（résär＇seld），\(a\) ．In sarceled．－Cross sarceled resarceled．See crossl resauntt，\(n\) ．Same as ressaut
resawing－machine（rē－sâ＇ing－ma－shēn＂），n．［＜ \(r e+\) suwing，verbal \(n\) ．of sau \({ }^{1}\) ，\(e_{.,}+\)machine．］ Any machine for cutting up squared timber into small stuff or boards．E．H．Kniglit．
resayvet，\(v\) ．An obsolete variant of reccive． rescaillet，\(n\) ．An obsolete variant of rascal．
rescatet，v．t．［Also recscate，riscatc（i）；＜It．ris－ cattare，redeem，ransom，rescue，\(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．rescatar \(=\) Pg．resgatar，ransom（cf．OF．rachater，rachc－ tcr，F．rachcter，ransom，redeem，repurchase）， ＜L．re－，back，＋ex，out，＋captare，take：see capacious．］To ransom．
The great．Honour you have acyuired by your gallant Comportment in Algier，in re－escating so many Engish rescatet，n．［＜It，riscallo \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．rescate \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ． resgate，ransom，rescue；from the verb：see res－ cate，v．］Ransom；relief；rescue．
Euery day wee were taken prisoners，by reason of the great diasension in that kingdome；and enery morning at our depariure we must pay rescat foure or fius pagies a
Makn．
reschowet，\(x\) ，and \(n\) ．A Middle English form of rescue． of rescue
rescind（rē－sind＇），v．t．［＜OF．（aud F．）rc－ scinder \(=S p . \mathrm{Pg}\). rescindir \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．rescindere，cut off，cancel，＜L．rescindere，cut off，annul，〈re－， back，＋scindere，pp．scissus，cut：see scission．］ 1．T＇o cut off；ent short；remove．

Contrarily，the great gifts of the king are jndged void， cut off．Pnmne，Treachery and Disloyalty，p． 168 ，App． 2．T＇o abrogate；revoke；annul；vacate，as an act，by the enacting authority or by superior authority：as，to rescind a law，a resolution，or a vote；to rescind an edict or decree；to re－ scind a judgment．
Even in the worst times this power of parliament to re－ peal and rescina charters has not often been exercised．
The aentence of exite againat Wheeiwright was rescinded．
Bancroft，Hist．U．S．，I． 349. 3．To avoid（avoidable contract）．Bishop．＝Syn． 2．Repeal，Revoke，etc．（aes abolish），reverse，take back．
rescindable（rēe－sin＇da－bl），\(a\) ．［ F ．rcseinda－ ble；as rescind + －ablë．］Capable of being re－ scinded．Imp．Dict．
rescindment（rē－sind＇ment），\(n .[=\mathrm{F}\). rescinde－ ment；as rescind + －ment．］The act of rescind－ ing；rescission．Imp．Dict．
rescission（rē－sizh＇on），\(n\) ．［＝F．rescision（for ＊rescission \()=\) Sp．rescision \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). rescisão \(=\mathrm{It}\) ． rescissione，＜LL．rescissio（ \(n-\) ），a making void， annulling，rescinding，＜L．rescindere，pp．rescis－ sus，cut off：see rescind．］1．The act of rescind－ ing or cutting off．
If any man infer upon the words of the prophets follow－ ing（which declare this rejection and，to use the words of the text，resciaion of their estate to have been for their trous nations ahould be also díssoived．in my judg． ment it folioweth not．Bacon，Holy War． 2．The act of abrogating，annulling，or vacat－ ing：as，the rescission of a law，decree，or jndg－ ment．

No ceremonial and pompons rescission of our fathers＇ crimes can be aufficient to interrupt the aucceasion of the He［the daimio of Chöshiu］would communicate with the He the daimio of choshid would the mencate with the present orders．F．O．Adams，Hiat．Jspan，I． 445. 3．The avoiding of a voidable contract．

He［the seiler］was bound to suffer rescission or to give compensation at the option of the buyer if the thing sold had nudisciosed fants which hindered the free posseasion of it．

Encyc．Brit．，XXI． 206.
rescissory（rē－sis＇ō－ri），a．\([=\mathbf{F}\), rescisoire \(=S p\) ．
Pg．rescisorio \(=\) It．rescissorio，\(\langle\) LL．rescissorius， of or pertaining to rescinding，＜I．rescindere，pp． rescissus，rescind：see rescind．］Having power to rescind，cut off，or abrogate；having the ef－ fect of rescinding．
To pasa a general act rescissory（as it was called），annul． ling all the pariiaments that had been held since the year 1633．Bp．Burnet，Hist．Own Times，an． 1661. The gencral Act rescissory of 1661，which swept away the Jegisiative enactments of the Covensnting Parifament． Second General Council of the Presbyterian Alliance，1880， ［p． 970.
Rescissory actions，in Scota law，those actions whereby
deeds，etc．，are declared void． rescore（rē－skōr＇），v．t．［＜re＋score．］In music，to score again；arrange again or dif－ ferently for voices or instruments．
escoust， 1. ［ \(<~ M E\). rescous，rescouse，＜OF．
rescue
coussc \(=\) Pr．rescossa \(=\) It．riscossa（ML．reflex rescussa），a rescue，（ ML．as if＊recxcussa，fem． pp．of＊rcexcutcre，rescue：see rescue，\(v\).\(] Same\) as rescue．

For nons hate he to the Oreke hadde，
Ne also for the rescous of the town，
Ne made him thus in armea for to madde．
Chaucer，Troilns，i． 478.
rescribe（rē－skrib＇），v．t．\(\quad[=\mathrm{OF}\). rescrire \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). rescribir \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). rescrever \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．viscrivere，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\) ． rescribcre，write back or again，＜re－，again， back，＋scribcre，write：sce scribe．］1．To write back．

Whensver a prince on his beíng consuited rescribes or writes back toieramus，he diapenses with that act other wise uolawfui

Ayliffe，Parcrgon
2．To write again
Calling for more paper to rescribe then，he showed him the difference betwixt the ink－box and the sand－box．
Howell．
rescribendary（rê－skrib＇en－dā－ri），n．；pl．re－ scribendaries（－riz）．［＜ML．rescribendarius，＜ L．rescribendus，gerundive of reseribere，write back：see rescribe．］In the Rom．Cath．Ch．，sin officer in the court of Rome who sets a value upon indulgences．
rescript（rē＇skript），n．［＜OF．reserit，rescript F．rescrit \(=\) Pr．reschrich \(=\) Cat．rescrit \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ． rescripto \(=\) Pg．rescripto，rescrito \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．rescritto， （L．rescriptum，a rescript，reply，neut．of rc－ scriptus，pp．of rescribere，write back：see rc－ scribc．］1．The written answer of an emperor or a pope to questions of jurisprudence offi－ cially propounded to him；hence，an edict or decree．
Maximinus gave ieave to rebuild［the churchea］．
Upon which rescript（saith the story）the Christiana were overjoyed．Jer．Taylor，Works（ed．1835），I， 156.
The socicty was eatabished as soon as possible after the receipt of the Papal rescripl．

E．A．Freeman，Norman Conquest，111． 74.

\section*{2．A counterpart．Bouvier．}
rescription（rē－skrip＇shon），n．［＜OF．rescrip－ tion，F．resciption，＜LL．rescriptio（ \(n\)－），a re－ script，＜L．rescribere，pp．rescriptus，answer in writing：see rescript and rescribe．］A writing back；the answering of a letter．
You cannot oblige me more than to be punctual in re－ rescriptive（rē̄－skrip＇tiv），a．［＜rescript＋－ive．］ Pertaining to a reseript；having the character of a rescript；decisive．
rescriptively（rē－skrip＇tiv－li），adu．By re－ script．Burke．［Rare．］
rescuable（res＇kū－al－bl），a．［＜OF．rescouable， rescorre，rescourre，rescue：see rcscue and－able．］ Capable of being rescued．
Everything noder force is rescuable by my function．
Gayton，Notes on Don Quixote，p． 116.
escue（res＇kū），v．；pret．and pp．vescued，ppr．
rescuing．［Early mod．E．also reskue，reskew；＜ ME．reskewen，rescouen，rescowen，\(\angle \mathrm{OF}\) ．rescorre， rescourre，veskeure，resquerre（ML．reflex res－ cuere \()=\mathrm{It}\) ．riscuotere（ML．reflex rescutere）， rescue，〈 L．re－，again，＋excutere（pp．excus－ sus），shake off，drive away，（ex－，off，＋quatere shake：see quash 1. Cf．rescons．］I．trans． 1. To free or deliver from any confinement，vio lence，danger，or evil；liberate from actual re－ straint；remove or withdraw from a state of exposure to evil：as，to rescue seamen from destruction by shipwreck．

\section*{Ercules rescoued hire，parde}

Aud brought hire out of helle agayne to blys．
Chaucer，Good Women，1． 515
That was cieped the rescouse，for that Vortiger was rescowed whan Aungis the saisne was slain and chaced
oute of the place． Draw forih thy weapon，we are beset with thieves Rescue thy miatress，if thou be a man．

Shak．，T．of the S．，iii．2． 238.
2．In law，to liberate or take by forcible or il－ legal means from lawful custody：as，to rcscue a prisoner from a constable．\(=\) Syn． 1 and 2 ．To re－

II．\(\dagger\) intrans．To go to the rescue．
For when a chaumbere afire is or an halle，
Wel more nede ia it sodenly rescone
Than to dtapute，and axe amonges alic，
How is thia candeie in the strow yfalle
Chaucer，Troilua，ili． 857.
rescue（res＇kī），n．［Farly mod．F．also reskue， reskew；from the verb．The earlier noun was rescous，\(q\) ．v．］1．The act of rescuing；deliv－ erance from restraint，violence，danger，or any erance

Spur to the rescue of the nobie Talbot．
Shak．， 1 Hen．VI．，iv．S． 19.

\section*{rescue}

Filghts，terrors，sudden rescues，snd true love 2．In law，the forcible or illegal taking of a person or thing out of the custody of the law． Fang，Sir John，I arrest you．
Fal．Keep them off，Bardolph
Fang．A rescue！a rescue！Shak．， 2 Hen．IV．，11．1． 61. Rescue is the forcibly and knowingly freeing another rom an arrest or imprisonment；and it is genersily the same offence in the stranger so rescuing as it would have been in a groler to have voluntsrily permitted an escape．

Rescue shott，money patd for the rescue or assistance in the rescue of stolen or ratded property．See shot． Instead of his sin ten milk kye，
Jamie Telfer has gotten thirty and three．
And he has paid the rescue shot，
Baith wi＇goud and white monie
Jamie Telfer（Child＇s Bsilada，VI．115）． o make a rescue，to take a prisoner forcibly from the custody of an ofticer．

I am thy prisoner；wilt thou suffer them
I am thy prisoner；wilt thou suffer them \(=\) SYn．1．Retease，Jiberation，extrication，redemption． rescue－grass（res＇kū－gràs），\(n\) ．A species of brome－grass，Bromus unioloides．It ia native in South America，perhapa also in Texas，and has been intro－ duced with some favor as a forage－grasa into several coun－ tries．In the warne est parta of the southern United State it is found valuable，as producing a crop in winter and early apring．see pron
rescussee（resi－kn－sét），\(n\) ．［＜rescuss（or）+ \(-e e^{1}\) ．］In law，the party in whose favor a res－ cue is made．
rescussor（res－kus＇or），n．［＜ML．rcscussor，＜ rescutert，pp．rescussus，rescue：see rescue，res－ cous．］In law，one who commits an unlawful rescne；a rescuer
rese \({ }^{1} t\) ，\(v\) ．A Middle English form of raise \({ }^{1}\)
rese \({ }^{2} t, v\) ．A Middle English form of race \({ }^{1}\)
research \({ }^{1}\)（rê－sérch＇），v．t．［＜OF ，recercher，re－ cercer，rechercher， F ．rechercher \((=\mathrm{It}\) ．rieercare）， search diligently，inquire into，＜re－＋cercher， search：see search．\(]\) To search or examine with continued care；examine into or inquire about diligently．［Rare．］
It is not easy ．\({ }^{\text {to research with due distinction }}\) in the Actiona of Eminent Personages，both how much may have been blemished by the envy of others，and what was corrupted by their own felicity．

Sir \(H\). Wotton，Reliquie，p． 207.
research \({ }^{1}\)（rē－sèrch＇），\(n\) ．［く OF．recerche， F ． recherche， F ．dial．ressarche，resserche \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．ri－ cerca，diligent search；from the verb：see rc－ search \(1, v\).\(] 1．Diligent inquiry，examination，\) or study；laborions or continned search after facts or principles；investigation：as，micro－ scopical research；historical rescarches．
Many medicinal remedys，cautions，directions，curiosi－ tiea，and Aresna，which owe their birth or illustration to his indefatigable recherches．Evclyn，To Mr．Wotton． He sucka inteligence in ev＇ry clime，
And spreads the honey of his deep researeh
At his reture－a rich repast for me．
Cowper，Task，iv． 112.
2．In music，an extemporaneous composition preluding the performance of a work，and in－ troducing some of its leading themes．［Rare．］ ＝Syn．1．Investigation，Inquiry，etc．（see examination），
research \({ }^{2}\)（rē－sérch＇），v．［＜re－＋search．］To search again；examine anew．
researcher（rệ－sèr＇chèr），\(n\) ．［＜researchl \({ }^{1}+e r^{1}\) ． Cf．F．rechercheur＝It．ricercatore．］One who makes researches；one who is engaged in re－ search．
He was too refined a researcher to lie open to so gross
an imposition．Sterne，Tristram Shandy，ii， 19. researchful（reē－sérch＇fül），\(a\) ．［＜research \(1+\) －ful．］Fnll of or characterized by research； making research；inquisitive．

China，in truth，we find more interesting on the surface
han to a more researchful study．The American，VII． 230 ． reseat（rë－sēt＇），v．t．［＜rc－．＋scat．］1．To seat or set again．

Whst！will you adventure to reseat him
Upon his father＇s throne？Dryden，Spanish Friar，v． 2. 2．To put a new seat or new seats in；furnish with a new seat or seats：as，to rescat a church．

Trousers are re－seated and repaired where the material is strong enough．

Iayhew，London Labour and London Poor，II． 33. réseau（rā－zō＇），n．［F．，a net or network，OF． resel \(=\) It．reticcllo，a net，\(\langle\mathrm{ML}\). ＊reticcllum，dim， of L．rote，a net：see rete．］In lacc－mahing， the ground when composed of regular uniform meshes，whether of one shape only or of two or more shapes alternating．
The fine－meshed ground，or refseau，which has been held to be distinctive of＂point d＇Alençon．＂Encyc．Brit．，XIV． 180.

Réseau à brides，bride ground when the brides are ar－ ranged with great regulartly so as to resembie a réseau propect（rē－sekt＇），v．t．［［ \(\langle 1\). ，rescetus，pp．of re－ secare（ \(>\mathrm{It}\) ．risccarc，risegar \({ }^{\circ}=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\) ．resegar \(=\mathrm{OF}\) ．resequer， F. réséquer），cut off，cut loose， ＝ \(\mathrm{OF}_{\text {．}}\) back，+ secare，cnt：see section．Cf．rish．］ To cut or pare off．
Perhaps the most striking illuatration of the advanced surgery of the period［Roman empire］is the freedom with which bones were resected，including the long bones，the lower jsw，and the upper jsw．Encyc．Brit．，XXII． 675. Resecting fracture，a fracture produced by a rifie－bali which has hit one of the two bones of the forearm or leg， or one or two of the metscarpal or metatargsl bones，and has taken a piece out of the bone hit without injury to the othera．
esectt（rē－sekt＇），a．and \(2 . \quad[<\) L．resectus，pp． of resccare，eut off：see resect，v．］I．a．Cu off；resected．

I ought re re
No soul from wished immortalitie，
But give them durance when they are resect
From organized corporeitie．
Dr．H．More，Psychsthanasia，I．i1． 46.
II．n．In math．，the subtangent of a point on a curve diminished by the abscissa．
resection（rē－sek＇shon），n．\([=F . r e ́ s e c t i o n,\langle L L\). resectio（ \(n-\) ），a cutting off，trimming，proning， L．resccare，pp．resectus，cut off：see resect．］The act of cutting or paring off；specifically，in surg．，the removal of the articular extremity of a bone，or of the ends of the bones in a false articulation；excision of a portion of some part， as of a bone or nerve．

Some surgeona reckoned thelr resections by the hundred．
Pop．Sci．Mo．，XXVIII． 422.
Resection of the larynx，a partial isryugectomy．
resectional（rē̄－sek＇shon－ăl），\(a\) ．［＜resection +
esectional（rē－sek shon－a！），a．［ 1 resection＋
\(-a l\).\(] Of or pertaining to，or consisting in，re－\) section．

Plastic and resectional operations．
Alien．and Neurol．，X． 499.
Reseda（rê－sē’dä），n．［NL．（Tournefort，1700） （cf．F．réséda \(=\mathrm{D}\). reseda \(=\mathrm{G}\). resede \(=\mathrm{Sw}\) ． Dan．reseda），く L．reseda，a plant，〈 resedare， calm，\(\langle\) re－，back，+ sedare，calm：see sedative According to Pliny（XXVII．12，106），the plant was so called because it was employed to al－ lay tumors by pronouncing the formula reseda morbos．］1．A genus of polypetalous plants， type of the order Resedacez．It is chsracterized by cleft or dissected and unequsl petals，by an urn－shaped receptacle disated behind，bearing on one side the ten to at the apex．There are alout 30 apecies，or many more according to some suthors，and ali very variable．They are most abundant in the Mediterranean reglon，especisi ly Spsin and northern Airica，found slso in Syria，Persia， sud Arabia．They are erect or decumbent herbs，with entire or divided leaves，and racemed flowers．R．luteola and，for \(R\) ．lutea base－rocket．For \(R\) ．iuteola，see dyer＇s weed，weld，woad，yellow－veed，and ash of Jerusalem（un der ash1）；slso gaude．
2．［l．c．］A grayish－green tint．
Resedaceæ（res－ \(\bar{e}-d \bar{a} ' s \bar{e}-\bar{e}), n\). pl．［NL．（A．P． de Candolle，1813），＜Reseda＋－acew．］An or－ der of dicotyledonous plants of the cohort Pa－ rietales，claracterized by a curved embryo with－ out albumen，a four－or eight－parted calyx，mi－ nute glands in place of stipules，an open estiva－ tion，small and commonly irregular petals，and usually numerons stamens．There are about 70 ape． ciea，by some reduced to 45，belonglag to 6 genera，all but
11 apeciea beiog included in Reseda，the type．They are 11 spectea beiog included in Reseda，the type．They are leaves，which are entire，three－parted，or pinnatifld ；and with smail bracted flowers in racemes or spikes．Their rage is mainly that of Reseda，excepting Oligomeris with 3 speciea in Cape Colony and 1 in California．
reseek（rē－sēk＇），v，\(t\) ．and \(\dot{i}\) ．［＜re－＋scck．］To seek again．Imp．Dict．
reseize（rē－sēz＇），v．t．［＜re－＋seize．］1．To seize again；seize a second time．－2．To put into possession of；reinstate：chiefly in such phrases as to be reseized of or in（to be repos－ sessed of）．

Next Archigald，wio for his proud disdayne
Deposed was from princedome soverayne，
And then therein reseized waa againe．
Spenser，F．Q．，II．x． 45.
3．In law，to take possession of，as of lands and tenements which have been disseized．
Whereupon the sheriff is commanded to reseize the laud sid ali the chsttela thereon，and keep the same in his cus－ tody tili the arrival of the justices of asaize．
reseizer（rē－sḗzèr），\(n\) ．One who reseizes in sense． reseizure（rē－sē＇zür），\(n\) ．［＜re－＋seizure．］A second seizure；the act of seizing again．
1 moved to have a rescizure of the lands of George Jore， a relapsed recusant，a fugitive，and a practiaing traytor．
Bacon，To Cecil．

\section*{resemble}
resell（rē－sel＇），\(r\) ．\(t\) ．［＜re－＋selll．］To sell again；sell，as what has been recently bought． I will not resell that heere which shall bee confuted Leere after Lyly，Euphues and his Engisnd，p． 332 resemblablet（rẹ̆－zem＇hlạ－bl），a．［＜ME．resem－ blablc，〈OF．resemblable，＂く resembler，resemble： see resemble．］Capable or admitting of being compared；like．

\section*{These arowis that I apeke of heere \\ Were alle fyve on oon manere，
And sile were they resemblable \\ Rom．of the Rose，1． 085.}
resemblance（rë̈－zem＇blạns），\(n\) ．［＜ME．resem－ blaunce，＜OF．resemblance，resscmblance，F．res－ semblance \(=\) It．rassembranza；as resemblan（t） \(+-c e\) ．］1．The state or property of resembling or being like；likeness；similarity either of ex－ ternal form or of qualities．

Though with those streams he no resemblance hold，
Whose fosm is amber，and thetr gravel gold．
It would be easy to indieste many point etween the subjects of Diocietian pointsor resemblance Celestial Empire where during many the people of that Celestial Empire where，during many centuries，nothing
has been learned or uniearned．Macaulay，History．
Very definite resemblances unite the lobster with the woodlouse，the kingersb，the waterflea，and the barnacle， and separste them from all other suimals．

Huxley，Lay Sermons，p． 102.
2．Something similar；a similitude；a point or detail of likeness ；a representation；an image； semblance．

Fairest resemblance of thy Maker fair，
Thee ail things living gaze on． Milton，P．L．，ix． 538.
He is then described as gliding through the Garden un－ der the resemblance of a Milst．
ddison，Spectator，No． 351.
The soui whose sight all－quickening grace renews
Takes the resemblance of the good she views．Couper，Charity，1． 396.

\section*{3t．Likelihood；probability．}

Prov．But what iikelihood ia in that？
Duke．Not a resemblance，but a certain
Duke．Not a resemblance，but a certainty
4．A simile．
Been ther none othere msner resemblances
That ye may likne your parsbles unto，
But if a aely wyi be oon of tho？
Chaucer，Prol．to Wife of Bath＇s Tale，1． 368.
I whil set them all foorth by a triple diuision，exempt－ lag the generall Similitude as their common Auncestour， and I will cal him by the name of Resemblance．

Puttenham，Arte of Eng．Poeste，p． 201.
\(5 \dagger\) ．Look；regard；show of affection．
With soft sighes and lovely semblsunces
He weend that his affection entire
To her he made，and many kind remembrauncea．
Spenser，F．Q．，III．vil． 10.
Term of resemblancet，a geversi name．
resemblant（rē－zem＇blant），a．［＜F．ressem－ blant，ppr．of ressembler，resemble：see resem－ ble．］Bearing or exhibiting resemblance；re－ sembling．［Obsolete or rare．］
The Spaniah wooila are grown originaliy from the Eng－ lish sheep，which by that soyle（resemblant to the Downs of England）．．．are come to that fineners．

Golden Fteece（1657）．（Nares．）
What marvel then if thus their features were
Resemblant lineaments of kindred birth？Southey． resemble（rē－zem＇bl），v．；pret．and pp．resem－ bled，ppr．resembling．［＜ME．rcsemblen，＜OF． resembler，ressambler，rcssembler，F．ressembler \(=\) Pr．ressemblar，ressemlar＝It．risembrare，＜ ML．as if＊resimulare，く L．re－，again，＋simulare， simulate，imitate，copy，\(\langle\) similis，like：see simi－ lar，simulate，semble，and cf．assemble 2．］I． trans．1．To be like to；have similarity to，in form，figure，or qualities．

Esch one resembled the chitdren of a king．Judges vili． 1 S ． The soule，in regard of the spiritual and immortail sub－ stance，resembleth him whichla \＆Spirit．

Purchas，Pilgrimage，p． 16.
The river，as it flows，resembles the sir that flows over it．
Emerson，Nature．

\section*{2．To represent as like something else；liken；} compare；note a resemblance．

Th＇other，sl yelad in garments light
He did resemble to his lady bright；
And ever his faint hart much earned at the sight．
And ever his faint hart much earned at the sight．
Spenser，F．Q．，III． \(\mathbf{x} .21\).
Unto what ts the kingdom of God like？and whereunto 3t．To imitate；simulate；counterfeit．

The Chintans．．If they would resemble a deformed man，they paint hin with short habite，great eyes and beard，snd a long nose．Purchas，Pilgrimage，p． 437.
Then was I commanded to stand upon a box by the wali， resemble the death upon the crosa．
death upon the crosa．

resembler（rẹ̀－zem＇bler），\(n\) ．One whe or that which resembles．
\begin{tabular}{l} 
Tartar fis \\
woridd． \\
body by itself that has few reeemblers in the \\
Eoyle Works， 15 \\
\hline 516
\end{tabular} resembling（rē－zem＇bling），a．Like；similar； homegeneous；congruous．

They came to the aida of the wood where the hounds where that it any of them in colour snd mare of one kind．

Qood sctions atili muat be maintained with good，
Aa bodiea nouriahed with resembling food．
Dryden，To His Sscred Mujesty，1． 78
resemblingly（rẹ－zem＇bling－li），adv．So as to resemble；with resemblance or verisimilitude．
Tha angel that holda the book，in the Revelations，de－ acribes him resemblingly．Boyle，Worka，II．402 reseminate（rē－sem＇i－nāt），\(v . t\) ．［＜L．resemina－ \(t u s\), pp．of resemmare（ \(>\mathrm{It}\) ．riseminare \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．re－ sembrar \(=\) Pg．resemear \(=0 \mathrm{~F}\). resemer， F ．res－ semer），sow again，beget again，＜re－，again，＋ seminare，sow：see seminate．Cf．disseminate．］ To propagate again；beget or produce again by seed．

Concerning ita generation，that without all conjunction it［the phoenix］begeta and reseminates itaelt，hereby we introduce a vegetabje production in snimala，and unt
senaible nstures transfer the propriety of planta senaible nstures transfer the propriety of planta．
resend（rê－send \({ }^{\prime}\) ），v．t．［ \([<r e-+\) send．］To send again；send brek；return．
My book of＂The hurt of hearing，＂\＆ce．，I did give unto you，howbett，if you bo weary of it，you mayy revesend it
again．J．Bradford，L．ettera（Parker Soc．，J553），11．116．

Tokena and ietters which to her
Shak．，All＇s Well，lil．6． 123.
resent（reē－zent＇），v．［＜OF．resentir，ressentir， F. ressentir \(=\mathrm{Pr}\) ．resentir \(=\) Cat．ressentir \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ． Pg. resentir \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．risentire，\(\left\langle\mathrm{ML} .{ }^{*}\right.\) resentire，feel in return，resent，＜L．re－，again，＋sentire，feel： see scent，seuse．Cf．assent，eonsent，dissent．］I． trans．1t．To perceive by the senses；have a keeu or strong sense，perception，or fecling of； be affected by．
＂Wia by my touch aione that you resent
What objects yield delight，what discontent．
J．Beaumont，Psychc，iv． 156.
Our King Henry the Seventh quickiy resented his drift．
Fuller．（Webster．） Hence，specifically－2ł．To seent；perceive by the sense of smell．

Perchance，as vultures are said to smell the carthliness of a dying corpse；so this bird of prey［the evil spirit whom the writer supposes to have personated Samnel（1 Sam． of Saul，－s．s evidence of his dcath at hand． 3t．To give the odor of ；present to the scnse of smell．

Where does the pleasant air resent a swecter breath？ Drayton，Poiyoibion，xxv． 221
4t．To have a certain sense or feeling at some－ thing；take well or ill；have satisfaction from or regret for．
Ha．．．begsn，thongh over－Iate，to resent tha injury he had dons her．

B．Jonson，New Inn，Arg．
Many here ahrink in their Silouiders，and are very aen－ aible of his Departure，snd the Lady Infanta resents it more thau any．Howell，Lettera，I．iil． 25
5．To take ill；consider as an injury or affront； be in some degree angry or provoked at；hence， also，to show anger by words or acts．

Thou thyaelf with scorn
And snger wouldat resent the offer＇d wrong．
And sager would at resent the offer＇d wrong．
Milton，P．L．ix． 300. An injurious or aligbting word is thrown out，which we think ourselves obliged to resent．

Bp．Atterbury，Sermons，I．x．
Mankind resent nothing so much as the intrusion npon them of a new snd disturbing truth．

Lesie Stephen，Eng．Thought，i．§ 17. \(6 \uparrow\) ．Te bear；endure．
Very hot－souitry hot，upon my hononr－phoo，my lady
Whimsey－how does your isdiship resent it？I ahall be most horribly tann＇d．

D＇Urfey，A Viriuous Wife（1680）．（Wright．）
Syn．5．See angerl．To have a certain flavor； savor．
Vesseis full of trsditionsry pottage，resenting of the wild

\section*{5100}

2．To feel resentment；be indignant． When he［Pompey］hsd carried the consulship for \({ }^{8}\)
 The town highly resented to aee a person of Sir Wiliam Temple＇a character and merita roughly used．

Swift，Battle of tha Books， 1 oookseller to the Reader．
resenter（rê－zen＇tèr），n．One who resents，in any sense of that word．
resentful（rẹ̀－zent＇fủl），a．［＜resent + ffil．］ Inclined or apt to resent；full of resentment．
To solten the obdurate，to convince the mistaken，to molify the resentful，are worthy of a statesman．

Johnson，Works，II． 647.
But dignity＇s，resentful of tha wrong
Coxper，Task，ili． 78.
\(=\) Syn．Irascibie，choleric，vindictive，iil－tempered．See resentfully（rē－zent＇fiul－i），\(a d r\) ．In a resentful manner；with resentment．
resentiment（rē－zen＇ti－ment），\(n\) ．［＜ML．＊re－ sentimentum；＜resentment．］1．Feeling or sense of anything；the state of being deeply affected by anything．
1．．choose rather，being absent，to contribute what sydea I can towards itt remedy，than，being present，to re－ new her aorrowa by auch expreasions of resentiment as of course use to fail from friends．
2．Resentment．
Though thia king might have resentiment
And will t＇svenge him of this injury．
Daniel，Civil Wars，iv． 5.
resentingly（rē－zen＇ting－li），\(a d v\) ．1 \(\dagger\) ．With deep
sense or strong perception．
Nor csn I secure myaelf from seeming deficient to him that more resentingly conaiders the usefulness of that trea－ tise in that I hsve not sdded snother of superstition．

Dr．H．More，Philosophical Writinga，Oed．Pref．
2．With resentment，or a sense of wrong or affront．
resentive（rē－zen＇tiv），\(a\) ．［＜resent + －irc．］ Qnick to feel an injury or affront；resentful．

From tha keen resentive north，
By long oppreasion，by religion rous＇d，
The guardian army came．Thomson，Liverty，iv． resentment（reē－zent＇ment），\(n\) ．［Early mod．E． also resentiment，ressentiment；＜ OF ．（and F. ．） ressentinuent \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). resentimicnto \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). resenti－ mento \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．risentimento，\(\langle\mathrm{ML}\) ．＂resentimentum， perception，feeling，resentment，〈 resentire， feel，resent：see rescut and－went．］1t．The state of fecling or perceiving；strong or clear sensation，feeling，or perception；conviction； impression．
It is a greater wonder that so many of them die with so
little resentment of their danger．
You cannot snspect the reality of my resentments when 1 decilne not so criminal sn evidence thereof

Parker，Platonic Philosophy，Dedication．
2．The sense of what is done to one，whether good or evil．（at）A strong perception of good；grati－
We need not now travel so far as Asia or Greece for in－ stances to enhsuuse our dne resentments of God＇s benefits．
By a thankful and honotirable ion of the church honolurable recognition，the convoca－ posterity theirch of 1 reland has transmitted in record to posterity their deep resentment of his aingular servicea Jer．Taylor，Work （b）A deep aense of injury；the excitement of pasaion or one＇s kindred or friends；strong dispieasura；snger．
In the two and thirtieth Year of his Relgu，King Edwsed of his Bas past．
Not youthfui kings in battle seized slive．
E＇er fest auch rage，resentment，and despair
As thou，aad virgin！for thy ravish＇d hair．
Pope，R．of the \(\mathrm{I}_{\text {}}, \mathrm{iv}, 9\).
Resentment is a union of sorrow and malignity；a com－ passion which all concur to detest．Johnson，Ramhler Aithough the exerciae of resentment is beset with nu． Aithough ths exerciae of resentment is beset with nu－ geance is a pleasure ss real and indisputabie as any form human delight．A．Bain，Emotions and wiil，p．J42． ＝Syn．2．（b）Vexation，Indignation（sea angerl），irritation， ness．
reseratet（res＇o－rāt），v．t．［＜L．reseratus，pp． of reserare，unlock，unclose，disclose（ \(>\) It．riser－ rare \(=\mathrm{OF}\) ．（and F．）resserrer，shut np again），＜ re－，back，＋sera，a bar for fastening a door（＜ serere，join，bind 1）．］To unlock；open．
There appears no reason，or at least there has been nons may so speak）of subimate should be conflined to anti－ mony． reservance†（rē－zér＇vans），\(n . \quad[=\) It．riserbanza，
riservaña；as reserve + ance．］Reservation．
reserve
We［Edward R．］are pleased that the Reservance of our
Righta and Titles．he in general words We［Ed ward R．］are pieased that the Reservan
Righta and Titles．．．Mp in general words．
Bp．Burnet，lecords，II．ii．No． 50 ．
reservation（rez－ér－vā＇shon），\(n\) ．［＜OF．reser－ vation，F．réservation \(=\) Pr．reservatio \(=\) Sp．re－ servacion \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．reservação \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．riserbazione，ri－ servazione，reservazione,\(<M \mathrm{~L}\) ．reservatio \((n-),<L\) ． reservare，reserve：see reserve．］1．The act of reserving or keeping back；reserve；conceal－ ment or withholding from disclosure．
1 most unfeignediy beseech your iordsilip to make aome reservation of your wronga．Shak．，All＇s Well，ii．3．260， 2．Something withheld，either not expressed or disclosed，or not given up or brought forwaril． He has some reservation，
Some concealed purpose，asd aid meaning aure． b．．nson，Every Man in his numour，iii． 2 3．In the United States，a tract of the public land reserved for some special use，as for schools，the use of Indians，etc．：as，the Crow reservation．Also reserve．
The first record［of Concord now remaining is thst of a of new isnda as common perture to sapp por Emerson，Hist．Discourae at Concord．
4t．The state of being treasured up or kept in store；custody；safe keeping．

He wiir＇d me
atow them［preacriptiona］．
Shak．，All＇s Weil，i．3．23］．
5．In law：（a）An express withholding of cer－ tain rights the surrender of which would other－ wise follow or might be inferred from one＇s act （Mackeldey）；a clause or part of an instrument （Mackeldey）；a clause or part of
\[
1 \text { gave you ail, }
\]

Made you my gnardians，my depositaries；
But kept a reservation to be follow＇d
With auch a number．Shak，Lear，ii 4． 255 ，
（b）Technically，in the law of conveyancing，a clause by which the grantor of real property reserves to himself，or himself and his suc－ cessors in interest，some now thing to issue out of the thing granted，as distinguished from excepting a part of the thing itself．Thus，if man conveys of farm，zaving to himself a fleid，this is a xception；but if he aaves to himaelf a right of way through by such a clause．－6．Eceles．：（a）The act or practice of retaining or preserving part of the consecrated eucharistic elements or species， especially that of brcad，unconsumed for a shorter or longer period after the celebration of the sacrament．The prsctice has existed from esrly times，and is atill in use in the Roman Cathofic，the Greek， and other churches，eapecially to provide for the com－ muxion of the aick and prisoners．（b）In the Roman Catholic Church，the act of the Pope in reserv－ ing to himself the right to nominate to certain benefices．
On the 1st of October he［the Pope］appointed Reynoids by virtue of the reseration，and immediately filled up the aee of Worceater wbich Reynolds vacated．

Stubbs，Const．Hist．， 8384.
Indian reservation，a tract of land reserved by the State or nation as the domain of Indisns．［U．S．］－Menta］ reservation，the intentional withhoiding of some word or clause neceassry to convey fuily the meaning of the peaker or writer；the word or clanae so withheid．Aiso mental restriction
Almost ali［Roman Catholic］theologisna hoid that it is sometimes lawful to uae 8 mental reservation which may be though very likely it will not be，underatood from the circumstances．Thua，a prieat may deny that he knows a feaalon． Reservation system，the ayatem by which Indiana have been provided for，and to some extent governed，by con－ ang them to racts of public landa reserved for the pur of ordingry cittzens．［U．S．］
reservative（rẹ̀－zèr＇vă－tiv），\(a_{\text {．}}\)［＜rescrve + －ative．Cf．conservative．］Tending to reserve or keep；keeping；reserving．
reservatory（rẹ̃－zėr＇vå－tọ̄－rí），n．；pl．reserva－ tories（－riz）．［＝F．réservir（＞E．reservoir）＝ \(\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\) ．reservatorio，〈 ML．reservatorium，a storehouse，〈 L．reservare，keep，reserve：see reserve．Doublet of reservoir．］A place in which things are reserved or kept．
How I got auch notice of that subterranean reservatory as to make a computation of the water now conceaied

Woodward． ppr．reserving．［ \(\langle\) ME．；reserven，＜OF．reserver， F．réserver \(=\) Pr．Sp．Pg．reservar \(=\) It．riser－ bare，riservare，reservare，＜L．reservare，keep back，〈re－，back，＋servare，keep：see serve．Cf． conserve，observe，preserce．］1．To keep back； keep in store for future or other use；preserve； withhold from present use for another pur－ pose；keep back for a time：as，a reserved seat．

\section*{reserve}

Hast thon scen the treasures of the hail, which I have reserved against the tlme of trouble\% Job xxxviii. 22, 23. Take each man'a conaure, but reserve thy judgement.

Shak., Hamiet, 1. 3. 69.
IIls great powera of painting he reserves for events of hich the slightest details are interesting.
2†. To preserve; keep safe; guard. Onc In the prison,
Onc In the prison,
That should by private erder else have died,
I have reserved alive. Shak., M. for \(\$ 1 .\), v.
I have reserved alive. Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 472. In the other twe destructions, by deluge and earthquake, It ia farther to be noted that the remuant of p
ple which hap to be rescrved are commonly ignorant.

Bacon, Vicissitudes of Things (ed. 1887).
At Alexandria, where twe goodly pillars of Theban mar ble reserve the nemory of the place.

Sandys, Travailes, p. 96
Farewel, my nohle Friend, cheer up, and rescrve yeur
Helf for better Daya. Letters, ii. 76. 3. To make an exception of ; except, as from the conditions of an agreement.
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { War. Shall our cendition atand } \\
& \text { Char. It shall; }
\end{aligned}
\]
in any of our you claim no interest
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 167.
The nld Men, Women, and sicke Folkea were reserued from this Tribute. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 870.
\(=\) Syn. 1. Reserve, Retain, etc. See keep.
reserve (rê-zérv'), \(n\). [ OF . reserve, F. réserve \(=\) Sp. Pg. reserva = It. riserba, riserva, a store, reserve; from the verb: sce reserve, v.] 1. The act of reserving or keeping back.-2. That which is reserved or kept for other or future use; that which is retained from present use or disposal.

Where all ia due, make no reserve.
Still hearding up, most scandaleusly nice,
Amldst their virtues, a reserve of vice.
Pope, Epil to Rowe'a Jane Shere.
3. Something in the mind withheld from disclosure; a reservation.
However any one may concur in the general acheme, it is still with certsin reserves and deviationa.

Addison, Freehelder. (Laiham.)
4. Self-imposed restraint of freedom in words or actions; the habit of keeping back or restraining the feelings; a certain closeness or coldness toward others; caution in personal behavior.
Upon my arrival I attributed that reserve to modeaty, which I new find has its origin in pride. Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, iv.
Fastlng and prsyer ait well upon a priest,
A decent caution and reserve at least.
Cowper, Hope, 1. 404. Tnstead of scornlul pity or pure acorn
Such fine reserve and noble reticence. Tennyson, Geraint. 5. An' exception; something excepted.

Fach has some dariling lụt, which pleads lor a reserve. Is knowledge ao despised
Or envy, or what reserve forblds to tate? Milton, P. L., v. 61. In the minda of almost all religiona persons, even in the mest tolerant countries, the duty of tolerstion is admitted
with tacit reserves.
J. S. Mill, On Liberty, i. 6. In law, reservation.-7. In banking, that part of capital which is retained in order to meet average liabilities, and is therefore not employed in discounts or temporary loans. See bank², 4 .
They [the precious metals] are employed as reserves ln money and cheques, and thuabecoming the instrument of the wholesale paynenta of seciety.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 865.
8. Milit. : (a) The body of troops, in an army drawn up for battle, reserved to sustain the other lines as occasion may require; a body of troops kept for an exigency. (b) That part of the fighting force of a country which is in general held back, and upon which its defense is thrown when its regular forces are seriously weakened or defeated: as, the naval reserve. In the reaes where compulsory service exista, as Germany, standing army who have served in the line, betore their entry into the landwehr: The period of service is about lour years. (c) A magazine of warlike stores sitnated between an army and its base of opera-tions.-9. In theol., the system according to which only that part of the truth is set before the people which they are regarded as able to comprehend or to receive with bencfit: known also as ceonomy. Compare discipline of the secret, under diseipline. -10 . In calico-printing and other processes, same as resist, 2.-11. Comnecticut Western Reserve, or Western Reserve,
Cone name given to the region, lylng south of Lake Erie

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and in the present State of Ohio, which the State of Connectleut, in ceding ita claima upon western lands, reserved to itself lor the purposes of a school fund.-In reserve, air. Same as residucul air (which see, under airl). Witheut reserve. Sce the quotatlon.
When a salc is snnounced as without reserve-whether the anneuncement be contalned in the written particulars or be made orally by the auctioneer - that, according to all the cases, both at law and in equity, means not merely that the property wlll be peremptorily sold, but bid at the auctlon.
bither any one acting for him will
Eateman.
\(=\) Sya. 1. Retention.-4, Restraint, distance.
reserved (rē-zcirvd'), p. a. 1. Kept for another or futire use; retained; kept back.
He hath reasens reserved to himaelf, which our frailty cannot apprehend. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 657.
2. Showing reserve in behavior; backward in communicating one's thoughts; not open, free, or frank; distant; cold; shy; coy.

The man I trust, if shy to me,
Shall find me as reserv'd as he.
Coreper, Friendship.
New England'a poct, sonl reserved and deep,
Vovember nature with a name or May. Lowell, Agassiz, lii. 5.

\section*{3. Retired; secluded. [Rare.]}

They [the pope or ruffe] will usually lie, abundance of deep and runs, quietly.
1. Walton, Cemplete Angler (ed. Major), p. 236, i. 15.
4. In decorative art, left of the color of the buckground, as when another color is worked upon the ground to form a new ground, the pattern being left of the first color.- Case reserved. See casel.-Reserved case, in the Rom. Cath. Ch., a sin the power to abselve from which is reserved to the Pope or his legate, the ordinary of the diocese, or a prelate of a religlous order, other cenfessers not being allowed to give absolution. A sin, to be reserved, must Ne external (one of word or deed), and sufficlently proved. tis.-Reserved list, in the British navy, s list of officers put en hall-pay, and removed from active service, hut liable to be calied out on the contingency of there being an insufficiency ol officers lor active service.-Reserved power, in Scots law, a reservation made in deeda, settlements, etc. Reserved powers are ul different sorts: as, a eserved power of hurdcning a preperty; a reserved power o revoke or recall a settlement or other deed.- Reserved powers, in U. S. const. law, powers pertaining to sover elgnty, but not delegated to a representative hody; more specifically, those powers of the peopie which are not
delegated to the United States by the Constitution of the country, but remain with the respectlve States. The national government possesses no powers but such as have been delegated to it. The States have all that they inherited Irom the Britioh Parliament, except such as they have surrendered, either by delegatlon to the United States, or by prohibition, in their reapective constitu. 1. Excepted, withineld.-2. Restrained, cautions. \(=\) Syn. 1. Excepted, withheld.-2. Restrained, cautious, uncom reservedly (rē-zér'ved-li), aulr. In
manner; with reserve; without apenerved nanner; frankness; cautiously; coldly.
He apeaks reservedly, but he speaks with force. Poye.
reservedness (rē-zèr'ved-nes), n. The character of being reserved; closeness; lack of frankness, openness, or freedom.
A certain reserv'dnesse of naturall diaposition, and morall diacipllne learnt out of the nobleat Phllosophy.

Milton, Apelogy lor Smectymnuus.
So much reservedness is a tault.
Boyle, Exceilence or Theology (1665), \& v.
reservee (rez-ėr-vē'), n. [< F. réservé, pp. of réserver, reservè: see reserve.] In law, olle to whom anything is reserved.
reserver (rệ-zèr'vèr), n. One who or that which reserves.
reservist (rē-zér'vist), n. [<F. *réserviste; as reserve + -ist.] A soldier who belongs to the reserve. [Recent.]
The town was full of the military reserve, out for the apeedily and were their formidabie great-coats.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 172.

It is a signifficant fact that, under the French molillsaLlon scheme, in the event of the anticipation ol immediate War, all reservists and persona belonging to the territoria army of French India (phrases whlch include a large numin Madagascar

Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs, of Greater Britain, viii.
reservoir (rez'èr-vwor), n. [< F. réservoir, a storehouse, reservoir: see reservatory. Doublet of reservatory.] 1. A place where anything i kept in store: usually applied to a large recepacle for fluids or liquids, as gases or oils.

Who seca pale Mammon phe amidst his stere
Sees hut a backward steward for the poor;
This year a rescrvoir, to keep and spare
The year a rourvoir, to keep and spare,
Pope, Moral Esssys, iii. 178 .
What is his [God's] creation lcess
Than a capacious reeservoir of neeans Form' for hil use, mud ready

\section*{reshipment}

The fil-wheel is a vast reservoir into which the engine pours these succeed cach other so rapility, and the area of the reservoir is so vast, that its level remains unilorm.

Specifically-2. A place where water collcets naturally or is stored for use when wanted, as to supply a fountain, a canal, or a city, or for any other purpose.
There is not a spring or fountain but are well provided with huge ciaterns and reservoirs ol rain and snow water.
Here was the great basin of the Nile that received every drop of water, even from the passing ahower to the roaring mountain torrent that drsined Irom Central Airics toward the north. This was the great reservoir of the
Nille.
Sir \(S . W\). Baker, lleart of Africa, p. 253. 3. In anat., a receptacle. Sce receptaeuhum. -4. In bot.: (a) One of the passages or cavities found in many plant-tissues, in which are secreted and stored resins, oils, mueilage, ete. More frequently called receptacle. De Bary, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 202. (b) A sced or any organ of a plant in which surplus assimilated matter (reserve material) is stored up for subsequent use.-Mucilage-reservoirs. See muci-lage.-Reservolr of Pecquet. Same as receptaculum cage- - Reserveir of Prequet.
reservoir (rēz'ér-vwor), \(x . t\). [< reservoir, \(n\). To furnish with a reservoir; also, to collect and store in a reservoir.

Millions of pools of oil have been lost, owing to the inefficient way in which it is reservoired and stored.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 52.
reservor (rè-zèr'vọr), \(n\). [< rescrve \(+-0 r^{12}\).] In lav, one who reserves. story.
reset \({ }^{1}\) (rẹ̈-set'), n. [< ME. roset, etc., 〈OF. recet, receit, etc. : see reccipt, n.] 1+. Same as receipt, 5, 6.-2. In Scots law, the receiving and harboring of an outlaw or a criminal. - Reset of theft, the offense of recelving and keeping gooda know ing them to be stolen, and with an intention to conceal and withhold them Irom the ewner
reset \(^{1}(\) (rē-set'), v. t.; pret. and pp. resetted, ppr.
resetting. [<ME. veseten, etc resetting. [<ME. reseten, etc., くOF. receter, etc., receive: see receipt, v.] \(1+\). Same as reccipt. 2. In Scots lunc, to receivie and harbor (an outlaw or criminal) ; receive (stolen goods).
We shall see if an English heund is to harbour and reset Gii ony ydil men, that has not to live of thare awin to lell apon, be resett withln the lande
Qunted in Ribton-T'urner's Vagranta and Vagrancy, p. 338,
reset \(^{2}\) (rē-set'), v. t. and i. [<re- + setl.] To set again, in any sense of the word set.
reset \(^{2}\) (rē-set'), \(n_{0} \quad\left[\left\langle\right.\right.\) reset \(\left.^{2}, r_{0}\right] \quad 1\). The act of resetting. 2 . In printing, matter set over again.
Casettable (rē-set'a-bl), \(a . \quad[<r e s e t 2+-a b l e\). Capable of bcing reset.

Cups able with gems resettable at will.
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, iv.
resetter \({ }^{1}\) (reē-set'ér \(), n . \quad\left[\left\langle\right.\right.\) reset \(\left.^{1}+-e r^{1}.\right] \quad\) In Scots law, a receiver of stolen goods; also, one who harbors a criminal.
I thought him an industrious, peaceful man-ir he turna resetter of idle companions and night-walkers, the place must be rid of hin
Wicked thieves, eppressors, and pescebreakers and resetters of theit

Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vsgrancy, p. 349.
resetter \({ }^{2}\) (rē-set'èr), \(n\). [< resct \(\left.{ }^{2}+-e r^{1}.\right] \quad\) One who resets or places again.
resettle (rē-set'l), \(v . \quad[<r e-+\) settle 2.\(]\) I. trans. To settle again; specifically, to install again, as a minister in a parish.
Will the house of Austrla yield ... the least artlcle of atrained and even usurped preragative, to resettle the minds of these princes in the alliance who are alarmed at
the consequences el. the conaequences el . . . the emperor's death?

Suif, Conduct of the Allies.
II. intrans. To become settled again; specifically, to be installed a second time or anew in a parish.
resettlement (rē-set'l-ment), \(u^{\prime} \quad[<\) resettle + -mont.] The act of resettling, or the process or state of being resettled, in any sense.
resh \({ }^{1}\) (resh), a. [Origin oloscure. Cf. rash \({ }^{1}\).] Fresh; recent. Hallirell.
resh \(^{2}\) (resh), \(n\). A frequent dialectal variant of rush1.
reshape (rō-shāp'), \(v, t_{0} \quad[<r e=+\) shape.] To shape again; give a new shape to.
reship (rê-ship'), v. t. [<re- + ship.] To slıip agaiu: as, goods reshipped to Chicago.
reshipment ( (re-ship ment), n. [< reship + -ment.] 1. The act of slipping a second time; specifically, the shipping for exportation of what has been imported.-2. That which is reshipped.

\section*{resiance}
resiancet（rez＇i－ans），\(n\) ．［＜OF．＂reseance，＂re－ siance，resseance，\(\langle\mathrm{ML}\) ．residentia，residence： see residence，and cf．séance．Doublet of resi－ dence．］Residence；abode．

Resolved there to make his resiance，the seat of his prio－ clpality．Knolles， 1174 G．（Nares．） The King forthwith banished ali Flemmings ．．out
of his Kingdome，Commanding ．．（．．．his Nerchant－ Adventurera）which had a Resiance in Antwerp，to return． Bacon，Hist．Hen．VII．，p． 130.
resiantt（rez＇i－ant），\(a\) ．and \(n\) ．［ \(<\) OF．resiant， reseant，resseant，＜L．residen（ \(t\)－）s，resident：see rcsident．Doublet of resident．］I．a．Resident； dwelling．
Articlea conceiued and determined for the Commission of the Merchants of this compsny resiant in Prusals．

\section*{I have already}

Dealt by Umbrenus with the Allobrogea
Here resiani in Rome．H．Jonson，Catiline，iv． 3. Resiant rolls，in law，rolls nsming the resianta or reai－ dents in a tithing，etc．，calfed over by the ateward on IT \(A\) leet．
II．．A resident．
Touching the cuatom of＂auit and service＂（f．e．，grind－ ing corn，dc．）of the resiants and fahabitan ley＂to sald sntient mills
All manner of folk resiants or aubjecte within thia ［the King of England＇a］reaim． Que King of England al reaim． reside（rē－zīd＇），v．i．；pret，and pp．vesided，ppr． residing．［＝D．vesideren \(=\) G．residiren \(=\) Dan． residere \(=\) Sw．residera，\(<\overline{\mathrm{O} F}\) ．resider，vernacu－ larly resier， F ．résider \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\). residir \(=\mathrm{It}\). risedere，＜L．residere，remain behind，reside， dwell，＜re－，back，+ sederc，sit（＝E．sit）：see sit．Cf．presile．］1．To dwell permanently or for a considerable time；have a settled abode for a time，or a dwelling or home；specifically， to be in official residence（said of holders of benefices，etc．）．

To bathe in flery floods，or to reside
To be impriaon＇d in the viewless winda
Shak．，M．for M．，iii．1． 122.
These Sirens resided in certaln pleasant islands．
Bacon，Moral Fables，vi．
Thy cryatal atrean，Afton，how iovely it gifdes
Burns，Flow Geatly，sweet Afton．
2．To abide or be inherent in，as a quality；in－ here．
Exceltence，and quantity of energy，reside in mixture and composition．Bacon，Phyaical Fabies，1i．，Expl． It is in man and not in his circumstancea that the aecret
of his deatiny resides．GLadstone，Might of Right，p． 21 ． \(3 \dagger\) ．To sink to the bottom，as of liquids；settle； subside，in general．

The madding Winds are huah＇d，the Tempesta cease，
And ev＇ry rowling Surge resides in Peace．
Congreve，Birth of the Buse．
＝Syn．I．Sojourn，Continue，ctc．（aee abidel），be domi－ esidence（rez＇i－dens） OF．residence， F ．résidenee \(=\)［ Pr ．residence，＜ sidencia \(=\) e， \(\mathrm{F}^{\text {residenee }=} \mathrm{Pr}\) ．residensa，re－ residenaa \(=\) Sp．Pg．residencia \(=\) It．residenzio， residents \(=\) Sw．residens，\(\langle\overline{\mathbf{F}}\) ． ）residenz \(=\) Dan． ＜L．residen（ \(t\)－）s，resident：see resident．Doub－ let of resiance．］1．The act of residing or dwelling in a place permanently or for a con－ siderable time．

\section*{What place is this？}

Sure，something more than human keepa residence here． etcher（and another），Sea Voyage，II． 2. I upon my frontiers here
Nilton， P ．
Keep residence．
Milton，P．L．，il． 999.
Armbassadora In ancient tímes were aent on special oc． casiona by one nation to another．Their residence at for－ eign courts is a prsctice of modern growth．

Foolsey，Introd．to Inter．Law， 889. 2．A place of residing or abode；especially， the place where a person resides；a dwelling； a habitation．

Withtn the infant rind of thia small flower
Poison hath residence and medicine power
Shak．，R．and J．，11．3． 24.
Once the bjest residence of truth divine．
Couper，Truth，1． 38 \％．
In front of this eaptansde［Plaza de Joa Aigibea］is the splendid pile commenced by Charies V．，and intended，it is said，to eclipse the residence of the Moorish kings．
3．That in which anything permanently rests or inheres．
But when a king sets himselt to bandy againat the high－ eat court and residence of alt hia regal power，he then，In the single person of a man，fights againat hia own majesty
and kingahip．
4．A remaining or abiding where one＇s duties lie，or where one＇s occupation is properly car－
ried on；eccles．，the presence of a bishop in his diocese，a canon in his cathedral or collegiate chnrch，or a rector or an incumbent in his bene－ fice：opposed to non－rcsidence．
He is ever in his parixh；he keepeth residence at all
Residence on tife part of the students appeara to have Encyc．Brit．XXIII． 837.
5．In law：（a）The place where a man＇s habi－ tation is fixed without any present intention of removing it therefrom；domicile．（b）An es－ tablished abode，fixed for a considerable time whether with or without a present intention of nltimate removal．A man cannot fix an intentionaliy temporary domicile，for the intention that it be tempo
rary makes it fo law no domiclie，though the abode may be aufficiently fixed to make It fo law a residence to thi sense．A mannay have two residences，but oufy one can be bis domicile．The bankruptcy lsw uses the term residence pecifically，as contradistinguished from domicile，so as to free casea onder it from the difticult and embarrassiog preaumptiona and circumstances upon which the distinc tions between domicile and rendence rest Residence is fact eaaily ascertained，domicile a question difflcult of ynonymous but tn Jsw they have distinct meaning （Bump．）see resident．
Residence is to be taken in ita jural aenae，so that a Trsosient absence doea not interrupt it．

Wooley，Introd．to Inter．Law，App．Jii．，p． 433.
\(6+\) ．（a）The settling or settlement of liquors； the process of clearing，as by the settling of sediment．（b）That which settles or is depos－ ited，as the thick part of wine that has grown old in bottle．
Hipostasi［It．］，a anbstance．Aiso residence in vrine filt－ ting toward the bottom．
（e）Any residue or remuant．
When meate ia taken quyte awaye，
put yon your trenchour to
fut yon your treachour in the aame，
Babees Book（E．E．T．S．），p． 80.
Divers residences of bodiea are thrown away as soon as he diatillation or calcinstion of the body that ＝Syn．1．Domicitiation，inhabitancy，sojourn，stay．－2． fome，domicile，mansion．See abnd
esidencer（rez＇i－den－se̊r），n．［く ME．residen－ eer，く OF．resideneier，く ML．residentiarius，a clergyman in residence：see residentiary．］A clergyman in residence．
Alle prechers，residencers，and persones that ar greable

They may be set semet
at a squyers table．
Babees Book（E．E．T．S．），p． 189. Their humanity fa a legge［bow］to the Residencer，their learntug a
Bp．Earle，Micro－cosmographie，The Common Singing－men
［in Cathedrall Churches．
residency（rez＇i－den－si），n．；pl．vesidencies （－siz）．［As residence（see－ey）．］1．Same as residence．
That crime，which hath so great a tincture and residency in the will that from thence only it hath its being criminal．
Specifically－2．The official residence of a British resident at the court of a native prince in India．
Sir Henry Lawrence immediately took steps to meet the danger［the mutiny in Lucknow］by fortifying the resi dency and accumulating atores．Encyc．Brit．，XV． 50. 3．A province or administrative division in some of the islands of the Dutch East Indies． resident（rez＇i－dent），a．and n．［＜ME．resident， ＜OF，resident，residant（vernacularly reseant， resiant：see resiant）， F ．résident，résidant \(=\mathrm{Pr}\) ． resident \(=\mathbf{S p}\). Pg．It．residente，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\). residen \((t-) s\) ， ppr．of residere，remain behind，reside：see reside．］I．a．1．Residing；having a seat or dwelling；dwelling or having an abode in a place for a continuance of time．
The forain merchants here resident are for the most part
Auibority herself not sejdom sleepa，
sad witneas of the wrong
2†．Fixed；firm．
The watery parement is not stable and resident like a Taylor，Works（ed．1835），1． 829 3．In zoöl．：（a）Remaining in a place the whole year；not migratory：said especially of birds． （b）Pertaining to or consisting of residents as，the resident fauna；a rosident theory．-4. Having one＇s abode in a given place in pursuit of one＇s duty or occupation：as，he is minister resident at that court．
II．\(n\) ．1．One who or that which resides or dwells in a place permanently or for a consid－ erable time；one residing： \(\mathrm{as}_{\mathrm{s}}\) ，the American residents of Paris．－2．In law，one who has a residence in the legal sense．See residence．

\section*{residual}

Resident and its contrary，non－resident，are more common． Iy used to refer to abode，irrespective of the absence of
intention to remove． 3．A public minister who resides at a foreign court ：the name is usually given to ministers of a rank inforior to that of ambassadors．
We have receiv＇d two Leiters from your Majeaty，the one by your Eavoy，the
Resident Philp Hesdowe

Milton，Letters of State，Oct．13， 1658. This night，when we were in bed，came the resident of Penn Travels in Holland，etc．
4．In zoöl．an animal，or a species of animal， which remains in the same place throughout the year：distinguished from migrant or visi－ tant：said especially of birds．－5．In feudal lav，a tenant who was obliged to reside on his lord＇s land，and not to depart from it．－6．In India：（a）Previous to the organization of the civil service，a chief of one of the commercial establishments of the East India Company． （b）Later，a representative of the viceroy at an important native court，as at Lucknow or Delhi． －7．The governor of a residency in the Dutch East Indies．\(=\) Syn．1．Inhabitant，inhabiter，dweller， aojourner．

\section*{esidental（rez＇i－den－tal），\(a\) ．［＜resident＋－al．］} Residential．［Rare．］

The beaotiful renidental apartments of the Pitti Palace．
James Jr．，Trana，Sketchea，p． 303.
residenter（rez＇i－den－tér），n．［ \(\langle\) late ME．resi－ denter，＜resident + er 1 ．Cf．residencer．］A resident．［Scotch and U．S．］
I write as a residenter for nearly three yeara，having an
 residential（rez－i－den＇shal），\(a\) ．［＜residence （ML．residentia）+ －al．］Relating or pertain－ ing to residence or to residents；adapted or in－ tended for residence． sion．

I may preaume roughly to call a residential exten－ It［a medicat college for women］has no residential hall， nor 18 it deairahle，perhapa，that ft should have sny． 24. It may be added that residential has been good English st lesst since 1690

J．A．H．Murray，in N．and Q．，7th ser．，VIII． 133. residentiary（rez－i－den＇shiā－ri），\(a\) ．and \(n\) ．［＜ ML．residentiarius，being in residence，a clergy－ man in residence，＜residentia，residence：see residence．］I．a．1．Having or kceping a resi－ dence；residing；especially（eccles．），bound to reside a certain time at a cathedral church：as， a canon residentiary of St．Paul＇s．
Christ was the conductor of the Israelites into the Jand of Canasn，and their residentiary gusrdian．Dr．HI．More．
There was express power given to the bishops of Lin－ oory in their own patronage．
2．Of or pertaining to a residentiary．
Dr．John Taylor died 1766，at his residentiary houss，
Amen Corner．
N．and Qo， 7 th aer．，II．447．
II．n．；pl．residentiaries（－riz）．1．One who or that which is resident．
Faith，temperance，pattence，zeai，charity，hope humil－ ity，are perpenal The residentiary，or the frequent vialtor of the favoured spot． 2．An ecclesiastic who keeps a certain resi－ dence．

It was not then unuaual，in such great churches，to have many men who were temporary residentiaries，but of an apostolical and episcopal anthority

Jer．Taylor，Works（ed．1835），II． 183. residentiaryship（rez－i－den＇shiā－ri－ship），\(\mu\) ． ［＜residentiary + －ship．］The station of a resi－ dentiary．Imp．Diet．
residentship（rez＇i－dent－ship），n．［＜resident + －ship．］The functions or dignity of a resident； the condition or station of a resident．
The Prince Elector did afterwards kindly invite him ［Theodore ITaak］to be his Secretary，but he，lovtng Soli． tude，decilned that employment，as he did the Residentship
resider（rē－zídér），\(n\) ．One who resides or has residence．
residewt，\(n\) ．An obsolete form of residue
esidual＇（rê－zid＇ū－al），\(a\) ．and \(n . \quad[=\mathrm{F}\). résiducl， ＜NL．＂residualis，〈＇L．residuum，residue：seere－ siduum，residue．］I．a．Pertaining to or having the character of a residuum；remaining．－Re－ sidual abscess．（a）A collection of pus forming in or around the cicatrix of a previons inflammation．（b）A chronic abscese in which the contenta have been moatty absorbed．－Restdual alf．See airl，Residual analy－


\section*{residual}
the calculus of residuals or residues．See IL．－Residual charge，a charge of electricity apontaneousty acquired by
coated glass，or any other coated dielectric arranged aa a condenser after a discharge，apparently owing to the alow which haid penetrated within the dielectric，as in the \(L\) ey－ den jar．（Faraday．）In auch caseathere fa said to be eifc． tric absorption．It is doubtiens due to the act that the solid dielectric does not immediately recover from the
atrain resulting from the efectric atresa．Alao called di－ electric after－worring．－Residual estate，residuary es－ tate．－Residual figure，in geom，the figure remalning after subtracting a leas from a greater．－Residual mag－ a binomiai connected by the sign－（minus）：thus，\(\alpha-b\) ， －\(\sqrt{\sqrt{b}}\) are residual quantities．
II．\(n\) ．1．A remainder；especially，the re－ mainder of an observed quantity，after sub－ tracting so much as can be accounted for in a given way．－2．The integral of a function round a closed contour in the plane of imagi－ nary quantity inclosing a value for which the function becomes infinite，this integral being divided by \(2 \pi i\) ．An earlfer defintion，amounting to the aame thing，was the coefticlent of \(x-1\) in the develop－ ment oi the faction a a sum or powera of \(x\) ．If the oval includes only one value for which the function becomes infinite，the residual is sald to be taken for or with respect to that vaiue．Aiso residue． 3．A system of points which，together with an－ other system of points of which it is said to be the residual，makes up all the interscetions of a given curve with a plane cubic curve，－Inte－ gral residual the reaidual obtained by extending the in－ variabie for which the function becomea inflitte．Total residual，the realduai obtained by integrating cound a contour including ail the values of the variable for which the function becomes infinfte．Alao called principal re－ sidual．
residuary（rē－zid＇\(\overline{\text { ü }}\)－ā－ri），\(a\) ．［＝F．résiduaire， ＜NL．＊residuarius，＜L．residuum，residue：see residuum，residue．］Of or pertaining to a resi－ due or residuum；forming a residue，or part not dealt with：as，residuary estate（the portion of a testator＇s estate not devised specially）．
\({ }^{\text {＇Tis enough to }}\) Iose the fegacy，or the residuary advan－ tage of the eatate left him by the deceased．

Residuary clause，that part of a wiil which in general language givea whatever may be ieft after aatiafying the other provisiona of the will．－Residuary devisee or legatee，in law，the legatee to whom is bequeathed the
reaidunm．－Residuary reaidunm．－Residuary gum，the dark reaiduary matter
prom the treatment of oila and fate in the manufacture of Prom the treatment of oilia and fats in the manufacture of
stearin，naed im coating fabrics for the manufacture of stearin，used in coating fabrics for the ma
roofng．－Residuary legacy．See legacy．
residuate（rệ－zid̄ siduated，ppr．residuating．［ \(\left\langle\right.\) residu \((a l)+-a t e^{2}\) ．］ In math．，to find the residual of，in the sense of the quotient of \(2 \pi i\) into the integral round one or more poles．
residuation（rệ－zid－ū－ā＇shon），n．［＜residuate \(+-i o n\) ．］In math．，the actof finding the resid－ ual or integral round a pole divided by \(2 \pi i\) ；the process of finding residuals and co－residuals upon a cubic curve by linear constructions．－ Sign of residuation，the aign \(\sum\) ，prefixed to the expres－ sion of a function to denote the residual．The rules for the uae of this aign are not entirely consistent．
residue（rez＇i－dū），\(n\) ．［Early mod．E．also resi－ dew；＜ME．residue，＜OF．residu，F．résidu＝Sp． Pg．It．residuo，くL．residuum，a remainder，neut． of residuus，remaining，\(\langle\) residcre，remain，re－ side：see reside．Doublet of residum．］ 1. That which remains after a part is taken，sepa－ rated，removed，or dealt with in some other way；what is left over；remainder；the rest．
John for his charge taking Aata，and ao the residue other quarters to fabour in．Hooker，Eccies．Polity，vil． 4. The residue of your fortune
Go to my cave and tell me．
Shak．，Aa you Like it，ii．7． 198
2．In law：（a）The residuum of a testator＇s estate after payment of debts and legacies． （b）That which remains of a testator＇s estate after payment of debts and particular lega－ cies，and is undisposed of except it may be by a general clause or residuary legacy．－3．In the theory of numbers，the remainder after division，especially after division by a fixed modulus；in the integral calculus，the integral of a monodromic function taken round a pole or poles：same as residual，2．－Biquadratic resi－ dus，the zame aa a cuinc residue，except that it refers to a furth power inatead of to a cube．Thus，any fourth
power of ani integer divided by 5 gres as remainder ether
0 or 1 ．These are，therefore，the biquadratic residues of 5 ． Cuhic residue，a number whitch，being added to a givea a cube．Thus，every exact cube divided by 7 gives
as remainder either 0,1 ，or 6 ．Theae are，theretore，the cubic residues of 7．－Method of residues．See method．－
Quadratic residue．See meadratic．Trigonal resi－
due，a number which，added to a multiple of another num．
ber of which it is zaid to he a residue，will give a trigonal number．Thus，1，3，6，10，2，8，are the trigonal residues residuent（rề－zid＇ u －ent），n．［く residu（um）＋ －ent．］In chemical processes，a by－product，or waste product，left after the removal or sepa－ ration of a principal product．
residuous（rē－zid \({ }^{\prime} \overline{\mathrm{u}}-\mathrm{us}\) ），a．［＜L．residuus，rc－ maining，residual：see residue，residuum．］ \(\mathrm{Re}-\) maining；residual．Landor．［Rare．］
residuum（rẹ̄－ziḍ̀ū－um），n．［＜L．residuum， what remains：sce rcsiduc．Doublet of resi－ due．］1．That which is left after any process； that which remains；a residue．
The metai［copper］is prononnced to be chemically pure， IF．F．Rae，Newfoundland to Manttoba，vi．
Residuum ahall be understood to be the refuse from the diatillation of Crude Petroleum，free from coke and Water，and from any for

New York Produce Exchange Report（1888－9）p． 279. 2．Specifically，in law，that part of an estate which is left after the payment of charges， debts，and particnlar bequests；more strictly， the part so left which is effectively disposed of by a residuary clause．Sometimea the anbject of a particular bequeat which provea ineffectual paseea by
law to the heir or next of kin，inatead of falling finto the law to the
resign¹（rệ－zīn＇），v．［＜ME．＇resignon，resynen， OF ．resiner，resigner， F ．résigner（ \(>\mathrm{G}\). resignie－ ren \(=\) Dan．resignere \(=\) Sw．resignera \()=\operatorname{Pr} . S p\). Pg．resignar \(=\mathrm{It}\). risegnare，rassegnare，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\). re－ signare，unseal，annul，assign back，resign，lit． ＇sign back or again，＇\(\langle\) re－，back，+ signare，sign： see sign．］I．trans．1．To assign back；return formally；give up；give back，as an office or a commission，to the person or authority that con－ ferred it；hence，to surrender；relinquish；give over；renounce．

As yow［Love］list，ye maken hertes digne；
Algatea hem that ye wol sette a fyre，
hey dreden ghame and vicea they resigne．
He［More］had resigned up his office，and the King had graciousiy accepted it．

Family of Sir T．More，Int．to Utopia，p．xv
Hath broke his staff，resign＇d his atewardahip． Shak．，Rich．11．，ii．2．59．
What annera value I resign；
Lord！＇tia enough that thou art mine．Watts． 2．To withdraw，as a claim；give up；aban－ don．

Soon resigned his former anit．
Pasaionate hopea not ill resign＇d
For quiet，and a fearleas mind ！\(\quad\) M．Arnold，Resiguation，
3．To yield or give up in a confiding or trusting spirit；snbmit，particularly to Providence．
What more reasonable than that we ahould in ali thinga
Tillotson． Then to the sleep I crav
Resign me．Bryant，A Sick－bed．
4．To submit without resistance；yield；com－ mit．

Be that thon hop＇at to be，or what thou art
Resign to death．
Shak．， 2 Hen．VI．，iii．1． 334. He，crnei and ungrateful，amild

When alle resign＇d her Breath． Eneas heard，and for a apace resign＇d
To tender pity aii his manly mind To tender pity ail his manly mond．Hiad，xiti． 590.
\(5+\) ．To intrust ；consign ；commit to the care of． Oentlemen of qualty have been aent beyond the seas，
resigned and concredited to the conduct of auch aa they call governoro．
aa they
Evelyn．
\(=\) Syn．1．To abandon，renounce，abdicate．Resign dif fers from the words compared under forsake in expreasing primarily a formal and deliberate act，in being the ordi－ nary word for giving up formaliy an eiective offlice or an appointment，and in having aimilar figurative use．
II．intrans．1．To submit one＇s self；yield； endure with resiguation．
0 hreak，my heart ！poor bankrupt，hreak at once！．
Amazed \({ }^{\text {Shat．，R．and J．，iii．2．} 59 .}\)
Amazed，confused，he found his power expired， a sigh retired．
Pope，R．of the L．，iit． 146.
2．To give up an office，commission，post，or the like．
resign¹ \(\dagger\)（rẹ̄－zīn＇），\(u\) ．［＜resign \(\left.{ }^{1}, v.\right] \quad\) Resigna－ tion．

You have gain＇d more in a royal hrother
Than you conld lose by your resion of Empir
Than you conld lose by your resign of Empire．
Shirley（and Fletcher？），Coronation，iv． 2.
resign \({ }^{2}\)（rē－sīn＇），t．t．［＜re－＋sign．］To sign
resignal \(\dagger\)（rệ－zīnậ），\(n\) ．［＜resign \(\left.{ }^{1}+-a l.\right]\) Res

\section*{resilient}

A bold and just chatienge of an old Judge［Samuei］ made betore all the people upon his res
ernment into the hands of a new King
Sandersom，Worka，11．330．（Davies．）
of résigner，resign：see resign 1．］In her．，con－ coaled：said of a lion＇s tail．
resignantt（rẹ̃－zī＇nạnt），\(n\) ．［＜OF．resignant（＝ Sp．Pg．resigvante），a resigner，ppr．of rosigner， resign：see resign \({ }^{1}\) ．］A resigner．
Upon the 25th of October Sir John Suckling brought the warrant from the king \(t\) receive the seal；and the good newa came together，very welcome to the resignant，

Bp．Hackel，Abp．Williams，ii．27．（Davies．）
resignation（rez－ig－nā＇shon），n．［＜OF．resi－ gnation，resignacion，F．résignation \(=\) Pr．resi－ gnatio \(=\) Sp．resignacion \(=\) Pg．resignação \(=\) It． rassegnazione，risegnazione，〈 ML．（₹）resigna－ tio（n－），＜L．resignare，resign：see resign \({ }^{1}\) ．］ 1. The act of resigning or giving np，as a claim， office，place，or possession．

The resignation of thy atate and crown
To Henry boing broke，
Shak．，Rich．II．，Iv．1． 179.
2．The state of being resigned or submissive； unresisting acquiescence；particularly，quiet submission to the will of Providence；con－ tented submission．

But on he moves to meet hia Iatter end，
Sinka to the grave with unperceiv＇d decay，
While resignation gentiy alopea the way．
ind．
3．In Seots law，the form by which a vassal re－ turns the feu into the hands of a superior． \(=\) Syn．1．Relinquishment，renunciation．－2．Endurance，
resigned（rệ－zind＇），p．a．1．Surrendered；
given up．－2．Feeling resignation；submis－ given up．－2．Feeling resignation；submis－ sive．

What ahall I do（ahe cried），my peace of mind
To gain in dying，and to die resion＇d？
To gain in dying，and to die resign＇d？
\(=\) Syn．2．Unresiating，yielding，uncomplaining，meek．
＝syn． 2 ．Cnreaiating，yieling，uncomplaining，meek． resignedly（rẹ̈－zíned－li），adv．With resigna－ tion；submissively．
resignee（rê－zī－né＇），n．［＜F．résigné，pp．of ré－ signer，resign：see resignI．］In lax，the party to whom a thing is resigned．
resigner（rề－zī＇nér），\(n\) ．One who resigns．
resignment（rē－－zin＇ment），\(n\) ．［＜resignı \(+-m e n t\). The act of resigning．

Here I am，by his command，to cure yon，
Nay，more，or ever，by hia tuil resignment．
Beau．and Fl．，Mons．Thomas，ii．I． resile（rệ－zī1＇），v．i．；pret．and pp．resiled，ppr． resiling．［＜OF．resilir，rcsiler，F．résilier，＜L． resilire，jump back，recoil，＜re－，back，＋salirc， jump，leap：see salient，and cf．resilient．］To start back；recede，as from a purpose；recoil．
If the Quene woid herafter resile and goo back from that ahe semeth nowe to be contented be in her power soo to doo． \(\begin{array}{r}\text { State Papera，i．343．（Halliwell．）}\end{array}\)
 resilement（rệ－zīl＇ment），\(n\) ．［＜resile＋－ment．］ The act of drawing back；a recoil；a withdrawal． Inip．Dict．，art．＂back，＂adv．， 7.
resilience（rệ－zil＇i－ens），\(n_{0}\)［＝lt．resilienza； as resilien \((t)+-c e\).\(] 1．The act of resiling，\) leaping，or springing back；the act of rebound－ ing．

If you atrike a bali aide－iong，not fulf upon the aurface， there be any such reeriience in ecchoa ．may be tried． Bacon，Nat．Hist．，\({ }^{\text {§ }} 245\).
2．In mach．See the quotation．
The word resilience，used without special qualifications， may be underatood aa meaning exteme resuience，or the Work given back by the apring after being strained to the extreme lirait within which it can be strained again and agafn without breaking or taking a permanent aet．

Thomson and Tait，Nat．Phil．，\％691，b．
Coefficient of resilience，Same as coefficient of elasticity （which see，under coefficient）：
resiliency（rê－zil＇i－en－si），\(n\) ．［As resilience（see －cy）．］Same as resilience．
The common resiliency of the mind from one extreme
to the other． resilient（rệ－zil＇i－ent），\(a\) ．［＜L．resilien（ \(t\)－\() s\) ，ppr． of resilire，leap back：see resile．］Having re－ silience；inclined to leap or spring back；leap－ ing or springing back；robounding．

> Their act and reach fartheat is resilient eve

Stretch＇d to the farthest is resilient ever，
And in resilience hath its plenary force．
And in resilience hath its plenary force． Sir H．Taylor，Edwin the Fair，iii． 5. A highly resilient body is a body which has large co－ large，and cork once． a body with smail，coefticients of reaili－ large，and cork of a body with smaif，coefticients of reaili－
ence．
J．D．Everett，Units and Phya．Const．，p． 46 ．

\section*{resilient}

Resilient stricture，a contractile stricture formed by elastic tissue，
ble or difficult
resilition（rez－i－lish＇on）．n．［Irreg．〈resile + －ition．］The act of resiling or springing back； resilience，［Rare．］
The act of fiying back in consequence of motion resisted； resiluation \(\dagger\)（rẹ̀－zil－ \(\bar{u}-\bar{a}\)＇shọn），\(n_{\text {．}}\)［Prob．irreg． （in late ML．medical jargon ？）＜L．resilire（pp． resultus），spring back：see resilient．］Resili－ ence；rencwed attack
There is，as phisiclans saye，and as we also fynd，double he perell in the remivacion that was in the fyrste syeknes．
The resiluation of an Ague is desperate，and the aecond apening of a veyne deadiy．

Lyly，Euphues and infs England，p． 316. resin（rez＇in），\(n\) ．［Also rosin，q．v．；carly mod． E．also rasin；＜ME．recyn，recyne，also rosyn， rosyne，＜OF．resine（also rosine，rasine）， F ．ré \(\operatorname{sine}=\mathrm{Sp}\). Pg．It．resina，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\). resina，prob．\(\langle\mathrm{Gr}\) ． \(\dot{\rho}\) rivn，resin（of the pine）．］1．（a）A hardened secretion found in many species of plants，or a substance produced by exposure of the se cretion to the air．It is alited to snd probabiy derived from s volatile oil．The typlcal resina are oxldized hydro carbons，amorphous，brittle，havling a vitreous fracture volatile olls．They unlte witi alkaiis to form soaps melt at a fow heat，are non－volatile，and burn quickiy melt at a dow heat，are non－volatile，and burn quickiy
with a smoky fiame．The hardest reains are fossllized tike amber and copas，but they show all gradations of hardness through oleoresing and balsams to essentiai otis． The hard resins are nearly inodorous，and contain itttie or no volatile oil；the soft resins owe their softness to the
volatile ofl assoclated with them．The common resin of voiatite ofl associated with them．The common resin of commerce exudes in a sempl fuld state from severai ape cies of pine（in the United States，chiefly the long－leaved
pine）．From this the oll of turpentine is separated hy pine）．From this the oll of turpentine is separated hy
distlistlon．Resins are largely used in the preparation of varnishes，sand several are used in medicine．See pum． （b）The precipitate formed by treating a tinc－ ture with water．
2．See rosin，2．－Acarold resin．See acnroid．－Alde－ hyde resin．See aldehyde．－Bile－resin，a name given to the bile－sclds．－Blacldooy resin．Same as blackboy gum． prepared in Algeria from Thapsia gargnnica．－Botany Bay resin．Same as acaroid jum（which see，under acaroid．－Carbolized resin－cloth，，sh antisertic dress． Ing made hy steeping thin calico muslla in carboitc acid， 2 parta；castor－oil， 2 ；resin，16；alcolol，40．－Fossil or
mineral resins，smber，petioleum，ssphst，bltumen，and mineral resing，smber，petroieum，ssphalt，bitumen，and
other mineral lydrocarloons．－Grass－tree resin．Sane other mineral lydrocarbons－－Grass－tree resin．Same as acaroid resin，－Highgate resin，fossil copal：naned
from Highigate，near London．seecopalin．－Kauri－resin． from Highgate，near London，Seecopalin．－Kaur1－resin，
Same as kauri－gum．－Piny resin．See pinyl．－Resin cerate，a cerate composed of 35 parts of resin，is of yei． low wax，and sio of lard．－Resin core，in founding．See
core1．－Resin of copaiba，the residue left after distil－ ling the volatile oil from copaiba，－Resin of copper， copper protochlorid：so called from its resembiance to common resin，－Resin of guaiac，the resin of the wood of Guaiacum officinale：same ss graiacum，3．Also called guaiac and guriaci resina．－Resin of jalap，the resin obtained by treating the strong tincture of the tuberous sction－－Resin of Leptandra，the resin obtafued from Veronica Virginica．－Resin of podophyllum，the resly obtained hy preclpitation with water from a concentrated tincture of podophyllum．It is cathartic in its action． Resin of вcammony，the resin obtained from tincture of scammony by precipitation with water or by evsporation of the clarified tincture．－Resin of thapsla，a resin ob－ tained from Thnpsia gargimica by evaporating the tinc－ resin and resina thapsis．－Resin of turpeth，a resin resin and resing thapsise．－Resin of turpeth，a resin Resin ointment，plaster，etc．See ointment，plaster． Resin ointment，plaster，etc．see orntmen，phaster resin（rez＇in），v．t．［＜resin，\(\imath_{0}\) ］To treat，rub， or coat with resin．
resina（re－kī’nệ），n．［L．：see resin．］Resin， resinaceous（r＇ez－i－nā＇shius），a．［＜L．resina－ ceus，\(\langle\) resina，resin ：see resin．］Resinous；hav ing the quality of resin．Imp，Dict．
resinata（rez－i－nā’tä），n．［〈 L．resinata，fem of resinatus，resined：see resinatc．］The com－ mon white wine used in Greece，which is gen－ erally kept in goat－or pig－skins，and has its peculiar flavor from the pine resin or pitch with which the skins are smeared on the inside．
resinate（rez＇i－nāt），v．t．；pret．and pp．resi－ nated，ppr．resinating．［＜L．resinatus，resined （vinum resinatum，resined wine），〈 resina，resin see resin．］To flavor or impregnate with resin， as the ordinary white wine of modern Greece resinate（rez＇i－nāt），\(n . \quad[=F\) ．résinate，\(\langle\mathrm{NL}\) ． resinatum，neut．of resinatus，resined：see resi－ nate，\(v\). ．］A salt of the acids obtained from tur－ pentine．
resin－bush（rez＇in－bủsh），\(n\) ．See mastic， 2. resin－cell（rez＇in－sel），n．In bot．，a cell which has the office of secreting resin．
resin－duct（rez＇in－dukt），n．In bot．，same as resin－passage．
resin－flux（rez＇in－fluks），\(n\) ．A disease in coni－ fers characterized by a copious flow of resin，

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with the ultimate death of the tree，due to the attacks of a fungus，Agarieus melleus，De Bary． resin－gland（rez＇in－gland），\(n\) ．In bot．，a cell or a small group of cells which secrete or contain resin．
resiniferous（rez－i－nif＇e－rus），a．\([=\mathrm{F}\) ．rísini－ fere \(=\) It．resinifero，＜L．resina，resin，+ ferre， \(=\) E．bear \({ }^{2}\) ．］Yielding resin：as，a resiniferous

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resininification（rez＂i－ni－fi－kā＇shon），u．［ \(\quad\) résinifier treat ． résinifieation，＜resinifier，treat with resin：see
resinify．］The act or process of treating with resin．
The resinification of the drying oils may be effected by the smaliest quantilics of certaln subsignces．
Ure，Dict．，III． 448.
resiniform（rez＇i－ni－form），a．［＜F．résini－ forme，＜L．resina，resin，+ forma，shape．］ Having the character of resin；resinoid．Imp． Diet．
resinify（rez＇i－ni－fī），\(v . ;\) pret．and pp．resinified， ppr．resinifying．［＜F．résinifier，＜L．resina， resin，＋－ficare，＜facere，make：see resin and －fy．］I．trans．To change into resin；cause to become resinous．
II．intrans．To become resinous；be trans－ formed into resin．
Exposed to the air，it［velatitie ofl obtained from bopa by resinize（rez＇i－niz），v．\(t\). ；pret．and pp．resin－ ized，ppr．resinizing．［＜resin + －ize．］To treat with resin．
resino－electric（rez＇i \(\mathrm{i}-\mathrm{no}-\bar{e}-\mathrm{lek}^{\prime}\) trik），\(a\) ．Con－ taining or exhibiting negative electricity：ap－ plicd to certain substances，as amber，sealing－ wax，etc．，which become resinously or negative－ ly electric under friction．
resinoid（rez＇i－noid），a．and n．［＝F．résinoïde， （ L．resina，resin，＋Gr．eidos，form．Cf．Gr． คทтぃv＇ódクs，resinoid．］I．a．Resembling resin． Minuta resinoid yellowiah－brown granules．

W．Brown granules．Carpenter，Micros．， \(86 \Omega\) ．
II，\(n\) ．A resinous substance．either a true resin or a mixture containing one．
resinous（rez＇i－nus），a．［＜OF．resincux，F．ré－ sineux \(=\) Sp．Pg．It．resinosn，〈 L．resinosus，full of resin，〈resina，resin：see resin．］Pertaining to or obtained from resin；partaking of the properties of resin；like resin：as，resinous sub－ stances．－Resinous electricity．See electricity．－Res－ inous luster．See luster＇2 \({ }^{2}{ }^{2}\)
．In the manner a resinous body；also，by means of resin．
If any body become elcetriffed in any way，it must De－ come either vitreously or resinously electrified．

A．Daniell，Prin．of Physics，p． 519.
resinousness（rez＇i－nus－nes），\(n\) ．The character of being resinous．
resin－passage（rez＇in－pas＂āj），n．In bot．，an intercellular canal in which resin is secreted． resin－tube（rez＇in－tūb），n．In bot．，same as resin－passage．
resiny（rez＇i－ni），u．［＜resin \(+-y^{1}\) ．］Having a resinous character；containing or covered with resin．
resipiscence（res－i－pis＇ens），n．［＜OF．resipis－ cenee， F ．résipiscence \(=\) It．resipiseenza，く L． resipiscentia，a change of mind，repentance（tr． Gr．\(\mu \varepsilon \tau a ́ v o l a), ~(\) resipiscere，repent．］Change to a better frame of mind；repentance．The term is never used for that regret of a vicious man at letting pass an opportunity of vice or crims which is sometimes Thenenamare．
They drew a flattering picture of the resipiscence of the Anglican party．

Hallam．
resipiscent（res－i－pis＇ent），\(a\) ．［＜L．resipis－ een \((t\)－）\(s\) ，ppr．of resipiscere，recover one＇s senses， come to oneself again，recover，inceptive of resipere，savor，taste of，＜re－，again，+ sapere， taste，also be wise：see sapient．］Restored to one＇s senses ；right－minded．［Rare．］
Grammar，in the end，resipiscent and sane as of oid，goes forth properly clothed and in ita rlght mind． F．IIall，False Phitoi．，p． 67.
resist（rē－zist＇），\(\varepsilon\) ．［＜OF．resister，F．résister \(=\) Pr．Sp．Pg．resistir \(=1 \mathrm{It}\). resistere，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\). resis－ tere，stand back，stand still，withstand，resist， ＜re－，back，+ sistere，mako to stand，set，also stand fast，cansative of stare，staud：see stand． Cf．assist，consist，desist，exist，insist，persist．］ I．trans．1．To withstand；oppose passively or actively；antagonize；act against；exert physical or moral force in opposition to．
Wither side of the bank being fringed with most beantl－ plercing the nstural coldness of the river．
Sir \(P\) ．Sidney，Arcadia，ii

\section*{resistance}

Resist the devil，and he will fiee from you．Jss．iv． 7

\section*{Of Michael，from the armoury of God，sword}

Hos golld michi resist that that neither keen
Milton，P．L，v1． 323
That which gives me most Hopes of her is her telling Congreve，Double．Dealer，iii． 5.
While scif－dependent power can time defy，
As rocka resist the billows and the sky．
\(\qquad\)
What＇s done we partly may compute，
Butns，To the Unco Guid．
2†．To be disagreeable or distasteful to；offend． These cates resist me，she but thought upon．
Shak．，Pericles，it
＝Syn．1．Withstand，etc．See oppose．
I．intrans．To make opposition ；act in oppo－ sition．

\section*{Lay hofd upon him ；if he do resist， \\ Subdue him st his peril．}
resist（rō－zist＇），11．［＜resist，r．］1．Any com position applied to a surface to protect it from chemical action，as to enable it to resist the corrosion of acids，etc．
Thia iatter metal［steef］requires to be preserved against the action of the cleansing actus and of the graming mix ure by a compoaition calied resise．

WOrkshop Receipts，1st ser．，p． 190.
2．Specifically，in calico－priuting，a sort of paste applied to a fabric to prevent color or mordant from fixing on those parts not intended to be colored，oither by acting mechanically in pre－ venting the color，etc．，from reaching the cloth， or chemically in changing the color so as to ren－ der it incapable of fixing itself in the fibers． Also called resist－paste，resistant，and reserve．－ 3．A stopping－out；also，the material nsed for stopping out．－Resist style，in calico－printing，the resistal（rệ－zis＇tąl），\(n\) ．Resistauce．［Rare．］ All resistalls，
Quarreis，snd ripplng up of injurites
Are smotinerd in the ashes of our wrath，
Whose fire is now extlnct．
Ileyroood，Fair Maid of the West（W
earson， 1374 ，
［II．401）
resistance（rē－zis＇tans），n．［Also resistence；＜ ME．resistence，\(\langle\mathrm{OF}\) ．resistence，later resistance， F ．résistance \(=\mathrm{Pr} . \mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\) ．resistencia \(=\mathrm{It}\) ． resistenza，く ML．＊resistentia，く L．resisten（t－）s， ppr．of resistere，resist ：see resist，resistant．］ 1. The act of resisting；opposition；antagonism． Resistance is passive，as that of a fixed body which inter－ rupts the passage of a moving body；or active，ss in the rupts the passage of a moving body ior active，ss in the
exertion of force to stop，repel，or defeat progress or de－ sign．

Nae resistans durst they mak．
Batlle of Harlaw（Child＇s Ballads，VII．183）． He＇lif not swagger with a Barbary hen，if her feathers furn bsck in any show of resistance．

Shak．， 2 IIen．IF．，ii．4． 109.
2．The foreo exerted by a fluid or other medium to retard the motion of a body through it： more generally，any forco which always acts in a direction opposite to the residual velocity，or to any component of it：as，resistanec to shear－ ing．In a phrase like this，resistance may be defined as a stress produced by s strain，and tending to restora－
tion of figure．But the resiatance is not necessarily elas－ tion of figure．But the resistance is not necessarily elas－ itc－that is，it may cease，snd as resistance does cease， When the veiocity vanishes．In the older dynamicai trea velocity \({ }^{\circ}\) except in alwasa considered as a function of the velocity，except in the case of friction，which does not hydrodynamics the viscosity is taken Into scconnt，and prodnces a kind of resistance partiy proportionai to the velocity and partiy to the acceieration．The theory of re－ afstance still remalns imperfect．
Energy，which fa force acting，dines work in overcoming Besistance，Which is force acted on snd reacting．
\(G\) ．I．Levees，Probs．of Life and Mind，IL，. g 5.
3．In elect．，that property of a conductor in virtue of which the passage of a current through it is accompanied by a dissipation of energy； the transformation of electric encrgy into heat． It is one of the two elements npon which the atrength of sn efectric current depends when the flow is steady；the other is electrometive force，and the relation between which is Uhm＇s iaw．Reeristnnce may therefore be defined strength（ \(R=E / C\) ），the flow betng sasumed to be steady． For aimple periodic alternate currents，the resistance in－ creaseas the rapiaity of sil ternation increases，and ft also depends on the form of the conductor．Resistance to such currents is sometimes called impedance and also virtual resistance，that for stegdy fiow being named ohmic resis． of the conductor and inversely propritionai to the iength section．It also varies with the temperature of cross－ ductor，the nature of the material of which it is compused， the stress to wbich it is subjected，and in some instances with other physical conditions， 88 in the case of sefenfum，
the realstance of which diminishes as the intensity of the

\section*{resistance}
light to which it is exposed increases. It is the recipro(which see). The designstion resistance is slso spplied to colls of wire or other material devices which are intro. duced into electric circuits on account of the reslstance which they offer to the passaga of the current. 'The re-
slistance of s conductor may be measured by Wheat stone's sidsce. This is s devics for the accurate comparison of olectric resistances, invented by Christie and brought Into notice by Wheatstone. It consists essentially of a comput. A current from the battery B enters at the junction of \(a\) and \(c\), snd, after dividing tion of a and c, sind, anter dividing
into parts depending on the relive resistances of the branches \(a, b, c\), and \(d\), returns to the battery through the eter joined to the junctlons \(a b\) and \(c d\). When the relstive resistances are such thst \(\alpha: b:: c: d\), no current If \(a\) and \(b\) are comparable and adjustIf \(a\) and \(b\) are comparable and adjust-
sble resistances, it is only necessary to establish this condition in order bridge have been devised. - Center of resistance. See centerl. - Conduction resistance, the resistance offered by a conductor to sn electric current.- Contact resistance. See contact.-Curve of elastic resistance. See curve--Living resistance, the work required to produce a sudden strain of a body, especially a sudden elongstion of sotc conductivity or perinesbllity. The magnetic fiux, or total number of nagnetic llnes of force passing through a cross-section of soy magnetic circuit, msy be given In in expression anslogous to that giving the strength of sn electric current in terms of the eiectromotiva force and resistance. The denominstor of the fraction represents the msgnetic resistance, sometimes called magneticreluctance. -Passive resistance, s iriction or slmilar force opposing the motion of a machine.- Principle of least \(5 \theta\) sistance, tha principla that when a structure is in equilibstrains, are the least that are capable of balancing the strains, are the least tiat are capable of balancing the strains.-Solid of least resistance, In mech., the solid whose figure is such that In its motion through a fiuid it austains less resistance than any other haviog the same length snd base, or, on the other hand, belog stationsry in a current of thuid, offera the least Interruption to the progress of that fluid. In the former case it has been consldered the best form for the stem of a ship; in the problem of finding the solid of least resistance was first proposed snd solved by Newton, but only for hypothetl cal conditions extremely remote from those of nature. Specific resistance, the resistance offered by s conductor of sny given material the length of which is one centimeter snd the cross-section one square centimeter. Transition resistance, the resistance to an electric cor reat to electrolysls caused by the presence of the lons at the electrodes. \(=\) Syn. 1. Hindrance, sntagonlsm, check resistance-box (rê-zis'tans-boks), n. A
containing one or more resistance-coils.

resistance-coil (rë̈-zis'tạns-koil), \(n\). A coil of wire which offers a definite resistance to the passage of a current of electricity. Resistance-colls are generally of Germsn-silver wire, on sccount of the low temperature coeffcient of that slloy, sod are usuaily multiples or submultiples of the unit of resistance, the ohm. resistant (rē-zis'tant), \(a\). and \(n\). [Also resis-
tent; \(\langle\mathrm{OF}\). rcsistaint, F. résistant \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\). It. resistente, < L. resisten \((t-) s\), ppr. of resistere withstand, resist: see resist.] I. a. Making resistance; resisting.
Thls Excommunication . . . simplified and ennobled he resistant position of Ssvonsrols.
George Eliot, Romols, Iv
II. n. 1. One who or that which resists.

According to the degrees of power in the sgent and resistant is an sction performed or hindered.

Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, vi.
2. Same as resist, 2.

The first crops of citric acld crystals, which are brownresistant for iron and alumina mordants.
resistence (rë-zis'tens), n. Same as resistance resistent (rë-zis'tönt), a. Same as resistant. resister (rẹ̃-zis'tèr), \(n\). One who resists; one who opposes or withstands.
resistibility (rē-zis-ti-bil'i-ti), n. [ \(=\mathbf{F}\), résistibilité; as resistible + -ity"(see-bility).] 1. The property of being resistible.
Whether the resistibility of his reason dld not equivslence the iscility of her seduction.
\(\operatorname{Sir} T\). Browne, Vulg. Err., 1. 1.

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\(2+\). The property of resisting.
The nsme body being the complex idea of extenaion and resistibility together in the ssme subject, thesc two Ideas sre not exactly one and the same.
resistible (rē-zis'ti-bl), a. [= F. résistible \(=\) Sp. resistible \(=\) Pg. resistivcl; as resist + -ible.] Capable of being resisted: as, a resistibic force. resistibleness (rêe-zis'ti-bl-nes), \(n\). Tho property of being resistible; resistibility.
resistibly (rệ-zis'ti-bli), adv. So as to be resistible.
resistingly (rẹ-zis'ting-li), adv. With resistance or opposition; so as to resist.
resistive (rề-zis'tiv), \(a\). [<resist + -ive.] Having the power to resist; resisting.

I'll have sn excellent new fucus made,
Resistive 'gainst the sun, the rain, or wind.
ejanous, 11. I.
resistively (ree-zis'tiv-li), adv. With or by means of resistance.

Flexion and extension of the leg at the knee, elther pas sively or resistively.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 649.
resistivity (re-zis-tiv'i-ti), n. The power or property of resistance; capacity for resisting. The resistivity of the wires. Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXV. 641. resistless (rē--zist'les), a. [<resist + -less.] 1. Incapable of being resisted, opposed, or withstood; irresistible.

Masters' cominands come with a power resistles To such as owe them absolute subjectlon.
2. Powerless to resist; helpless; unresisting.

Open an entrance for the wastefui sea,
Whose blllown, beating the resistess banks, Shall overfow it with their refluence

Carlowe Jew of Malta, fil. 5. 17 Resistless, tame,
Am I to be burn'd up? No, I will shout Until the gods through heaven's blue look out!
esistlessly (rē-zist'les-li), adv. In a resistless manner ; so as not to be opposed or denied. resistlessness (rę-zist'les-nes), n. The character of being resistless or irresistible.
resist-work (rë-zist'wérk), \(n\). Calico-printing in which the pattern is produced wholly or in part by means of resist, which preserves certain parts uncolored.
reskew, reskuet, \(v\). and \(n\). Obsolete forms of rescue.
resmooth (rē-smöт \(\mathrm{H}^{\prime}\) ), v.t. [<re- + smooth.]
To make smooth again; smooth out.

\section*{And thus your palos}

May ouly make thas footprint upon sand
Which old-recurring waves of prejudice
Resmooth to nothing. Tennyson, PrIncess, ii1.
resolder (rē-sol'dér), v. t. [<re- + solder.] To solder or mend again; rejoin; make whole again. Tennyson, Princess, v .
resoluble (rez'ō-lū-hl), \(a\). [< OF, resoluble, \(\mathbf{F}\). résoluble \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). resoluble \(=\mathrm{It}\). resolubile, \(\langle\mathrm{LL}\). resolubilis, < L. resolvere, resolve: see resolve.] Capable of being resolved.
The synthetic [Greek compounds] are orgsanic, snd, being made up of constituents modifled, more or
F. IIall, Folse Phílol., p. 42, note.
resolute (rez'ō-lūt), a. and \(n\). [く ME. resolutc \(=\) OF. resolu, F. résolu \(=\mathbf{S p} . \mathbf{P g}\). resoluto \(=\) It. risoluto, < L. resolutus, pp. of resolvere, resolve: see resolve.] I. a. 1t. Separated; loose; hroken up; dissolved.

For bathes hoote smmonyake ia tolde
Right goode with brymstone resolute ypitto In evry chyuyng, clifte, or slitte.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 41. 2t. Convinced; satisfied; certain. Imp. Dict. -3ヶ. Resolving; convincing; satisfying.
Thie] Interpretour snswered, . Wyllynge hym to syred warre, he shouide haue his handes full.
R. Eden, tr. of Pigefetta (First English Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 256).
I [Luther] have giuen resolute answer to the first, it the which I persist, and shall persevere for evermore.
Foxe, Acts, etc. (Cattley ed.), IV. 284.
4. Having a fixed resolve; determined; hence, bold; firm; steady; constant in pursuing a purpose.

\section*{Ready to fight; therefore be resolufe}
=Syn. 4. Decided Ax undaunted steadfast ; the place of resolute smong such words is determined by its fundsmental ides, that of a front wind boid action presented to opposers or resisters. It ls therefore a high word In the field of will and coursge. See decision.
II. \(\dagger\) n. 1. A resoluto or determiued person.

\section*{Young Fortinbras \\ Hath In the skirls of Noungsy here snd there \\ Shark'd up a list of lawless resolutes.}
2. Repayment; rodelivery.

And yo shall enquire of the yearly resolutes, deductiona, and paiements going forth of the same.

Dp. Burnet, Records, If. 1., No. 27.
resolutely (rez'ö-lūt-li), adv. In a resoluto manner; with fixed purpose; firmly; steadily; with steady perseverance; boldly.
resoluteness (rez'ō-lūt-nes), \(n\). The character of being resolutc; fixity of purpose; firm determination; unshaken firmuess.
resolution (rez-ō-lū'shon), n. [<OF. resolution,
F. résolution \(=\) Pr. reäolucio \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). resolucion \(=\) Pg. resolução \(=\mathrm{It}\). resoluzione, \(\leqslant \mathrm{L}\). resolutio( \(n-)\), an untying, unbinding, loosening, relaxing, <resolvere, pp. resoluthes, loose, resolve: see resolve.] 1. The act, operation, ol process of resolving. Specifically - (a) The act of separsting the component psrts of a body, as by chemical means or (to the eye) under the lens of a mlcroscope. (b) The act of separatiog the parts whicle compose a complex ides. (c) The act of unraveling a perplexing question, a diftic

\section*{It is a questlon}

Beau and rution
Beau, and Fl., Laws of Caody, Iv. 1
(d) The act of mathematically anslyzing a velocity, force, or other vector quantity into componenta having differ ent directions, whether these have independent causes 2. Th
2. The state or process of dissolving; dissolution; solution.

In the hot springs of extreme cold countrles, the firat heats are unsuffersble, whlch proceed out of the resolution of humidlty congealed. Sir K. Digby, Bodles.
3. The act of resolving or determining; also, anything resolved or determined upon; a fixed determination of mind; a settled purpose : as, a resolution to reform our lives; a resolution to undertake an expedition.

Your resolution cannot hold, when 'tls
Opposed, as It must be, by the power of the king. Resolution, "therefore, means the preliminary volition necessarily deferred. 4. Eain, Emotions and Will, p. 429 4. The character of acting with fixed purpose; resoluteness; firmness, steadiness, or constancy in execution; determination: as, a man of great resolution.
No want of resolufion \(\ln\) me, but only my followers \({ }^{*}\)
tressons, makes me betake me to my heels. VI. iv. 8. 65
Off with thy pining black!-it dulls a soldter-
And put on resolution like a man.
letcher (and another), False One, Iv. 3.
5. A formal proposition brought before a déliberative body for discussion and adoption.

It the report . . . conclude with resolutions or other speciflc propositions of sny klnd,
Cushing Msnusl of Parliamentary Practice, 8290 6. A formal determination or decision of a legislative or corporate body, or of any association of individuals, when adopted by vote. See by-law, 2, ordinance, 7, regulation, 2.-7. Determination of a cause, as in a court of justice. [Rare.]
Nor have we all the acts of parllament or of judicial resolutions whlch might occasion such alterations. Kir M. Hale
\(8+\) The state of being settled in opinion; freedom from doubt; conviction; certainty.

Ab, but the resolution of thy death
Made me to lose sinch thought.
Heywood, Four Prentices.
Edm. You shali . . . by sn suricular assurance have your atisfaction.
Glou. I would unstate myself, to be in a due resolution
9. In music: (a) Of a particular voice-part, the act, process, or result of passing from a discord to a concord. See preparation and percussion. (b) The concordant tone in which a discord is merged.-10. In med., a removal or disappearauce, as the disappearing of a swelling or an inflammation without coming to suppuration, the removal by absorption and ex pectoration of inflammatory products in pulmonary solidification, or the disappearance of fever. - Il. In math., same as solution.- 12 . In anc. pros.: (a) The use of two short times or syllables as the equivalent for one long; the division of a disemic time into the two semeia of which it is composed. (b) An cquivalent of a time or of a foot in which two shorts are sub-

\section*{resolution}
stituted for a long：as，the dactyl（－し৬）or anapest（ーレー）is a rcsolution of the spondee （－－）．The resolutton of a syifable bearing the fctus
 tion．－Joint resolution，tn Amer．partamentary lave，a resolution adopted by both branches of a legisiative assem－ bly．See concurrent resolution，under concurrent．－Res－
olution of forces or of velocities，the applitation of the olution of forces or of velocities，the application of ths principls of the parallelogram of forces or velocities to the mathematical separation of a force or velocity into parts，
which，however，need have no fudependent reality．See forcel， \(8(a)\)－The Expunging Resolution See expurge －Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions，in U．S．hist． reaolutions passed in 1793 and 1709 by the jegialatures of Vtrgtuia and Kentucky，declaring the passage of the Alfen and Sedition Acts to be an unconstitutional act of the fed－ eral government，and setting forth the states rights the－ ory as to the proper remedfes tu such cases．The Virginta Resoluttons were prepared by Madison，and the Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 by Jefferaon．The Kentucky Resolu－
tions of 1799 ，in addition to deciaring the compsct，affirmed the right of a State to nullify any Act of Congress whtch it deemed unconstitutional．\(=\) Syy． 1. Decompositton，separation，disentanglement．-4 Deter． mination，etc．（sce decision），perseverance，tenacity，in－ flexibility，fortttuds，boldness，courage，resolve．
Resolutioner（rcz－ō－lū＇shon－èr），\(n\) ．One of a party in the Church of Scotland，in the seven－ teenth century，which approved the resolutions of the General Assembly admitting all except those of bad character，or hostile to the Cove－ nant，to bear arms against Cromwell．See the quotation under Protester， 3.
The church was，however，divided into two utterly an－ tagontstic parties，the Resolutioners and the Remonstrants． resolutionist（rez－ọ－lū＇shon－ist），\(n\) ．［＜resolu－ tion + －ist．］One who makes a resolution． Quarterly Rev．（Imp．Dict．）
resolutive（rez＇ō－l̄̄－tiv），a．and n．［＝F．réso－ lutif \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). Pg．resolutivo \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．risolutivo，reso－ lutivo；as resolute + －ive．］I．a．Having the power to dissolve or relax．［Rare．］

The asher of the vold［suail ahels，Are of a resolu－ tive and discutient facultis．Holland，tr．of Plioy，x8x．\＆ Resolutive clause or condition，In Scots law，a condi－ tion subsequent；；condition inserted in a deed or other
contract，a breach of whtch will cauge a forfelture or ces contract，a breach of whtch will cauae a forfelture or ces－ sation of that which is provided for by the jnstrument，as precedent，which prevents the instrument fron taking precedent，which prevents the instrument from taking lutive method，in logic，the analytic method．Seaso－ alytic．

II．n．Iv med．，same as discutient．
It has been recommended to eatahlizh a seton ．．．as a derivative and resolutive［in metrittg］．
［in．Barnes，Dis．of Women，xl． resolutory（rez＇ō－lū－tō－ri），a．［＝F．résolutoire \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). Pg．It．resolutorio，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\) ．as if＂resolutorius， ＜resolvere，pp．resolutus，loose，loosen：see re－ solve．］Having the effect of resolving，deter－ mining，or rescinding；giving a right to re－ scind．
resolvability（rē－zol－va－bil＇î－ti），\(n\) ．［＜resolva－ ble + －ity（see－bility）．］The property of being resolvable；the capability of being separated into parts；resolvableness．
Lord Rosse was able to get the suggestion of resolvabil－ ity in ．Many hodies whtch had been clasaed as nebula J．N．Lockyer，Harper＇s Mag．，LXXVIII． 589. resolvable（rē－zol＇va－bl），a．［＜resolve＋－able． Cf．resoluble．］Capable of being resolved，in any sense of that word．－Resolvable nebula．See nebula．
resolvableness（rē－zol＇va－bl－nes），\(n\) ．The prop－ erty of being resolvable；resolvability．Bailey， 1727.
resolve（rê－zolv＇），v．；pret．and pp．resolved， ppr．resolving．［ \(\angle \mathrm{ME}\). resolven，〈 OF．resolver， vernacularly resoudre，F．résoudre \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．Pg． resolver \(=\) It．risolvere，resolvere，\(<\mathrm{L}\). resolvere，
pp．resalutus，loosen，resolve，dissolve，melt， pp．resolutus，loosen，resolve，dissolve，melt， I．trans． \(1+\) ．To loosen；set loose or at ease； relax．

It is a very hard work of continence to repell the paynt－ piessure．
Batterings whose words resolue the hart with
Babees Book（E．E．T．S．h p． 106 ．

Hia limbs，resolv＇d through dille jeisour，
Unto sweets aleepe he may securely lend．
Spenser，Virgil＇s Gaat，1． 141. Cat．
Of being then in mirth and feast－
Of being then in mirth snd feast－
Lem．
In pleasure and security whole
Each．
Lut．


\section*{2．To melt；dissolve．}

The weyghte of the snowe yharded by the colde ts re－ solved by the brennyage hete of Phebua the sonne．

Chaucer，Boëthius，iv．proae 6.
I couid be content to resolve myself toto teares，to rid
Lyly，Euphuea，p．38．（Nares．）
Lrouble．

\section*{5106}

0 ，that this too too soild flesh would melt，

Shak．，Hamlet，1．2． 130.
3．To disintegrate；reduce to constituent or elementary parts；separate the component parts of．

The see gravel is lattest for to drie，
And lattest may thou therwith edifis．
The salt to tit thy werkes wol resolve．
Palladius，Husbonarie（E．E．T．S．），p． 14.
And ys，tmmortal sonis，who once wers men， elements agatn．
Dryden，Indlan
Dryden，Indlan Emperor，i1．1．
It is no necessity of his［the musician＇s］art to resolve
Tyndall，Sound，p． 120.
Specifically－4．In med．，to effect the disap－ pearance of（a swelling）without the forma－ tion of pus．－5．To analyze；reduce by mental analysis．
1 cannot think that the branded Eptcurus，Lucretius， and their fellows were tn earnest whea they resolv＇d thia composition into a fortuitous range of atoms．

Glanville，Essays，i．

> And manifold results, tuto the will And arbitration wise of the Supreme.
> Covper, Task, ii. 183

They tell as that on the hypothesis of evolution all hu：－ fear of betng eateo，or into the reproductive tnstinct．

Mivart，Nature and Thought，p． 128.
6．To selve；free from perplexities；clear of difficulties；explain：as，to resolve questions of casuistry；to resolve doubts；to resolve a riddle．
After their publike praters the Talby sits downe，and spends halis a a houre in resoluing the doubts of such as shall mone any questions in matters of their Law

Purchas，Pilgrimage，p．623．
Here were also several foundstions of Buildings，but Whether there wera ever any pisce of note situated here－ abouts，or what it might be，I cannot resolve

Maundrell，Aleppo to Jerusalem，p． 12
I ask these sober questions of my heart；
The heart resolves this matter tna trics．
Pope，Init．of Horace，II．ti． 216.
7．In math．，to solve；answer（a question）．－ 8．In alg．，to bring all the known quantities of（an equation）to one side，and the unknown quantity to the other．-9 ．In mech．，to separate mathematically（a force or other vector quan－ tity）into components，by the application of the parallelogram of forces，or of an analogous principle．The parts need not have indepen－ dent reality．-10 ．To transform by or as by disselution．
The form of going from the assembly into committee is for the preaiding outcer．it to put the question that the whole．Cushing，Manual of Perliamentary Practice， 8297. 11t．To free from doubt or perplexity；inform； acquaint；answer．

If Brutus will vouchsafe that Antony
May safely come to him，and be resolved
How Ceesar hath deaerved to lie in desth．
Shak．，J．C．，tii．1． 131.
Pray，sir，resolve me，what religion＇s best
For a man to die to？Webster，White De
For a man to die in？Webster，White Devil，v． 1. You shail be fuliy resolved to every one of those many quations you have asked me．

Goldsmith，To Mrs．Anna Goldsmith．
12t．To settle in an opinion；make certain； convince．
The word of God can give us assurance in anything ws
are to do，and resolve us that wa do well．
Hooker，Eccles．Polity，ii． 4.
Long since we were resolved of your truth，
Your faithful service，and your toil to war． Shak． 1 Hen．VI．，iti．4． 20.
I am resolv＇d my Cloe yet is true．
Fletcher，Fatthful Shepherdess，il． 4.
13．To fix in a determination or purpose；de－
termine ；decide：used chiefly in the past par－ ticiple．

Therefors at last If frmiy am resolved
You shall have ald．Shak．， 3 Hen，V1．，til．3． 219. Rather by thia his last affront resolved，
Desperate of hetter course，to vent hia rage． \(\begin{gathered}\text { filiton，} \mathbf{P} . \text { ．．Iv．} 444 .\end{gathered}\) With phrenzy seized，I run to meet the alarma，
dryden，Aneid，ii． 424.
14．To determine on；intend；purpose．
I am resolved that thou shalt spend some time with Valentinus in the emperor＇s court．

They［the Longobards］resolved to gos tnto some mora Coryat，crudities，I． 107 ．
War then，war，
Open or understood，mast ha resolved．
Mell
15t．To make ready in mind；prepare．
Quit presently the chspel，or reeolve you
For more amazement．
Shak．，W．T．，v．3． 86.

\section*{resolvedness}

Tell me，have your resolv＇d yourself for court，
And utteriy renounc＇d the siavish country，
th all the cares thereof？
Fletcher（and another），Noble Centleman，tv． 4.
16．To determine on；specifically，to express， as an opinion or determination，by or as by resolution and vote．
He lones no reputation with us；for we all resolved him 17．In music，of a voice－part or of the harmony in general，to cause to progress frem a discord to a concord．
II．intrans．1 \(\dagger\) ．To melt；＂dissolve；become fluid．

Resolveth from hits figurs a form of wax
Resobeth from his figure gatist the fire．\({ }^{\text {Shak．，K．John，v．4．} 25 .}\)
Resolve to water，and my blood my brain
B．Jonson，CatLíne，til．s．
2．To become separated into cemponent or elementary parts；disintegrate；in general，to be reduced as by dissolution or analysis．
The spices are so corrupted ．．．that theyr naturall R．Eden，tr．of Paolo Giovio（First Books on America． （ed．Arber，p．309）．
Subterraneous bodies，from whence all the things upon th8 earth＇s surface spring，and into which they again re－
Bolve and return．
Bacon，Physical Fabies，xi．，Expi． solve and return．Bacon，Physical Fabies，xi．，Expi．
These several quarterly meetinga should digest the re－ ports of their monthly meetings，and prepare ons for each respective connty，agatnst the yearly meeting，in whic Penn，Rise snd Progress of Quakers，iv 1 lifted up my head to look：the roof resolved to clouds， high and dini；the gleam was auch as the moon tmparts


Charlotte Bronté，Jane Eyre，xxvil．
3．To form an opinion，purpose，or resolution； determine in mind；purpose：as，he rcsolved on amendment of life．

How yet resolves the governor of the town
Shak．，Hen．V．，til．s． 1.
4．To be settled in opinion；be convinced． Let men resolve of that as they please．

Locke．
5．In music，of a voice－part or of the harmony in general，to pass from a discord to a concord． ＝Syn．3．To decide，conciude．
resolve（rēezolv＇），n．［＜resolve，v．］1t．The act of resolving or solving；resolution；solu－ tion．Millon．－2t．An answer．

I crave but tea short days to give resolve
My endiess shame or lasting happiness
Beau．and Fl．（？），Faithful Frieads，ii． 2.
3．That which has been reselved or determined on；a resolution．

Now，aister，let us hear your firm resolve．
Shak．， 3 Hen．V1．，tii．3． 129. \({ }^{T}\) Tis thus
Men cast the hiame of their unprosperous acts Upon the abettora of their own resolve．

Shelley，The Cencl，v． 1.
4．Firmness or fixedness of purpese ；resolu－ tion；determination．

\section*{As lady of so high resolve}

As is fair Margaret．Shak．， 1 Hen．VI．，v．b． 75.
Coms，firm Resolve，take thon the ven，
Burns，To Dr．Bisacklock
5．The determination or declaration of any cor－ poration，association，or representative body； a resolution．
I then commenced my career as a political writer，ds－ rottng weeks and months to sapport the resolves of Con－
gress．Noah Webster，Letter， 1783 （Life，by Scudder，p．112）． Peace resolves．See peace．
resolved（rề－zolvd＇），p．a．Determined；reso－ lute；firm．

How now，my hardy，stout resolved mates it
Are you now gotng to dfapatch this deed？
Rich．III．，1．3． 340.
resolvedly（rẹ－zol＇ved－li），adv．1．In a re－ solved manner；firmly；resolutely；with firm－ ness of purpose．
Let us chearfuily and resolvedly appiy ourselves to the 2．In such a manner as to resolve or clear np all doubts and difficulties；satisfactorily． ［Rare．］

Of that and all the progress，mora or leas，
Resobedly more leisure shall express． Shak．，Alls Well，v．3． 332
He that hath rightly and resolvedly determilued of hit end hath virtually resoived a thousand controverslea that Baxter，Divine Life，ii． 6.
resolvedness（reè－zol＇ved－nes），n．Fixedness of purpose；firmness；resolution．
resolvedness
This resofvedness，this high fortitude in ain，can with ne Decay of Christian Piety
resolvend（rē－zol＇vend），\(n\) ．［ \(\langle\mathrm{L}\). resolvendus gerundive of resolvere，resolve：see resolve．］ or three figures to a remainder after subtrac－ tion in extracting the square or cube root．
resolvent（rề－zol＇vent），a．and \(u\) ．［＝F．vésol－ vant \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \dot{\mathrm{P}}\) ．resolventc \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．risolvente，resol vente，＜L，resolven \((t-)\) s，ppr．of resolvere：see resolve．］I．a．Having the power to resolve or dissolve；causing solution；solvent．－Resolvent equation，product，etc．Sce the nouna．
II．\(n, 1\) ．That whieh has the power of causing solution．－2．In med．，a remedy which causes tho resolution of a swelling；a discutient．－ 3 ． In alg．，au cquation formed to aid the resolution of a given equation having for its roots known functions of the roots of the given equation． Thus，if \(x_{3} x^{\prime}, x^{\prime \prime \prime}, x^{\prime \prime \prime}\) are the roots of a biquadratic，one meeta are of the form \(x x^{\prime}+x^{\prime \prime} x^{\prime \prime \prime}\) ．－Differential resol－ vent，a lincer differential equation of the（ \(n-1\) ）th order which is aatisfled by every root of an equation of the \(n\)th degres whose coefficlenta are functions of a aingle param－ whose reota aro unaltered for every permatation of the group of the primitive equation．
resolver（ \({ }^{\prime}\) ề－zol＇verr），\(n\) ．One who or that which resolves，in auy sense of that word．
Thy resolutions were not before aincere ；conaequently God，that gaw that，cannot be theught to have justifled It may be donhted whether or no the fire be the genu－ resonl \(\dagger\) ，\(n\) ．and v．A Niddle English form of reason 1
reson \({ }^{2}\) ．A Middle English plural preterit of riscl．
resonance（rez＇ō－nans），n．［＜OF．resonnance， F．résonnance \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．Pg．resonancia \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．riso－ nanza，＜L．resonantia，an echo，＜resonan（ \(t\)－）\(s\) ， ppr．of rosonare，sound back，echo：see reso－ mant．］1．The act of resounding，or the state or quality of being resonant．－2．In acous－ tics：（a）The prolongation or repetition of sound by reflection；reverberation；echo．（b） The prolongation or increase of sound by the sympathetic vibration of other bodies than that by which it is originally produced．Such aympathetic vibration la properly in untson elther with the nudamental tone or with one of ita harmonics．It occura to aona extent in connectlon with all sound．It is
carefully utllized in musical mintrumenta，a carefully utllized in musical hastrumenta，as by meanz of the sounding－board of a pianoforte，the hody of a vlolin，or
the tube of a hora．In many wlnd－instrumenta，like the fiute，and the flue－pipes of an organ，the pitch of the tone is almoat wholly determined by the \({ }^{\circ}\) ghape and aize of the rezonant cavily or tube．In the yoice，the quality of both song and apeech and the diatiactions between the varions atticulate acunds are largely governed by the resenance of the cavities of tha pharynx，nouth，and neae．
3．In med．，the sound evoked on percussing the chest or other part，or heard on auscultating the chest while the subject of examination speaks either aloud or in a whisper．－Amphoric reso－ nance，a variety of tympanitic reaouance lo which there is a innsical quality．－Bandbox resonance，the vesiculo－ tympanitic resonance occurrlng tn veaicular emphysema． －Bell－metal resonance，a ringing metallic aeund heard in anscultation In pnenmothorax and over other large cavities，when the cheat is percuased with two plecea of money，one being used as pleximeter－Cough reso－ Cracked－pot resonance，a percuaslon sound obtained somettmea over cavittea，but also aometimea in health， resembllug aomewhat the aound produced by alriklng a cracked pet．－Normal pulmonary resonance，nor－ mal vesicular resonance．same aa vesicular reso－ nance－－Resonance globe，a reanator tuned to a certain muancal tone－Skodaic resonance，reaonance more or ic resonance See sympathetic．－ nance，zuch reaonance aa is obtained on percussion over the inteatines wheo they contain alr．It may also be heard in the thorax over lung－cavitics，in pneumothorax，and otherwise．－Vesicular resonance，resonance of auch quallty as is obtained by percuasion over normal lung． tissue．Also called normal vesicular resonance and nor－ mal puimonary resonance．－Vesiculotympanitic reso－ nance，purmonary resonance intermediat between veslc－ olar and tympanitic reaonance．－Vocal resonance，the makea a vocal noise－Whispering resonance the aound of a whlsper as heard In resonance． resonance－box（rez＇ọ－nans－boks），n．A reso－ nant cavity or chamber in a musical instru－ ment，designed to increase the sonority of its tone，as the body of a violin or the box attached to a tuniug－fork for acoustical investigation． Also resonanec－bodly，resonance－chamber，etc．
resonancy \(\dagger\)（rez＇ọ－nạn－si），\(n\) ．［As rcsonan （see－cy）．］Same as resonance．Imp．Dict．
resonant（rez＇ō－nant），a．and \(n\) ．［＜OF．reson－
nant， F ．résonnant \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\) ．resonante \(=\) It sonante，＜L．resonen（ \(t\) ）s，ppr．of resonare，re－ sound，echo：see resound 1．］I．a．1．Resound－

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resort
ing：specifically，noting a substance，structure or confined body of air which is capable of de cided sympathetic vibrations；or a voice，in－ strument，or tone in which such vibrations are prominent．

\section*{Instinct through all propertions，low，and high，
rled and pursued transverse the resonant rugu}

Milton，P． \(\mathbf{L}\) ．，xi． 563.
Sometlmea he camato an arcadias square flooded with 11 ght and resonant with the fall of atatued fountaina． Disraeli，Lothalr，1xix．
2．Sounding or ringing in the nasal passages： used by some authors instead of nasal as ap－ plied to articulate sounds．

II．\(n\) ．A resonant or nasal sound．
esonantly（rez＇ọ－nant－li），adv．In a resonant or resounding manner ；with resonance． resonate（rez＇ọ－nāt），v．i．［＜L．resonatus，pp． of resonare，resound：see resoundl．］To re－ sound．－Resonating circle，in elect，the circle used aa
resonator（rez＇ō－nā－tor），n．［NL．，く L．resonare resound：see resoundi．］1．An acoustical in－ resound：see in the analysis of sounds，con－ sisting of a chamber so formed as to respond sympathetically to some particular tone．It is used especially to detect the presence of that tone in a compound sound．－2．In elect．，an in－ strument devised by Hertz for detecting the existence of waves of electrical disturbance． It conaista uaually of a conductor in the form of a wire or ing or break，the length of which can be regulart open－ ends of the conductor are generally furnished with amall brasa knobs．
resorb（rề－sôrb＇），v．t．［＜F．résorber \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). re－ sorber \(={ }^{\prime} \mathrm{It}\) ，risorbire，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\). resorbere，suck back， swallow again，＜re－，back，again + sorbere，suck swallow again，ree，see absorb．］To absorb or take back，as that which has been given out；reabsorb．

\section*{And when paat}

Their varioua trials，In their varieua apheres，
If they continue rational，as made，
Resorbs them all Into himself again．
Young，Night Thoughts，iv．
resorbent（rề－sôr＇bent），\(a\) ．［＝F．résorbant \(=\) Sp．resorbente，＜L．resorben（ \(t\)－）s，ppr．of resor－ bere，swallow up，resorb：seeresorb．］Absorb－ ing or taking back that which has been given out．

Again resorbent ocean＇s wave
From thouaand rilk with it gave
From thouaand rilla with copioua currents fraught．
resorcin，resorcine（rẹ̀－sôr＇sin），\(n . \quad[=\mathrm{F}\). ré sorcine；as res（in）＋orcin．］A colorless crys－ talline phenol， \(\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{4}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}\) ．It ls obtained loy treat－ lng benzens with aulphuric acia，preparing a sodiun salt from the disulphonle acid thua produced，heating with caustic soda，and finally dissolving in water and precipi－ tating resercin with hydrochloric acid．It yields a fin purple－red coloring matter，and several other dyea of com－ mercial importance，and is also uaed in medicine an an an－ tiseptic．Als
See blue，etc．
resorcinal（rệ－sôr＇si－nal），\(a\) ．［＜resorcin + －al．］ Pertaining to resorciï．－Fluorescent resorcinal blue．See blue．－Resorcinal yellow．See yellow．
resorcine，\(n\) ．See resorcin．
resorcinism（rē－sôr＇sin－izm），\(n\) ．Toxic symp－ toms produced by excessive doses of resorcin resorcinol－phthalein（rề－sôr＂si－nol－thal＇êe－in）， 2．A brilliant red dye \(\left(\mathrm{C}_{20} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{5}\right)\) obtained by the action of phthalic anhydrid on resorcin at a temperature of \(120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) ．Generally known as fuoresccin．
resorcinum（rẹ－sôr＇si－num），\(n\) ．［NL．：see resor－ cin．］Same as resorcin．
resorption（rệ－sôrp＇shọn），\(n . \quad[=\mathrm{F}\). résorption， ＜L．resorbere，pp．resorptus，resorb：see resorb．］ 1．Retrogressive absorption；specifically，a physiological process by whieh a part or organ， having advanced to a certain state of devel opment，disappears as such by the absorption of its substance into that of a part or organ which replaces it．
The larval akeleton undergoes resorption，but tha reat of the Echlnopedium pasces into the Lichinodern． Huxley，Anat．Invert．，p． 497
2．Absorption of some product of the organism， as a tissue，exudate，or secretion．
An extenslve hæmorrhage which had undergons resorp－
Ziegler，Pathel．Anat．（trans．
ion．
Zion．Ziegler，Pathel．Anat．（trans．），i．\＆ 114. Lacunar resorption of bone，the resorption of bone by
oatcoclasts forming and occupying lowship＇a lacuma．
resorptive（rē－sôrp＇tiv），\(a_{0}[<\) resorpt（ion）+ －ive．］Pertaining to or characterized by re－ sorption．
The resorptive phonomena of porphyritic quartz and of the relief of presaure in the process of eruption．

Resorptive fever，such a fever as the hectic of phthisis，
due to the aboorption of toxic material．
esort \({ }^{1}\)（rệ－zôrt＇），\(v\) ．［ \(\langle<\) ME．resorten，〈 OF．re－ sortir，ressortir，fall back，return，resort，have recourse，appeal，F．ressortiv，resort，appeal，く ML．resortire，resort，appeal（to a tribunal），re－ sortiri，return，revert，＜L．re－，again，＋sortiri， obtain，lit．obtain by lot，\(\langle\operatorname{sor}(t-) s\) ，a lot：see sort．］I．intrans．It．To fall back；return； revert．

When he past of his payno \＆his pale hete，
And reaort to hym selle \＆hia sight gate，
He plainted fnil pitionsly，was pyn for to here．
He faught with hem ao flercely that be made hem re sorte bakke．Merlin（E．E．T．S．），ili． 414
The quicke bloods aom what resorted nnto his visage．
Sir T．Elyot，The Governour， 11.12
The rule of descenta in Normandy waa ．．．that the de－ acent of the line of the father ahall not resore to that of the 2．To go；repair；go customarily or frequently．
The people resort unte him agaill．
Mark x． 1. The vault ．．．．where，aa they say，
At some hours in the night apirits resori．iv．3． 44. Woah．dich by diuine inatinct reaorted bed Gods appointment，to Purchas，Pilgrimage，p． 39.
Let na not think we have fnlflled our daty merely by re－ sorting to the church and adding one to the nimber of th Head walter of the chop－house bere， Tcnuy
3．To hav with to：as，to resort to force．
The king thought it time to resort to other ceunsela．
Th＇expedients and inventions multitorm，
Couper，Task，ii． 288.
That species of political animadveraion which is resorled
in the daily papera．Sydney Smith，in Lady Holland，vi．
II．trans．To visit；frequent．［Rare．］
A pallace of pleaaure，and daily resorted，and fill＇d with Lords and Kulghta，and their Ladiea．

Brome，The Sparagus Garden，ii． 2.
resortl（rẹ̀－zôrt＇），n．［＜ME．resort，く OF．re－ sort，resson＇t，the authority or jurisdiction of a court，F．ressort，a place of refuge，a court of appeal，\(=\) Pr．ressort \(=\) It．risorto，resort；from the verb．］1．The act of going to some per－ son or thing or making application；a betak－ ing one＇s self；recourse：as，a resort to other means of defense；a resort to subterfuges or evasion．

Where we pass，and make resort，
It is our Kingdom and our Court
Brome，Jovial Crew，i．
2．One who or that which is resorted to：as in the phrase last resort（see below）．

In trouth always to do yow my zervise，
As to my lady right and chief resort．
Chaucer，Troilua，III． 134.
3．An assembling；a going to or frequenting in numbers；confluence．

Of wanton gallants，and voung resort
B．Jonaon，Every Man In hia Humour，ii．1．

\section*{Wiadom＇a aclf \\ Oft aeeka to sweet retired solitude， \\ She plumes her feathers，and leta，grow her wlags，}

That in the various buatio of resort
Were all－to ruftled．
Milton，Comus，1． 379. The llke placea of resort are frequented by men out of place
4．The act of visiting or frequenting one＇s so－ ciety；company；intercourse．

She 1 mean is promised by her friends
Unto a youthful gentleman of worth，
Shak．，T．G．of V．
5．A place frequented；a place commonly or habitually visited；a hauut．
With vij．lyttle hamlettes therto belongling，whlche hathe no other resort but only to the aame Chapelle and But chlefly the woods were her fav＇rite resort．

\section*{Her hright form kneela beside me at the altar， \\ And followa ms to the resort of men．}

Shelley，The Cenci，li． 2.
6．In law，the authority or jurisdiction of a court．［Rare．］－7t．Those who frequeut a place；those who assemble．［Rare．］

Of all the fair resort of gentlemen
In thy oplnion which is worthleat love？
Shak．，T．G．of V．，1．2． 4.
As Wiltshire is a place best pleas＇d with that resort
Which apend away the time continualy in sport
Which apend away the time continually in aport．
Drayton，Polyolblon，iii． 359.
resort
8t. Spring; active power or movement. [A Gallicism.]
Certainly some there are that know the resorts and falls ato the main of it
Bacon, Cunning (ed. 1887).
If you can enter more deeply than they have done into the causes and resorts of that which moves pleasure in a reader, the field is open, you may be heard.

Dryden, State of Innocence, Pref.
Last resort, the last resource or refuge; nltimate meana of relief; also, final tribunal ; a court from which there ia no appeal. Also, as French, dernier ressort.

Mercy, fled to as the tast resort.
Coveper, Hope, 1. 378.
\(=\) Syn. 2. Resource, Contrivance, etc. See expedient, \(n\). resort \({ }^{2}\) (rē-sôrt'), \(v . t\). [<re- + sort.] To sort over again. Also written distinctively re-sort resorter ( \(\left.r \cdot \hat{e}-z o ̂ r^{\prime} t e r\right)\), \(\%\). One who resorts, in any seuse of that word.
'Tis the better for you that your resorters atand upon sound legs.

Shak., Pericles, iv. 6. 27
resount \(r^{r}\). A Middle English form of resoundl. resound \({ }^{1}\) ('eè-zound'), \(v\). [With excrescent d, as in sound5 , expound, otc.; < ME. resounen, <OF. resoner, ग'csonner, ressonner, F. résonner, dial. ressouner, ressonner \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). resonar \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). resonar, resoar \(=I t\). risonare, \(\langle\) L. resonare, sound or ring again, resound, echo, <re-, again, + sonare, sound: see sound5. Cf. resonant.] I. intrans. 1. To sound back; ring; echo; reverberate; be filled with sound; sound by sympathetic vibration.

Swich sorwa he maketh that the grete tour
Resouneth of hia yonling and clamour.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1. 420.
He call'd so loud that all the hollow deep
Oil hell resounded.
Milton, P .
Milton, P. L4, i. 315.
Tha robin, the thruah, and a thouaand other wsaton songatere make the wooda to resound with amorous ditties. Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 147

\section*{The pavement atones resound, \\ As he totters o'er the ground}
his cane.
O. WF. Holmes, The Last Leaf
2. To sound loudly; give forth a loud sound.

His arms resounded as the boaster fell.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 470.
The din of War resounda throughout more than seven hundred years of Roman hiatory, with only two ahort lulis 3. To be echocd; be sent back, as sound. Common fame . . resounds back to them.
4. To be much mentioned; be famed.

What resounds
In fabla or romance of Uther'a son.
Milton, P. L., i. 570 .
Milton, a name to resound for ages.
Tennyson, Experimenta, In Quantity
II. trans. 1. To sound again; send back sound; echo.

And Albion"s clifif resound the rural lay.
Pope, spring, l. 6. 2. To sound; praise or celebrate with the voice or the sound of instruments; extol with sounds; spread the fame of.

With her ahrill trumpet never dying Fame
Vnto the world shall still resound hia name
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 130.
Orphens, . by loudly chanting and resounding the Bacon, Moral Fablea, vi., Expl.
The man for wisdom's various arts renown'd, Fenton, in Pope'a Odyazey, i. 2
\(=\) =Syn. 1. To reëcho, reverberate.
resound \({ }^{1}\) (rē-zound'), n. [<resound \({ }^{1}, r^{\prime}\).] Return of sound; echo.
IIia huge trunke sounded, and hia armes did eccho the resound

Chapman Iliad, \(\mathbf{v}\).
Virtuons actiona have their own trumpets, and, without any noise from thyself, will have their resound abroad. Sir T. Brozme, Christ. Mor., i. 34. resound \({ }^{2}\) (rē-sound'), \(\tau . \quad\left[\langle r e-+\operatorname{sound5}.] \quad I_{.}\right.\) trans. To sound again or repeatedly: as, to rcsound a note or a syllable.

And theae words in their next prayer they repeat, resounding that last word One by the halfe or the whole hour together, looking vp to Heauen.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 197.
II. intrans. To sound again: as, the trumpet sounded and resounded.
Upon the resounding of the Eccho there seemed three to sound together. Coryat, Crudities, I. 36, sig. D. resounder (rẹ̀-zoun'dér), n. One who or that which resounds; specifically, a monotelephone. resource (rē-sōrs'), \(n\). [ OF . resource, ressourse, ressource, F. ressource, dial. resorse (= It. visorsa), a source, spring, < OF. resourdie (pp. resonrs, fem. resourse), < L. vesurgere, rise again, spring up anew: see resourd, resurgent, and cf. source.] 1. Any source of aid or sup-

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port; an expedient to which one may resort; means yet untried; resort.

Pallas, who, with diadain and grief, had view'd
Hia loes pursuing and his friends pursued
Used threateninga mix'd with prayers, hia last resource.
When women engage in any art or trade, it ja usually aa 2. pl. Pecuniarymeans; funds; money or any property that can be converted into supplies; means of raising money or supplics.
Scotland by no means escaped the fate ordained for every cotuntry which is connected, but not incorporated, with another country of greater resources.

Macaulay, IIjat. Eng., \(\mathbf{j}\).
3. pl. Available means or capabilities of any kind.
He always had the full command of all the resources of one of the most lertile minds that ever existed.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.
He was a man of infinite resources, gained in his barrack experience.
urces, gained in his barrack
Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, Ji .
=Syn. 1. Resort, etc. see expedient.
resourceful (rè-sōrs'fủl), a. [<resource \(+-f\) il.] 1. Abounding in resources.

The jastnesa of his gradations, and the resourceful variety of his touch, are equally to be admired.

The Academy, No. 892, p. 402
2. Good at devising expedients; shifty.

She was cheerfnl and resourceful when any difflulty
arose. IIelps, Casimir Maremma, xxiil resourcefulness (rē-sōrs'fůl-nes), \(n\). The state or character of being resourceful.
Here [In the Far Weat], if anywhere, settlers may combine the practical resourcefulness of the savage with the intellectual activity of the dweller in cities.

Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 388.
esourceless (rē-sōrs'les), \(a\). [< rcsource + -less.] Destitute of resources.
Mungo Park, resourceless, had sunk down to die under the Negro Village-Tree, a horrible White object in the eyes
of all. resourdt, \(v . i\) [ME. resourden, \(\angle O F\). resourdre, rise up, spring up, <L. resurgere, rise again: see resurgent. Cf. resource.] To spring up; rise anew.
Frowhena that the deth grew, frothens the lyi resourded.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.) p. 161. resow (rē-sō'), r.t. [<re- + sow \({ }^{1}\).] To sow again.

To resow summer corn
Bacon.
resownt, \(v\), A Middle English form of resound \({ }^{1}\). resp (resp), \(x\). t. Same as risp.
respet, \(n\). An olosolete form of rasp \({ }^{2}\).
respeak (rē-spēk'), \(r . t . \quad[<r e-+s p e n k] 1.\).
To answer; speak in return; reply. [Rare.]
And the king'a rouse the heav'n ahali hruit again,
Re-speaking earthly thunder. Shak., Ilamlet, j. 2. 128. 2. To speak again; repeat.
respect (rê-spekt'), v. t. [= OF. respeeter, look back, respect, delay (also respiter, delay: see respite), \(\mathbf{F}\). respeeter \(=\) Sp. respetar, respectar \(=\) Pg. respeitar \(=\) It. rispettare, < L. respectare, look back or behind, look intently, regard, respect, freq. of respicere, pp. respectus, look at, look back upon, respect, < re-, back, + speeere, look at, see, spy: see spectacle, spy. Doublet of respite, \(v\).\(] 1t. To look toward; front upon or\) in the direction of.
Palladius adviacth the front of his houae shonld so re spect the aouth.

Sir T. Browne
24. To postpone; respite.

As touching the muaters of all the soldiours apon the ahore, we have respected the same tyll this tyme lor lacke
of money.
State Papers, i. 832. (Hallivell.) 3. To notice with especial attention; regard as worthy of particular notice; regard; heed; consider ; care for; have regard to in design or purpose.
Small difficulties, when exceeding great good is to ensue . are not at all to be respected.
But thou, 0 bleaaed soul \(!\) doat haply not respect
These tears we shed, thongh full of loving pure effect.
L. Brysketi (Arber'a Eng. Gamer, I. 271),

1 am armed so atrong in honeaty
Which I respect not. Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 69
He that respects to get muat reliah all commodities
4. To have reference or regard to ; relate to.

The knowledge which respecteth the facultiea of the mind f man fa of two kinds.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, if. 206. I too am a degenerate Oabaldiatone, ao far aa respects
the circulation of the bottle. Scott, Rob Roy, x. 5. To hold in esteem, regard, or considerstion; regard with some degree of reverence: as, to respeet womanhood; hence, to refrain from interference with: as, to respect one's privacy.

\section*{respect}

Well, well, my lords, respect him;
Take him, and use him well, he a worthy of jt.
In the excuraions which they make for pleav. Y. 153. (the Engilah] are commonly reymated for pleasure they the Engilsh] are commonly respected by the Arabs, Curdeens, and heir having been piundered by them.
ococke, Description of the East, 1I. t. 152.
To such I render more than mere reapect
Couper, T'ask, Ji. 877.
How could they hope that othera would reapect laws ch they had themaclvea insulted?
Macaulay, Conversation betweegn Cowley and Milton. What I look upon as ersential to their full utisity is that those who enter into auch combinations [tradesnose wo hoas who do not wish to enter them.

Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 274.
To respect a person or persons, also to respect the person of (somb one), tor show indue bias toward or be fnfluenced or bjased by a regard to the or judgment to stances of a person, to the prejudice of right and equity.
Thou shalt not respect the person of the poor, nor honour the person of the mighty.
Neither doth Ood respect any person. 2 Sam. xiv. 14. As Solomon saith, to respect persons is not good, for such man will tranagreas for a piece of bread. Bacon. \(=\) Syn. \(\delta\). To honor, revere, venerate. See esteem, \(n\). respect (r'ē-spekt'), n. [=G. respect \(=\mathrm{D} . \mathrm{Sw}\). Dan. respèht, < OF respect, also respit (see respite), F . respect \(=\) Pr. respieg, respiech, respieit, respeit \(=\) Cat. respecte \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). respecto \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). respeito \(=\mathrm{It}\). rispetto, < L. respectus, a looking at, respect, regard, < respicere, pp. respeetus, look at, look back upon: see respeet, \(v\). Doublet of respite, \(n\).\(] 1. The act of looking at or regard-\) ing, or noticing with attention; regard; attention.
Thia malatyr sittith in the halle, next unto theae Henxmen, at the same boarde, to have hia respecte unto theyr demeanynges, howe manerly they ete and drinke.
In writjog this booke, I hane had earneat respecte to three speciall pointea. Ascham, The Scholemaater, p. 23. Bnt he it weil did ward with wise respect,
And twixt him and the blow his shield did cast.
At that day shall a man look to his Maker, and his eyes
hall have respect to the Holy One of Iarael. Iaa. xvij. 7 .
Yoa have too much respect upon the world;
They loae jt that do buy it with much care.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. it
Hee sought a heav'nly reward which conld make him happy, and never hort him, and to such a reward every good man may have a respect.
2†. Deliberation; reflection; consideration.
Thou wouldat have plunged thyself
The icy precepts of respect, but follow'd
The sugar'd game hefore thea.
Shak., T. of A., jv. 3. 258
Then ja no child nor lather; then eteruity
Freea all from any temporal respect.
3t. Circumspect behavior or deportment. de cency.

If I do not put on a sober habit,
Talk with respect, and swear bnt now and then.
4. The feeling of esteem, regard, or consideration excited by the contemplation of personal worth, dignity, or power; also, a similar feeling excited by corresponding attributes in things.

Is there no respect of place, persons, nor time in you?
Shak., T. N., ji. 3. 98.

\section*{The natural effect}

Of love by absence chill'd into respect.
Conoper, Tírocinjum, i. 576.
A decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they ahould daclare the cansea which impel them to
the separation.
Declaration of Independence. the separation. Declaration of Independence.
Milton's respect for himaell and for his own mind and fts movements rises welinigh to veneration.
5. Courteous or considerate treatment; that which is due, as to personal worth or power.

> According to hia viriue let us nae him,

With all respect and ritea of burial.
Shak.,'J. C., v. 5. 77.
6. pl. Expression or sign of esteem, deference, or compliment: as, to pay one's respects to the governor; please give him my respects.
Up comes one ol Marsault'a companiona. Into my chamber, with three others at his heelea, who by their respects and distance acemed \(H\) ory of Francion (1655). (Nares.)
He had no doubt they said among themselves, "Sha is an excellent and beautiful girl, and deserving all respect"; came to pay. G. W. Cable, Old Creole Daya, p. 89
7. Good will; favor.

\section*{respect}

The Lord had respect unto Abel and to his offering.
8. Partial regard; undue bias; discrimination for or against some one.
It ia not good to have respect of peraons in fudgment,
It is of the higheat imporiance that judges and adminstratora aliould never be persuaded by anoney or other. wise to shew "rcspect of persons.
II. Sidgerich, Methods of Ethics, p. 239.
9. Reputation; sepute.

Many of the lest respect in Rome
Have wish'd that nobie Brutua had his eyes.
10. Consideration; motive.

He was not moved with theae woridiy respects.
Latimer, sermon of tbe Plough.
The end for which we are moved to work is sometimes the goodness which we conceive of the very working it-
self, without any further respect at ali. Master Scrivener, for some private respect, plotted in England to ruine Captsine Smitt

Quoted in Capt. John Smith'e Worka, I. 205. For respects
of birth, degrees of titte, and advancement,
I nor admire nor alight them
Ford Perkin Warbeck, i. 2.
11. Point or particular ; matter; feature; point of view.
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { I think she will be ruled } \\
& \text { me. Shak., R. and J., i }
\end{aligned}
\]

In ail respecta by me. Shak., R. and J., iti. 4. 14. Now, as we aeem to differ in our ideas of expense, I have resol ved she shall have her ownway, snd be her own miatress in that respect for the future.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.
India is governed bureaucratically, but this bureaucra differa in more than ove respect from ours in Europe.
12. Relation; regard; reference: used especially in the phrase in or with respect to (or of). Church government that ia appointed in the Gospel, and has chief respect to the soul.

Hilton, Reformation in Eng., ii.
Shirtliff having his wife by the hand, and sitting by her to cheer her, in respect that the said atorm wsa co flerce, he was alain, sud ahe preserved.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 319. In respect \(t\), relatively ; comparatively apeaking.

He was a man; thia, in respect, s child.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 5. 56.
In respect of. \((a+)\) In comparison with; relatively to. All paines are nothing in respect of thia.

Spenser, Sonneta, ixiii.
In respect of a tine workman, \(I\) am but . . s cobbier.
(b) In consideration of.

The feathers of their [Oatrichea'] wings and tailea are very aott and fine. In respect whereof they are much used in the fannes of Gentlewomen.

Coryat, Crudities, 1. 40, alg. E. They should depresa their guns and fire down into the hold, in respect of the vesael attacked atanding so high out of the water
(c) In point of; in regerd to.

If in respect of apecuiation all men are either Platonists or Aristotelians, in respect of tasto all men are either Oreek or Germa
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Oreece, p. 301. = Syn. 4. Estinate, Extimation, etc. See esteem. respectability (reē-spek-ta-bil'i-ti), n.; pl. re spectabilities (-tiz). [= F. respectabilité \(=\) Sp. respotabilidad \(=\) Pg. respeitabilidade; as respectable + -ity (see -bility).] 1. The state or character of being respectable; the condition or qualities which deserve or command respect. A gold-headed cane, of rare oriental wood, added ma-
terialiy to the high respectability of his sspect. IIawthorne, Seven Gablea, vili. or type of what is respectable.

Smooth-ahaven respectabilities not a few one finds that respectable (rē-spek'tå-bl), \(a\). [<OF. (and F.) respectable \(=\) Sp. respetable \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). respeitavel \(=\) It. rispettabilc, \(\langle\mathrm{MI}\). respectabilis, worthy of respeet, < L. respectare, respect: see respect.] 1. Capable of being respected; worthy of respect or esteem.
In the great civil war, even the bad csuse hsd been rendered respectabte and smiable by the purity and
of mind which many of its triends displayed.
Macautay, Hallam's Const. Hist.
She irritstes my nervcs, that dear and respectable Potts.
W. E. Norris, Mstrinoay, xxvii. 2. Having an honest or good reputation ; standing well with other people; reputable: as, born of poor but respectable parents.
At this time ... Mirs. Prior was outwardly respectable; and yet ifi: my groceries were consumed with remsrka-
ble rapidit.
Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, i . 3. Occupying or pertaining to a fairly good position in society; moderately well-to-do.

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You mistake, my good Mira. Bomington! . . You have lived in a quiet and moat respectable sphere, but not, you Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, iv.
4. Mediocre; moderate; fair ; not despisable. The Earl of Essex, a man of respectable abilities and of some military experience, was appointed to the conimand of the pariiamentary army.

Macaulay, Nugent'a IIampden.
British writers, not of the highest grade, but of respec.
table rank. 5. Proper; decent: as, conduct that is not respectabic. [Colloq.]
It will be necessary to find a milliner, my love. . Something muat be done with Maggy, too, who at preaent respectableness (rẹ-spek'tạ-bl-nes), \(u\). Respectability.
respectably (rệ-spek'tan-bli), adc. In a respectable manner. (a) In s manoer to merit respect. (b)
 tant, < L. respectan \((t-) \stackrel{\circ}{s}\), ppr. of respectare, look at, respect: see respect.] In her., looking at each other: said of two animals borne face to face. Rampant beasts of prey so borne are said to be combatant. Compare affronté. [Rare.]Respectant in triangle, in her., srranged in a triangle with the heads or beaka pointing inward or towsrd one another: aaid of three beaata or birds.
respecter (rê-spek'ter), \(n\). One who respects or regards: chiefly used in the phrase respect er of persons, a person who regards the external circumstances of others in his judgment, and suffers his opinion to be biased by them, to the prejudice of candor, justice, and equity.
1 perceive that God ia no respecter of persons.
Acts \(x .34\)
respectful (rẹ̄-spekt'fúl), a. [< respect \(+-f u l\).
1. Marked or characterized by respect; showing respect: as, respectful deportment.

With humble Joy, and with respectful Fear,
The listening People ahali his story hear.
Prior, Carmen Seculare, xxxviil. Hia coatume atruck me with respeciful aatonishment.
Thackeray, Newcomea, vi.
2. Full of outward or formal civility; ceremonious.

From this dear Bosom shall 1 ne'er be torn?
Or you grow cold, rexpectful, or forsworn?
Prior, Celia to Damon.
3ł. Worthy of respect; receiving respect. [Rare.]
And Mr. Milea, of Swansey, who afterwards came to Boston, and is now gone to his reat. Both of these have a respect ful character in the churches of this wildernesa.
C. Jither, Mag. Chria., iil., Int. =Syn. Civil, duiliful, courteoua, complisisant, deferentisi, respectfully (rē-spekt'fúl-i), \(a d t\). In a respectful manner; with respect; in a manner comporting with due estimation.

We relieve idie vagranta and counterfeit beggars, but have no care at all of theae really poor men, who are, methinka, to be respectfutly treated in regard of their qusility.

Cowtey, Avarice.
respectfulness (rẹ̄-spekt'fůl-nes), \(n\). The character of being respectful.
respecting (rè-spek'ting), prep. [Ppr. of respect, v.] 1. Considering.

There is none worthy,
Respecting her that's gone.
Shak., W. T., v. 1. 35.

\section*{2. Regarding; in regard to; relating to.}

Respecting man, whatever wrong we call
Misy, muat be right, as reiative to all.
Pope, Eaaay on Man, 1. 51. Respecting my sermons, I moat aincerely beg of you to Sydney Smith, To Francia Je
respection (ree-spek'shon), n. [< LL. respectio( \(n\)-), < L. respicere, pp. respectus, respect, regard: see respect.] The act of respecting; respect; regard. [Obsolete or colloq.]
Then asyd Chriat, Goe thou and do likewise - that is, without difference or respection of peranns.

Tymdale, Worka, p. 78.
Now, mum, with respections to this boy.
Dickens, Great Expectationa, xil.
respective (rē-spek'tiv), \(a\). [< OF. (and F.) respectif \(=\mathrm{Pr}\). respectiu \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\). respcctivo \(=\) It. rispettivo, <ML. respectivus, < L. respicerc, pp. respectus, look at, observe, respect: see respect.] 1. Observing or noting with attention; regardful; hence, careful; circumspect; cautious; attentive to consequences. [Obsolete or archaic.]
Respective and wary men had rather geek quietiy their
own. than with pain and hazard make themselves adviaera for the common good.

\section*{respell}

Love that is respective for increase
Ia like a good klog, that keepa ail in peace.
To be virtuous, zealons,
To be virtuous, zealous, valiant, wise,
Ford, Fame'a Memoriai.
2t. Relative; laving relation to something else; not absolute.
Which are said to be relative or respective? Those thst cannot be well underatood of themselves without having relation to some other thing.

Blundeville, Arte of Logicke (1599), i. 11.
Heat, as conceroing the humane aense of feeling, is a various and respective thing.

Bacon, Nat. and Exper. Hiat. of Winda (trans, 1653),
\(3+\). Worthy of respect; respectable.
What ahould it be that he reapecta in her
But I can make respective in Myseli? Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4. 200.
Winue. Prsy thee forbear, for my respect, somewhat.
Quar. Hoy-day! how respective you are become o' the
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fsir, i. I. 4ヶ. Rendering respect; respectful.

The bold and careless servant stili obtains;
The modeat and respective nothing gains.
Chapman, All Fools, i. 1.
1 doubt not but thst for your noble name a skke (not their own merit), wheresoever they [sermons] light, they shail find respective entertainment, and do yet some more \(5 \dagger\). Characterized by respect for special persous or things; partial.

Away to heaven respective lenity,
And fire-eyed fury be my conduct now! This ia the dsy that must . . reduce those aeeming inequalitiea and respective distributiona in this world to an equality sud recompensive justice in the nexici, i. \& 47. 6. Relating or pertaining severally each to each; several; particular.

To thoae places straight repair
Where your respective dwellings are.
S. Butler, Indibras, I. ii. 666.

They both went very quietly out of the court, and retired to their reapective lodgings.

Addison, Trisi of Fslae Affronts. Beyond the physical differences, there are produced by the respective habits of jife mental differences.
H. Spencer, Prilu. of Sociol., § 463.

Respective being, being which in its essential nature refers to something eiae, aa action, passion, date, place, posture, sud habit.-Respective ens, locality, etc. See the nomna.
respectively (rẹ̈-spek'tiv-li), adv. In a respective manner, in any sense.

The World hath nor East nor West, but respectiuely.
Sir, she ever
For your aske moat respectively lov'd me.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iv. 2. respectivenesst (rē-spek'tiv-nes), \(n\). The state or quality of being respective; regard or respect had to anything.

So that hee ahall find neither a parsphrssticsill, epitomized, or meere verbali translation : but such a mixed respectivenesse as may ahewe 1 indevoured nothing more then the true uae, beneft, and delight of the resder.

Lomatius on Painting, by Haydock, 1598. (Nares.)
respectivist \(\dagger\) (rē-spek'tiv-ist), \(n\). [<respective + -ist.] A captious person or critic.
But what haue these our reapectiuists to doe with the Apostie Paule? Foxe, Martyra, p. 1173. respectless (rē-spekt'les), \(a\). [<respect + -less.] 1. Having no respect; without regard; with out reference ; careless; regardless. [Rare.]

The Cambrian part, respectless of their power
Drayton, Polyolbion, xii. 17. I was not
Shirley, Msid's Revenge, it. 5.
2 \(\dagger\). Having no respect or regard, as for reputation, power, persons, etc.
lle that is so respectlesse in his courses
B. Jonson, Every Man in hia Humour, i. 1.

To my respectless free-bred poesy !
Marston, Scourge of Vilianie, vi. 100. respectuoust (rẹ̀-spek'tū-us), a. [< OF. (and F.) respectueux \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). respetioso, respctoso \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). respeitoso, respectuoso \(=\mathrm{I} t\). rispettoso, \(<\mathrm{L}\). re spectus, respect: see respect, n.] 1. Inspiring respect.
Neither is it to be marvelled . if they [princes] hecome respectuous and admirsble in the eyes and sight of
the common people. Knolles, Hist. Turka (1610). (Nares.) 2. Respectful.

I thought it pardonsbler to ssy notiing by s respectuous lience than by ide words. Boyle, Works, VI. 4t. respell (rē-spel'), \(v . t\). \(\left[<r e-+s^{2} e l l{ }^{2}.\right]\) To spell again; specifically, to spell again in another form, according to some plionetic system

\section*{respell}
(as in this dictionary), so as to indicate the actual or supposed pronunciation.
Now s uniform system of representing soundz word or name on the principte of phonetic respelling Nature, XLII. 7
resperseł (rệ-spèrs'), v. t. [< L. rcspersus, pp. of respergore, sprinkle again or over, besprinkle, bestrew, <re-, again, + spargere, sprinkle: see sparse.] To sprinkle; scatter.
These exccilient, moral, and perfective discourses which with much paios sind greater plessure we find respersee Jer. Taulor, Great Exemplar, Pref.
respersion \(\dagger\) (rē-spèr'shon), \(n\). [< L. rcspersio( \(n\)-), a sprinkling, < respergere (pp. respersus), sprinkle: see resperse.] The act of sprinkling or spreading; scattering.
Ali the joya which they should have received in resper sion and distinct emanations if they had kept thetr aonlveraaries at Jerusalem, all that united they received in the dnplication of their joys st their return respirability (rẹ-spir-a-bil'i-ti), n. [=F. respirabilite; as respirable + -ity (see-bility).] respirable (re-spir'an-bl), a. [< OF. F. respira ble \(=\) Sp. respirable" \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). respiravel \(=\mathrm{It}\). respirabile, < NL. "respirabilis, < L. respirare, respire: see vespire.] 1 . That can respire. Imp.
Dict.-2. Capable of or fit for being respired or breathed: as, respirable air.
respirableness (rē-spīr'a-bl-nes), \(n\). Same as respirability. Imp. Dich
respiration (res-pi-rā'shon), n. [ \(<\) OF. (and F.) \(\cdot c\) ppiration \(=\) Pr. respiracio \(=\mathrm{Sp} . v e s p i r a-\) cion \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). vespiração \(=\mathrm{It}\). respirazione, < L. respiratio \((n-)\), breathing, respiration, < respirare, pp. respiratus, breathe out, respire, take breath: see respire.] 1 . The act of breathing breath: see respire. 1
again or resuming life.

> Tlli the day Appear of respiration to the just, And vengeance to the wicked.

Milton, P. Ls, xit. 540
2. The inspiration and expiration of air.-3. That function by which there takes place an absorption of oxygen from the surrounding medium into the blood with a cerresponding exeretion of carbon dioxid. This is accomplisined in the higher animai forms chifefly by the Inngs and skin; the insecta perform the same function. In uniceilniar organ ams these changea take place in the protoplasm of the cell itself. The nnmber of respirations in the human adult is fom 16 to 24 per minute. About 500 centimeters or one sixth of the volnme of the air in the lungais changed at each respiration, giving a daily income of shout 744 grams of oxygen and an expenditure of 900 gratns of carbon dioxid. Inspiration is silghtly shorter than expiration.

> Ev'ry breath, Eorc'd downward.

Cowper, Task, iv. 348.
4. In physiological bot., a process consisting in the absorption by plants of oxygen from the air, the oxidation of assimilated products, and the release of carbon dioxid and watery vapor. It is the opposite of assimilation, in which carbon dioxid carbonic acid) is absorbed and oxygen given off-conomy, a part of the potential energy of a higher compound being converted into kinetic engergy, snpporting the sctivities of the plant, the resuiting compound of iower po-
tential being excreted. Resplration takea place in all tential being excreted. Respiration takes place in all by daylight (then overahsdowing the other process) and n cells containing chlorophyi.
5. The respiratory murmur.-6t. A breathingspell; an interval.
Some meet reepiration of a more full trial snd enquiry oto esch others' condition.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Consctence, iv. 6 Abdominal respiration, Ses abdominal. - Amphoric respiration, reapiratory murmurwith musicsi intonation, of a bottle. It occurs in some csses of pneumothorax snd with some phthisicsj cavities, Artificial respiration espiration induced by artificial means. It is required form or of drowning, the excessive inhalation of chioro form or of noxious, gases, etc. In the case of a person apparently drowned, or in sn asphyxiated condition, the folthe month and throat, the patient shonid be laid on his shoulders gentiy raised by a firm cushion placed under them; the tongue brought forward so ss to project from the side of the month, sind kept in that position by an eias.
tic bsnd or string tied under the chin. Remove ali tight tic bsad or string tied under the chin. Remove ali tight ciothing from neck and cheat. The arma should then be grasped just above the eibows, raised till they naarly two aeconds: this sction imitatea inspiration. The arms are then turned down snd firmiy pressed lor two seconds againat the aides of the chest, thus imitating a deep ex. piration. These two rets of movements should be perae veringiy repeated st the rate of fifteen times in a minnte.
As soon as a spontaneous effort to breaths is perceived, cease the movements and induce circuistion and warmth - Branchial respiration. See branchial.-Bronchtal

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respiration, reapiration such as is heard immediately is high in pitch and tubular; the explratory sound is high. solidated fungs. Also calied tubular respiration, Bronchocavernous respiration, respiration intermediate in character between oronchin and cavernous respiratermediate in character between brenchisi snd vcaicular respiration.- Cavernous respiration. See cavernous.Center of respiration, the nervons center which reguby incoming intluences from the vsgus, the skin, nnd elsewhere. The msin center is limited in extent, sod situsted in the floor of the fourth ventricle, near the point of the csia. mus.-Cerebral respiration, shallow, quick, irregular, more or hess sighing respiration, sometimes resulting from cerebral disease in children. - Cheyne-Stokes respiration, a rhythmic form of respiration described by Cheyne in 1818 snd by Stokes in 1846. It consiats of a series of cycles in every one of which the resplrations pass gradu. ally from feeblo and shailow to forclbio and decp, and then back to feebie sgain. A pause follows, and then the next cycle begins with a feeble inspiration. This symp-ieatons.-Cogged or cog-wheel respiration. Same as interrupted gespiration.-Costal respiration, resplration in which tha costai movements predominato over the disphragmstic.-Cutaneous respiration, gaseous absorption and excretion by the skin. - Diaphragmat-
ic respiration. Same aa abdominal respiration (which ic respiration. Same aa abdominal respiration (which see, under abdominal).-Divided respiration, respira-
tion in which inspiration is separsted from expiration by a weil-marked interval.--Facial respiration, respiratory movements of the face, as of the alm nasi.- Harsh respiration. Same as rude respiration.-Indeterminate respiration. Same as bronchovesicular respiration, especially ita more vesicular grades.-Interrupted respiration, respiration in which the ingpiratory, sometimes the expirstory, sound is broken into twe or more parts Aiso called jerking, uavy, and cogged or cog-wheel respiration.-Jerking respiration, same as interrupted respiration.-Laryngeal respiration, laryngeal
respiratory movenenta. Metamorphosing respirarespiratory movementa, metamorphosing respirasound is tubnlar and the last part cavernous.- Organs of respiration, sny parts of the bodyby means of which constitnents of the biood are interchanged with those of air or water. In the higher vertebrates, all of which are airbreathers, such orgsis are internal, and of complex iobuInted structnre, called iungz. (See lung.) In iower verte-
brates and many invertebrates r'espiration is effected by brates and many invertebrates respiration is effected by
breathing water, and such organa are usualiy called gills breathing water, and such organa are usualiy called gill
or branchiz. Most invertebratca, however (as nearly all or branchiz. Most invertebratca, however (as nearly all
the immense class of insecta), breathe air by various contrivances for its sdmission to the body, gencrafiy of tutrivances for its sdmission to the body, gencrafiy of tu-
bular or isminated strncture, which may open by pores or spiracles on almost any part of the body. Tho orgsins of mollusks are extremely variable in form and position; they gre commonly called branchise or cills, techntcally ctenidia. Some gastropods, called pulmonate, are air.
breathers. Arachnidans are disthiguished as pulmonate breathers, Arachnidans are disthuguished as pulmonate and tracheate, according to the iaminnte (or saccular) or the simply tnbular character of thelr organs of respiration. The character of the inngs ss offaeta of the alimen-
tary canal is somewhat peculiar to the higher vertebrates -being represented in the lower, as fisines, only by an airbisdder, if at ali; sud the various organs of reapiration of lower animnis are only analogons or functionaily repregentative, not homologous or morphologically representative, of such inngs. (See pneogaster.) In birds the organs are distributed in most parta of the body, even in the interior of bones. (Nee pneumatocyst.) In embryos the alinn-
tola is sn orgsn of respiration, as wefl as of digestion and tois is an orgsi of respiration, as wefl as of digestion and - Puerile respiration. See puerile.-Rough respira. tion. Same as rude respiration.-Rude respiration, a form of bronchovesicular respiration, the sounds being harah.- Supplementary respiration, respiration with of the iungs when some other part of them Is incapacitated, as from pneumonia or plenrisy.- Thoracic respiration. Same as costol respiration.-Tubular respiration. Same as bronchial respiration.-Vesiculocavernous respiration, respiration intermediate in ch
respirational (des-pi-rā'shon-al), a. [<respira-
tion + -al.] Same as respiratory. tion + -al.] Same as respiratory.
respirative (rē-spir'a-tiv), \(a\). [< respirat(ion) respirator (res'pi-rā-tor), \(n\). [NL., < L. respirare, pp. respiratus, respire: see respire.] An instrumentfor breathing through, fitted to cover the mouth, or the nose and moutl, over which it is secured by proper bandages or other appliances. It is mostly used to exclude the passage fnto the lungs of cold alr, smoke, dust, snd other noxious subatances, eapecially by persons having delicate chests, by fremen, cutlers, grinders, and the like, and by divers in operations under water. Respiratora for persons with iy heat-conducting metal, which warms the air as it passes iv heat-conducting metal,
respiratorium (res"pi-rā-tō'ri-um), n.; pl. respiratoria (-ä). [NL., neut. of respiratorius, respiratery: see respiratory.] In entom., one of the laminiform gill-like organs or branchiæ found on the larvm of certain aquatic insects, and used to draw air from the water. In dtpterous larve they are commonly four in numb
espiratory (rê-spir'a-or res'pi-rā-tō-ri), a. [= pp.respiratus, respire: see respire.] Pertaining pp.respiratus, respire: see respire.] Pertaining tory murmur. Ssme as bronchial respiration (which see \({ }_{F}\)
respiring
murmur, a murmur intermediate between a veaicular and a bronchial murmur. Also called rude, rough, and mur. sane as bronchovesicular respiratory murmur- -cubular).-Respiratory bundle. Same as solitary funicity. Same 8 s extreme differential capacity (which see undcr capacity). - Respiratory cavities, a generai name thes which contaln the respiratery organs body-cnvi tory chamber a respiratory cavity. - Respiratorpira umn, respiratory fascicle. Same as solitany funiculus which sce, under solitary). - Respiratory filaments hresd-ilke orgsns arranged in tulta nesr the hesd of the larve or pupa of a gnat.- Respiratory glottis, the poseries - Respiratory respiration, or so-called lungs, of the puimonary srachnt. asns, See cut under pulmonary.-Respiratory mur(a) External, the posterior thorscic nerve. See fhoracic (b) Internal, the phrenic nerve.- Respiratory nerve of the face, the facial nerve.- Respiratory nerves of - Respiratory orifice. (a) A stigmstum or breathing pore. (o) An orifice, generatiy at the end of a tubuia process, threugh which aome aqustic larve, or larve iving in putrescent matter, under the skin of animals, cussion of the chest in different phases of respiration Respiratory the varistions of the sounda elicited. inapiration to that of the next-- Respiratory plate is entom., a respiratorium, or false gill.- Respiratory portion of the nose, the lower portion of the nass cavity, exciuding the upper or ellactory portion.-Respiratory pulse, alternating condition of fnliness and emptiocss of the large vessels of the neck or elsewhere aynchronous with expiration snd inspiration.-Respira. tory quotient, the ratio of the oxygen excreted by the ganis time (as Iree oxycen) It is usualiy in the neiphlor hood of 0.9 .- Respiratory sac, simple sscolike respira tory organ of various animals, - Respiratory sounds the sounda made by the sir when belng inhsled or exhsied especially as heard in ansenitation over iuog-tissue, norma or diseased. Sec resicular respiratory murnur below, for description of normal sonnds.-Respiratory surface the snrface of the lungs that comes in contact with the air. Thts gnrface is extended by minute subdivision of the lungs into smill cavities or air-cells. - Respiratory passages.- Respiratory tree, in zoöl., an organ found in passages.-Respiratory tree, ith 200l. an organ found in branched, and arborescent tubes which run up toward the anterior cxtremity of the bods; and perforn the function of respiration; the ciosca.- Respiratory tube, suy tubnlar organ of respiration; a spiracie. See spi racle and breathing tube.-Vesicular respiratory murmur, the normal nurmur. The quality of the inspira tory sound is veaicnlar ; the expiratory sound, absent in many cases, is continuons with the inspiratory, and it chial respiratory murmur. Same as bronchovesicular iratory murmur
respire (rẹ̄-spir'), \(v . ;\) pret. and pp. respired, ppr respiring. [<OF. respirer, F.respirer \(=\) Pr. Sp Pg. respirar \(=\mathrm{It}\). respirare, \(\langle\mathrm{L}\). respirare breathe out, exhale, breathe, take breath, re vive, recover, < re-, back, again, + spirare,
breathe, blow: see spirit, Cf aspire, conspire, breathe, blow: see spirit. Cf. aspire, conspire, expire, inspire, perspire.] I. intrans. 1t. To breathe again; hence, to rest or enjoy relief after toil or suffering.

Then shall the Brttons, Inte dismayd snd weake,
From their long vassalage gin to respire.
sooth'd with Lase, the panting Youth respires.
Hark! he strikes the goiden lyre;
And see! the tortured ghosts respire
ee shady forms advance!
Pope, Ode on St. Ceclín's Day, I. 64
2. To breathe; inhale air into the lungs and oxhale it, for the purpose of maintaining animsl life; hence, to live.

Yet the brave Barons, whilst they do respire,
with comeliness retire.
Draytom, Barons' Wars, it. 55.
II. irans. 1. To breathe in and out, as air; inhale and exhale; breathe.

Methinks, now I come near her, I respire
Some air of that late comfort I receivcd. B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 0

But I, who ne'er was biess'd by Fortune's hand,
Long in the noisy Town have been immurd, Gay, Rural Sports, 1.
2. To exhale; breathe out; send out in exhala-

The air respires the pure Elysian sweets
In which she breathes. B.Jonson, Poetaater, i. 1 . As smoke snd varions substancea separately issue from are lighted with moist wood, so from this grest being Colebroke, Asiatic Researches, VIII.
respiring (rē-spir \({ }^{\prime}\) ing), \(n\). [Verbal n. of respite, v.] A breathing; a breath

They couid not stir him from his stand, although he With ahort rcspirings, and with sweat

Chapman, Iliad, xvi. 102

\section*{respirometer}
respirometer（res－pi－rom＇e－têr），\(n\) ．［Irreg．\(\langle\mathrm{L}\) ． re \(\mu \varepsilon \tau \rho \circ\) measure．］ 1．An instrument which is used to determine the condition of the respiration．－2．Au appa－ ratus for supplying air to a diver under water by means or a supply of compressed oxygen， which is caused to combine in due proportion with nitrogen chemically filtered from the air expired from his lungs in breathing．
respite（res＇pit），n．［Early mod．E．respit； ME．respit，respyt，respyte，＜OF．respit，respect， delay，respite，F．répit \(=\) Pr．respieg，respeit \(=\) Sp．respeeto \(=\) Pg．respeito \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．rispitto，rispetto， respect，delay，\(\langle\) L．respectus，consideration，re spect，ML．delay，postponement，respite，proro－ ration：see respcet．］It．Respect；regard．See respect．

Myn herte hath for to amende it grcte deiit
Chancer，Trofius，y． 137
2．Temporary intermission of labor，or of any process or operation；interval of rest；pause．

With that word，withoute more respite，
They fllien gruf aud criden pitously．
Chaucer，Knight＇s Tale，I． 00.
Some pause and respite only I require．
Sir J．Denham，Passion of Dido for Eness．
Byzantium has a respite of haif a century，and Egypt of nore than e hundred years，of Mameluke tyranny．

3．A putting off or postpenement of what was fixed；delay；forbearance；prolongation of time，as for the payment of a debt，beyond the fixed or legal time．
To make you understand this， Shaik．，\(^{\text {．I M．for M．，iv．} 2.170 \text { ．}}\) ． 4．In law：（a）A reprieve；temporary suspen－ sion of the execntion of a capital offender．See reprieve．

The court gave him respite to the next session（which Wss appointed the flrst Tuesday in August）to bethink himself，that，retracting and reforming his error，etc．，the court might show him favor
inthrop，Hist．New England，I． 265
Christian ．．．had some rexpite，and was remanded
to prison．
Why grant me respite who deserve my doom？
（b）The delay of appearance at court granted to a jury beyond the proper term．＝Syn．2．Stop， respite（res＇pit），v．\(t_{\text {．；pret．and pp．respited，}}\) ppr．respiting．［＜ME．respiten，respite，＜OF respiter，respeiter，respect，delay，postpone，＜L． respectare，consider，respect，ML．delay，post－ pone：see respect．］1．To delay；postpone； adjourn．

Thanne to the Sowdon furth with all they weat
The iordes and the knyghtes euerychone，
And preyed hym to respite the Iugement
Generycles（E．E．T．S．），I． 1041.
They deciared only their opinions in writing，sud res－ Winthrop，Hist．New Engiand，I．383． 2．To relieve for a time from the execution of a sentence or other punishment or penalty；re－ prieve．
It is grete harne that thow art no cristin，and fain I wolde that thow so were，to respite the fro deth．
erlin（E．E．T．S．）H1． 592
Jeffreys had respited the younger brother
Hfacaulay，Hist．Eng．，vil．
3．To relieve by a pause or interval of rest．
With a dreadfui industry of ten days，not respiting his Souidiers day or night，［Cessar］drew up sil his ships，and entrenchd them round within the circuit of hie Camp．

Care may be respited，but not repeaied；
No perfect cure
Wordsworth，Evening Voiuntaries，iv．
4t．To cease；forbear．
Your maniy resoun oghte it to respite，
To sien your frende，and nameiy me，
That never yet in no degre
Offended you
＝Syn．2．See тeprieve，\(n\) respiteless（res＇pit－les），a．［＜respite + －less．］ Without respite or relief．Baxter
resplend（rō－splend＇），v．i．［＜ME．resplenden， ＜OF．resplendir，also resplandre，F．resplendir \(=\) Pr．resplandre，resplandir（ef．Sp．Pg．resplan－ （lecer）\(=\mathrm{It}\) ．risplendere，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\). resplendere，shine brightly，glitter，＜re－，again，back，＋splendere， shine：see splendid．］Toshine；be resplendent． Lydgate．［Rare．］
Lieutensnt－General Wcbb，．．．who resplended in veivet
and gold lace． resplendence（rē－splen＇dens），n．［＜LL．re－ splendentia，＜Is，resplenden（ \(t-) s\) ，resplendent： see resplendent．］Brilliantluster；vivid bright－ noss；splendor．

\section*{5111}

Son f thou in whom moy giory I behoid
Milton，P．L．，v． 720
\(=\) Syn．See radiance．
resplendency（rè－splen＇den－si），\(n\) ．［As re－
splendence（seo－ey）．］Same as resplendence． sptendence．
resplendent（rệ－splen＇dent），\(a\) ．［＜ME．re－ splendent，＜L．resplenden（t－）s，ppr．of resplen－ dere，shine brightly ：see resplend．］1．Shining with brilliant luster；very bright；splendid．

There all within full rich arayd he found，
With royall arras，and resplendent goid．
Enser，F．Q．，I．vift．35．

\section*{Brigh}

As the resplendent cactus of the night，
o．W．Holmes，Bryant＇s Seventieth Birthday
2．In her．，issuing rays：said especially of the sun，sometimes of clouds．See radiant，3．－Re－ splendent feldspar．Same as adularia or noonstone． ＝Syn．1．Glorious，beaming．See radiance．
resplendently（rẹ－splen＇dent－li），adv．In a re－ splendent manner；with brilliant luster；with great brightness．
esplendisht（rẹ－－splen＇dish），v．\(i\) ．［＜OF．re－
splendiss．，stem of certain parts of resplendir， shine brightly：see resplend．］To shine with great brilliancy；be resplendent．

Vppon this said tombe was be ther ligging，
Resplendising fair fo this chambre sprad．
Resplendising fair io this chambre sprad．
Rom．of Partenay（E．E．T．S．），1． 451
The heuyn visibie is．．garnisshed with planettes Sir T．Elyot，The Governour，iii． 2
resplendishant \(\dagger\)（reè－splen＇di－shạnt），a．［ \(\langle\mathrm{OF}\) resplendissant，ppr．of resplendir，shine bright ly：see resplend．］Resplendent；brilliant．

And thorowe ye vertue of thy fuil myght
Fabyan，Chron．，xlix．
resplendishing（rê̄－splen＇di－shing），\(n\) ．Re－ splendence；splendor．

And as the Suune doth giorifle each thing
（Howeuer base）on which he detgns to smille，
So your cleare eyes doe give resplendishing
So your cleare eyes doe giue resplendishing
Davies，Muse＇s Sacriflee，p．7．（Davies．）
respond（rë－spend＇），v．［＜OF．respondre，re－ spundre，F．répondre \(=\operatorname{Pr}\) ．respondre \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\) responder \(=\) It．respondere，rispondere，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\). re spondere，pp．responsus，answer，く re－，again， back，＋spondere，pp．sponsus，promise：see sponsor．Cf．despond，correspond．］I．intrans． 1．To make answer；give a reply in words： specifically，to make a liturgical response．
I remember him in the divinity school responding sad diaputing with a perspicuous energy．
Oldisworth，Edmund Smith，in Johnson＇s Lives of the Poets． 2．To answer or reply in any way ；exhibit some action or effect in return to a foree or stimulus． A new sffiction strings a new chord in the heart，which responds to some new note of complaint within the wid we hamsa woe

Buckminster
Whenever there arises a special necessity for the bette performance of any one function，or for the estabilshmen are wil tespor
3．To correspond；suit
To every theme reaponds thy various lay．
Wery thene responds thy various lay．
4．To be answerable；be liable to make pay－ ment：as，the defendant is held to respond in damages．
II．trans． \(1 \dagger\) ．To answer to；correspond to ［Rare．］
lis grest deeds resyond his speeches great．
Fairfax，tr of Tasso＇s Godirey of Bouiogne，x． 40
2．To answer；satisfy，as by payment：as，the prisoner was held to respond the judgment of the court．
respond（rẹ̄－spond＇），n．［＜ME．responde，re spounde，respowne，respon；from the verb．］ \(1 \dagger\) ． An answer；a response．
Whereunto the whole Armie snswered with a short re pond，and，at the same time，bowing themselues to th ground，saiuted the Moone with great superstition．

Purchas，Pilgrimage，p． 295
2．In lituryics：（a）A versicle or short anthem chanted at intervals during the reading of a lection．In the Angitcan Church the responses to the ommsndmente（Kyries）are responds in this sense．
The reader paused，and the choir burst in with responds，
R）R．W．Dixon，Hlst．Church of Eng．，xv．
b）A response
The cierk answering in the name of oll，Et cum spiritu
no，and other responas．Works（Parker Soc．，1853），11． 334.
3．In arch．，a half－pillar，pilaster，or any cor respending device engaged in a wall to receive the impest of an arch．

\section*{response \\ The four responds have the four evsngeilistic symbois}

See judgment．
respondeat ouster．See judgment．
responde－book（rề－spon＇dē－luik），\(n\) ．A book kept by the directors of chancery in Scotland for entering the accounts of all non－entry and relief duties payable by heirs who take precepts from chancery
respondence（rō－spon＇dens），\(n . \quad[=\) It．rispon－ denza，cenformity，＜L．responden \((t-) s\) ，respon－ dent：see respondent．Cf．corresponclence．］ 1. The state or character of being respondent； also，the act of responding or answering；re sponse．

Th＇Angeficalì soft trembing voyces made
To th＇instruments divine respondence meet
Spenser，F．Q．，If．xii． 71
\(2 \dagger\) ．Correspondence；agreement． His rent in fair respondence must arise
To double trebies of his one yeare＇e pric

respondency（rē－spon＇den－si），\(n\) ．［As respon－ denee（see－ey）．］Same äs respondence．
Thus you see the respondency of the spirituai to the net ural fool in their qualities．Rev．T．Adams，Works，I． 248. respondent（rē－spon＇dent），\(a\) ．and \(n . \quad[=O F\) respondant， F. répondant \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．respondiente \(=\) Pg．respondente \(=\mathrm{It}\). rispondente，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\). respon－ den（ \(t\)－）s，ppr．of respondere，answer：see re spond．］ \(\mathbf{I}\) ，a．1．Answering；responding．

The wards respondent to the key turn round；
The bars fali back．
Pope，Odysey， 2．Couformable；corresponding．
Wealth respondent to payment and contributions Bacon Weli may this palace admirstion claint，
Great，and respondent to the master＇s lame
Pope，Odyssey，xvil． 315.
II．n．1．One whe respends；specifically，in a scholastic disputation，one who maintains a thesis，and defends it against the objections of one or more opponents．There was no burden of proof upon the respondent at the outset，but，owing to the admissions which he was obiiged by the rules of disputa－ tion to make，it was soon thrown upon him．
Let them［scholars］occasionaily change their attitude of mind from that of receivers and respondents to that o enquirers．Fitch，Lectures on Teaching，p． 172. Specifically－2．One who answers or is called on to answer a petition or an appeal．－3．In math．，a quantity in the body of a table：opposed to argument，or the regularly varying quantity with which the table is entered．Thus，in a tabie of powers，where the base is entered at the side，the expo neat at the top，and the power is found in the body of the table，the last quantity is the respondent．
respondentia（res－pon－den＇shi－ä），n．［NL．：see respondence．］A loan on the cargo of a vessel， payment being contingent on the safe arrival of the carge at the port of destination－the effect of such condition being to except the contract from the common usury laws．See bottomry．
Commissions on money advanced，maritime interest on bottomry and respondentia，and the joss on exchsnges， on behalf of the several finterests concerned．

Encyc．Brit．，III． 148.
responsal（rệ－spon＇sall），a．and \(\pi\) ．［＝F．re sponsal，く LL．responsalis，one who answers for another，a sponsor，apocrisiary，prop．adj．，per－ taining to an answer，く L．responsum，an an swer，response：see response．］I．\(\dagger\) ．Answer－ able；responsible．
They were both required to find sureties to be responsal
etc．，whereupon they were troubled．
II．n．1．Response；answer；especially，a liturgical response．
After some short praiers and responsals，the mass－priesi begs at the hands of God this great．．Pavor．
revint，Saul and Samuel，xiv． 2．（a）In the Roman empire，a representative of a foreign church or prelate，who resided at the capital and conducted negotiations on ecclesi－ astical matters；an apocrisiary．（b）A proc－ tor for a monastery or for a member of it be－ fore the bishop．
esponse（rē－spons＇），n．［＜ME．respounse，re－ spons，く OF．respons，respuns，responee，F．ré－ ponse \(=\) Pr．respos \(=\) Cat．respons \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). Pg．re－ sponso \(=\) It．risponso，responso，＜L．responsum， an answer，neut．of responsus，pp．of respondere， answer：see respond．］1．An answer or reply， or something in the nature of an answer or reply．

What was hif respons written，I ne sauh no herd．
Rob．of Brunne，tr．of Langtoft，p．98．（Latham．）
There seems a vast psychological interval between an and the bighly complex intellectual and emotional devel．

\section*{response}
opment implied in a distinct apprectation of objective
beasty． More specificaily－（a）An oracular answer．

Then did my response clearer fall：： Is like snother， 8 If in sll．

Tennyson，Two Voices．
（b）In liturgics：（1）A verse，sentence，phrsse，or word said or sung by the choir or congregation in sequence or repiy to the priest or offliciant．Among the most ancient re－ piritu tuo ses the responsories（which see）are Lt cum Dominum after the Sursum Corda，\(A\) men，etc．Sometimes tite response is a repetition of something said by the off－ ctant．A verse whith has its own reaponse subjuined，the sicle．In liturgical books the signs is and \(\mathbf{R}\) are often prefixed to the versicle and reaponse respectively．Also （formeriy）responsal．（2）A versicics or sunthem said or sung during or after \＆lection；a respond or responsory．（c） Reply to an objection in formal diaputation．（d）In music same as answer， 2 （b）．
2．The act of responding or replying；reply： as，to speak in response to a question．－Consul－ tary response．see consultary．
responsibility（ree－spon－si－bil＇i－ti），n．j pl．re－ sponsibilities（－tiz）．\([=\mathbf{F}\). responsabilité \(=\) Sp． sponsabilità ；as responsible + －ity（see－bility）．］ 1．The state of being responsible，accountable， or answerable． ters，
swer．
but even a irtbunal st which not only minis－
but even nations themselves，mnst one day an． Responsibility，in order to be reasonable，mnst be limited to objects within the power of the responsible party．
A．Ilamilton，The Federalist，No． 63, Gen．Jackson was a man of will，and his phrase on one menorshife occasion，＂I will take the reaponsibility，＂＂Is as
proverb ever since．Emerson，Fortune of the Republic． 2．That for which one is responsible or account－ able；a trust，duty，or the like：as，heavy re－ sponsibilities．
His wife persuaded him that he had done the best that
any one could do with the responsibilities that ought never to have been laid on a man of his temperament and habits． Howells，A Fearful Reaponsibiitty，xiii． 3．Ability to answer in payment；means of paying contracts．
responsible（rē－spon＇si－bl），a．［＝OF，（and F．） responsable \(=\) Pr．Sp．responsable \(=\) Pg．respon－ savel \(=\) It．risponsabile，〈ML．responsabilis，re－ quiring an answer，＜L．responsum，response：
see response．］ \(1+\) ．Correspondent；answering； see response．］ 1 t．Correspondent；answering； responsive．
I have scarce collected my spirits，but iateify scattered in the admiration of your form ；to which if the bounties of your mind te any way responsibce， donires shali flod a smooth and secure passage．

B．Jonson，Every \(\$\) lan out of his Bumour，ii． 1.
2．Answerable，as for an act performed or for its consequences，or for a trust reposed or a debt；accountable；specifically，in ethies，in general，having such a mental or moral char－ acter as to be capable of knowing and observ－ ing the distiuction of right from wrong in con－ duct，and therefore morally accountable for one＇s acts；in particular（with reference to a certain act），acting or having acted as a free agent，and with knowledge of the ethical char－ acter of the act or of its consequences．With regard to the iegal use of the word，two conceptions are often confused－namely，that of the potenitial condition of being bound to answer or respond in case a wropg bhound occur，and that of the actusi condition of being the first of these responsible is properiy used，and for the second liable．
With ministers thus responsible，＂the king could do no wrong．Sir E．May，Const．Hist．Eng．，I．i． In this sense of the word we say that a man is responsi－
ble for that part of an event which was undetermined when he was left ont of account，snd which becams determined when he was taken account of．

3．Able to answer or respond to any reason－ able claim or to what is expected；able to dis－ charge an obligation，or having estate adequate to the payment of a debt．
He is a responsible－looking gentierasn dressed in biack．
4．Involving responsibility．
But it is a reaponsible trust，and difficnit to discharge．
Responsible business（theat．），rofies next in importancs alove those described as＂ntility．＂－Responsible util－ ity（theat．），a minor actor who can be trusted with very
smail parts responsibleness（rệ－spon＇si－bl－nes），n．The responsibleness（rê－spon si－bl－nes），\(n\) ．The
state of being responsible；responsibility．Bai－ ley， 1727.
responsibly（rẹ－－spon＇si－bli），adv．In a respon－ sible manner．
responsion（rẹ̈－spon＇shon），n．［＝OF．respon－ sion，an answer，surety，suretyship，\(=\) Pg．rc－

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sponsão，ground－rent，＝It．risponsione，an an－ swer，reply，＜L．responsio（ \(n\)－），an answer，reply， refutation，＜respondere，pp．responsus，answer： see response．］1．The aet of answering；an－ swer；reply．

\section*{Responsions unto the questions．}

Bp．Burnet，Records，iii．，No． 21.

\section*{Everywhers in nsture，Whitman finds human relations，
The Century，XIX． 294
nman responsions．} 2．In ane．pros．：（a）The metrical correspon－ dence between strophe and antistrophe．（b） A formal correspondence between successive parts in dialogue．－3．pl．The first examination which those students at Oxford have to pass who are candidates for the degree of B．A．
responsive（rē－spon＇siv），a．and \(n\) ．［ \(\langle\mathrm{OF}\) ．（and F．）responsif \(=1 \mathbf{t}\) ．risponsiro，〈 LL．responsivus， answering（ML．responsiva，f．，an answering epistle），く L．respondere，pp．responsus，respond： see respond．］I．a．1．Answering；correspon－ dent；suited to something olse；being in accord． The vocsi iay responsive to the strings．

Pope． 2†．Responsible；answerable．
Such persons ．．．for whom the church herself may 3．Able，ready，or inclined to respond or an－ swer；answering；replying．

\section*{A responsive Jetter，or letter by way of answer}

The swain responsive as the milk－maid snng Goldemith，Des．Vil．，1． 117 A may be more quickly responsive to s stimnins than \(B\) ， and may have a wider range of sensibility，snd yet not be 4．Characterized by the use of responses：as， a responsive service of public worship．－5．In law，pertinent in answer；called for by the questiou：as，a party is not bound by an an－ swer given by his own witness if it is not re－ sponsive to the question，but may have the irre－ sponsive matter struck out．

II．t \(\%\) ．An answer；a response；a reply．
Responsives to such as ye wrote of the dates before re
Bp．Burnet，Records，ii． 23 hearsed．

Bp．Burnet，Records，II． 23.
iv－li），adv．In a respon－ sive manner
responsiveness（rē－spon＇siv－nes），n．The state of being responsive．
responsorial（res－pon－só＇ri－al），a．and \(n\) ．
responsory \(+-a l\) ．］I．a．Responsive；specifi－ cally，sung in response to or alternation with a lector or precentor．

II．\(n\) ．An office－book formerly in use，cou－ taining the responsories or these and the an－ tiphons for the canonical hours．
responsorium（res－pon－sṓri－um），\(n . ;\) pl．respon－ soria（－ạ̈）．［ML．，neut．of＊responsorius：see responsory．］Same as responsory．
responsory（rē－spon＇sō－1i），a．and \(n\) ．［＜ML． ＊responsorius，adj．（as a noun，responsorium， neut．，responsoria，f．，eccl．，a response），（L．Le－ spondere，pp．responsus，respond：see respond， response．］I．a．Containing answer．
II．n．；pl．responsories（－riz）．In liturgies：（a） A psalm or portion of a psalm sung between the missal lections．Among the snthems represent－ ing this custom are the Greck prokeimenon，the Ambro－ sisn psalmuius or psalmeilus，the Gillican psalmus res ponsorius（responsory psalm），and the Mozarabic psal． erinm or psaliendo－sii these preceding the epistie，snd the Romsn and Sarum gradoal preceding the gospel．The precentor，or several cantors，the whole choir responding The name responsory is often given specifically to the gradual（which see）．（b）A portion of a psalm （originally，a whole psalm）sung between the lections at the canonical hours；a respond． Also responsorium．
 Response．［Rare．］

Fogs，dsmps，trees，stones，their sole encompassure
To whom they mone，biack todes giue responsure．
C．Tourneur，Transformed Metamorphosis，st． 87
ressala（res＇ą－lä），n．See risala．
ressaldar（res＇al－diar），n．See risaldar．
ressantt，ressainnt，\(n\) ．Same as ressaut．
ressaut（res－at＇），\(n\) ．［Also ressault，also erro－ neously ressant，ressaunt；＜OF ressant，ressault， F．ressaut \(=\) Pr．ressaut，resaut \(=\) Cat．ressalt \(=\) Sp．Pg．resalto \(=\) It．risalto，a projection（in arch．），＜ML．as if＊resaltus，＜L．resilire， pp ． ＊resultus，leap back：see resile，and cf．result．］ In arch．，a projection of any member or part from or before another．
restl（rest），\(n .[<\mathrm{ME}\). rest，reste，＜AS．rest， \(1: æ s t\) ，rest，quiet，\(=\) OS．resta，rasta，resting－ place，burial－place \(=\mathrm{D}\). rust \(=\mathrm{MLG} . \mathrm{v}^{\prime}\) este，rest， \(=0 H G\) ．rasta，rest，also a measure of distance， resti，rest，MHG．raste，G．rast，rest，repose，
\(=\) Icel．röst，a mile，i．e．the distance between two resting－places，\(=\) Sw．Dan．rast．rest，\(=\) Goth．rasta，a stage of a journey，a mile；with abstract formative \(-s t,<\sqrt{ } r a\) ，rest，Skt．\(\sqrt{ }\) ram rest，rejoice at，sport，＞rati，pleasure．］1．A state of quiet or repose；absence or cessation of motion，labor，or action of any kind；release from exertion or action．
Whiss forto sytte ye haue in komanadement，
Youre heede，yonre hande，your feet，holde yee in reste．
Our rural ancestors，witi littie blest，
Pope，Imit．of Horace，II．1． 242.
The working of a ses
Coopper，Task，vi．739．
2．Freedom or relief from everything that dis－ quiets，wearies，or disturbs；peace；quiet ；se－ curity；tranquillity．
Yef we may hem discounfte，we shali be riche and in Merlin（E．E．T．S．），il．1i4． The man will not be is rest until he have finished the Yet shall the oracie
Give rest to the minds of others，
Shak．，\(W\) ． Shak．，W．T．，ii．1． 191. Rest，
As deep as desth，as solt as sileep，
Across his ironbled heart did creep．
Filiam Morris，Earthiy Paradise，II． 48.
3．Sleep；slumber；hence，the last sleep； death；the grave．
After al thits surfet and accesse he hedde，
That he siepte Seturday and Sonenday 115 sonne wente to reste．Piers Plowman（A），v． 210. One that thinks a man siwsys going to bed，snd says，
＂God give you good rest！＂
Shak．，C．of E．，iv．3．33．
4．A place of quiet；permanent habitation．
In dust，our final rest and native home．
5．Stay；abode．
That you vouchsafe your rest here in our court
Some little time．Shak．，Hamlet，ii， 2.13.
6．That on or in which anything leans or lies for support．
He made narrowed reste ronnd abont，that the beams shouid not be fastened in the walls of the house． 1 Ki．vi．©．
Specificaly－（a）A contrivance for steadying the lance when couched ior the charge：originally s nere hoop or der，but when the cuirass or breastplate was introduced secured to a hook or projecting horn of iron riveted to this on the left side．This hook also is called rest．A simi． iar hook was sometizoes arranged so far st the side，and so projectiug，as to receive the fance itselt ；but，this form befng inconvenient，the projecting hook was arranged with a hinge．In the justs of the fifteenth and sixieenth centuries the heavy innce was found to require a counter－ poise，and the rest was made conbie，the hook projecting sidewise，and s long tongus or bar projecting backward vent the bntt of the isnce from rising so that the lance was held firmly，and required from the juster only the exertion of directing jts point．
When his stafi was in his rest，coming down to meet with the knight，now very near him．he perceived the

Not ilke that Arthur who，with lance in rest，
Shot thro the lists at Camelot．
（b）A dovice of apy tind Tennyson，Passing or Arthur． b）A devie or say kind for supporting the inrning－tool gun in siming snd fling．

Change iove for arms；girt to your blades，my boys
Your rests and muakets take，take helm and targe．
（d）In billiards a rod having fixed at its point a crosepice on which to support the cue：used when the cue－bali can－ not easilly be reached in the nsusil way．Aiso called bridge． （e）A support or guide for stuff fed tos saw．E．H．Knight． （ \(f\) ）In glyptics，a support，somewhat resembing a vise in form，stached to the sthe－heed，and serving to steady the arm while the edges of graving－toois ars being shaped． 7．In pros．，a short pause of the voice in read－ ing；a cesura．
So varying stili their［bards \({ }^{\circ}\) ］moods，observing yet in all Their qusntities，their rests，their ceasures metrical． 188. 8．In music：（a）A silence or pause between toncs．（b）In musical notation，a mark or sign denotiug such a silence．Rests vary in form to in－ dicate their duration with reference to esch other and to from notes with which chey occur；and they are named breve rest ；；semibreve or whole－note rest，\(;\) minim or half－note rest．- ；crotchet or quarter－note rest，- or \(x\) ； quaver or eighth－note rest， 7 ；semiqnaver or sixteenth－ \＃；hemidemisemiquaver or sixty－fourth－Dote rest，ま The dnration of s rest，as of a note，may be extended one half by a dot，as \(7 \cdot(=77)\) ，or indefinitely by a hold，\(\frac{2}{}\) ．The semibreve rest is often used as a messure－rest，whatever，
may be the rhythinic sigusture（ s a \(a\) below）；similarly， may be the raythmic sigusture（s8 a below）；sinilariy，
the twn－messure rest is like \(b\) ，the three－measure rest fike
rest
c, the four-measure rest like \(d\); or a semibreve rest or the oumber of measures, as \(e\) or \(f\).


He fights as you sing prick-song, keeps time, distance, and proportion; yests me hia minim rest, one, two, and
the third in your bosom. 9†. A syllable.

Two rests, a short and long, th' Ismbic frame. a short and long, th' Ismbic frame .
10. In aecounting, the stopping to strike a balance or sum up the total, as for the purpose of computing commissions or compounding interest. Thus, an annual rest takea place where the rents received by the mortgagee in poascssion are more than directed to be employed to llquidation of the principal pro tanto.
11. In her., same as clarion and suffue.-12. Same as mace \({ }^{1}\), 3.-13t. In court-tennis, a quick and continued returning of the ball from one plsyer to the other. R. W. Lowe, Note in Cibber's Apology, I. 148.

For a wit la like a rest
Held up at tennis, when men do the beat
Held np at tennis, when
With the best gamesters.
F. Beaumont, To Ben Jonson.

Knock me dowa if ever I saw a rest of wit better played than that last, io my life. Cibber, Carel eas Husband, iv. i. 14. In the game of primero, the highest or final stake made by a player; also, the hand of cards or the number of points held. See to set up one's rest, under set.

Each one in possibility to win,
Great rests were up and mightie hands were in. Mir. for Mag8., p. 528. (Nares.) Absolute rest, a state of abaence of motlon, without refer-
ence to other bodics. No defnite meanlng can be sttschence to other bodics. No definite meaning can be sttached to the phrase.- Currents of rest. See currentl.Equation of rest. See equation.-Friction of rest. See friction.-Large rest, in medieval musical notation, a II \(I\) E reat or sign for sileace equal to time-valne perfect (b). The former waa equal to three the absence of motion relative to some body.-To set one's heart at rest. See heart. - To set up one's restt. See zet. = Syn, 1. Pause, Stay, etc. (see stop).-2.
Rest, Repose, Ease, Quiet, Tranquillty, Peace. While these words are uaed with some freedom, rest and repase apply especiaily to the suapended activlty of the body; ease snd quiet to freedom from occupation or demands for activlty, eapeclany , harging pare or demands ll (rest), va ME
restl (rest), \(v . \quad\) [< ME. resten, < AS. restan \(=\) OS. restian \(=\) OFries. resta \(=\) D. rusten \(=\) MLG. resten \(=\) OHG. rastēn, restan, raston, resten, MHG. rasten, resten, G. rasten \(=\) Sw. rasta \(=\) Dan. raste, rest; from the noun: see resti, \(n\). The verb restl in some uses mingles with the different verb rest \({ }^{2}\).] I. intrans. 1. To cease from action, motion, work, or performance of any kind; stop; desist; be without motion.
He rested oo the seventh day from all his work which he had made.

> Over the teut \& cloud Shall rest by day. Arilton, P. Ln, xii. 257.

He hangs between; in douht to act, or rest.
Pope, Essay on Man, 1i. 7.
2t. To come to a pause or to an end; end.
But now resteth the tale of kynge Rion, . . and returne for to speke of kynge Arthur. Jerlin (E. E. T. S.), 11. 224. 3. To be free from whatever harasses or disturbs; be quiet or still; be undisturbed.

My lord ahall never rest;
I'll watch him tame and talk him out of patience.
Woo'd an unfeeltng statue for hia wife,
Nor rested till the goda had giv'u It llfe
Cowper, Progrcas of Error, 1. 520
4. To take rest; repose.

Eche yede to his ostell to resten, for therto hadde the nede and gret myster, for many were they hurte

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), 11. 138
old lord, I cannot blame thee
Who am myself attach with weariness, to dulling of my spirits ; sit down, and rest
Shak., Tempeat, til.
5. To sleep; slumber.

Hanga upon mioe eycs; let me rest. [Sleeps.]
6. In bot., to lie dormant. See resting-spore, resting-state, etc.-7. To sleep the final sleep; die, or be dead.

If in his grave he rest, we'll find him there Shak., Perlcles, 11. 4. 30.
So peaceful rests, without a stone, a nsme,
What once had besuty, titles, wealth, snd fame
Pope, Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady

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restaur
8. To stand or lie, ss upon a support or basis; 2. To continue to be; remain: as, rest assured
be supported; have a foundation: literslly or that it is true.

\section*{figuratively.}

From apray to spray, where'er he rests he ahakes
From many a twlg the pendent dropa of ice.
Coroper, Task, v1. 80
Eloquence, like every other art, rests on laws the most Thia abbatlal staff often rested, like a blshop's, on the bbot's left alde [w

Rock, Church of our Fathers 11215
Belief rests upon knowledge as a house rests upon it oundation. II. James, Snbs. sod Shad., p. 98 9. To be satisfied; acquiesce.

I was forced to rest with patience, while my soble and beloved conntry was so injuriously treated

Swift, Gulliver'a Travels, 11. 7.
10. To be fixed in any state or opinion; remain.

Ne
Prov, vi. 35
Thon Power Supreme, whose mighty scheme Theae woes of mine fulth,
Bere, irm, thess, they mist be beat, \({ }^{\text {Burns, Winter. }}\)
11. To lean; trust; rely; have confidence; depend for support.
Behold, thou art called a Jew, aod restest in the law, and makeat thy boast of God. Rom. ii. 17 .
Help ns, 0 Lord our God; for we rest on thee, and In thy ame do we go againat this multitnde. 2 Chron. xiv. 11.

That spirit upon whose weal depend and rest
The lives of many. Shak., Hamlet, 1ii, 3. 14. They rested in the declaration which God had made in his ch

Donne, Sermona, vi.
12. To be in a certain state or position, as an affair; stand.

Her father meana she shaull be allt in whilte. Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 6. 34.
13. In law, to terminate voluntarily the sdducing of evidence, in order to await the counterevidence of the adverse party, or to submit the case, upon the evidence, to the tribunal for decision. After a party has rested he haa no longer a legal right to put In evidence, anlesa to countervall new matter in the evidence thereafter adduced by his adversary, allow him to do so.-To rest in. ( \(a \mathrm{t}\) ) To depend upon. It rested in your grace
To unloose this tied-up juatice when you pleased.
(b) To conaiat or remain lo.

They [Utoplana] think not felicity to rest in all pleasure,
but ooly in that pleaaure that is good and hooeat.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), II. 7.
To rest with, to be in the power of ; depeod upoo: as, it rests with time to dectde. \(=\) SYn. 1 . To stay, iorbear.1, 3, and 4. Rest, hepose. Rest signiniea primarily to cease freshed by doing so, and further to be refreahed by sleeping. Repose doea not neceasarily Imply prevloua work, but does imply quietness, and generally a reclining position, white we may rest In a standing position. See stop, n., and rest', n. 11 . To depend.
II. trans. 1. To give repose to; place at rest; refresh by repose: sometimes used reflexively: as, to rest one's self (that is, to cease from exertion for the purpose of recruiting one's energies).
By the reoke [when the knight] hade hym restid rysea the
aun. \(\quad\) Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 8I4. Enter Ferdinand, beariog a log.
Miranda. Pray, set tt down and rest you: when thts burns, I pray you, teil me , la my boy, God rest his soul, alive
or dead? 2. To lay or place, as on a support, basis, or foundation: literally or figuratively.

This ia my plea, on thls I rest my cause-
What aith my counsel, learned in the laws?
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II.

\section*{Straight he took his bow of ash-tree, \\ ou the aand one end he rested.}

Longfellow, Hlawatha, f .
3. To leave; allow to stand.

Now how I have or conld preuent these accidents, hauing no more meanes, I Capt. John Smith, Works, II 2I3.
est \({ }^{2}\) (rest), v. \([=\) D. resten, resteren \(=\) G. resten, restiren \(=\) Dan. restere \(=\) Sw. restera, rest, remain, \(<\) OF. (and F.) rester \(=\) Pr. Sp. Pg. restar \(=\) It. restare, ristare, < L. restare, stop, rest, stand still, remsin, Sre-, behind, back, + stare, stand: see stand. Cf. arresti. The verb rest \({ }^{2}\) is partly confused with some uses of rest \({ }^{1}\).] \(I\). intrans. 1. To be left; remain.

But that she fit her love now Nonght rests
What rests of both, one Sepulchre shall hold.
Prior, IIenry and Emma.

As longe aa lch lyue for hus luther werkes.
As longe aa lch lyue for hus luther werkes. \(\begin{aligned} & \text { Piers Plouman (C), } \nabla .104 .\end{aligned}\)

\section*{Nought shall make us rue,}

If England to itself do rest but true.
I rest Your dutiful Son, J. H. Howell, Letters, I. iv. 24.
II. \(\dagger\) trans. To keep; cause to continue or remain: used with a predicate adjective following and qualifying the object.

God rest you merry, sir. Shak., As yon Like It, v. 1. 65.
Rest you falr, good aignior. Shak., M. of V., 1. 3. 60. rest \({ }^{2}\) (rest), \(n . \quad\left[=\mathrm{D} . \mathrm{G}\right.\). Sw. \({ }^{\text {Dan. rest, }}\) < OF. and F. reste, rest, residue, remnant, \(=\) Pr. resta \(=\) Sp. resto, resta \(=\) Pg. resto \(=\) It. resta, rest, repose, pause; from the verb: see rest2, v.] 1. That whicli is left, or which remains after the separation of a part, either in fact or in contemplation; remainder.
Let ua not dally with God when he offers \(n 8\) a full blessIng to take as much of it as wee think will ser
and turne him backe the rest upon his haods.
,
2. Those not included in a proposition or description; others. [In this sense rest is a collective noun taking a plural verb.]
Plato, and the rest of the phulosophers, scknowledged the unity, power, wladom, goodoess, and provldence of
the aupreme God. Stilingfleet.

The million flit as gay
The rest are sober dreamera, grave and wise.
Coccper, Task, iii. 137.
3. Balance; difference; specifically, in the weekly reports of the Bank of England, the balance of assets above liabilities, forming a sort of reserve fund against contingencies. [In all uses rest is always preceded by the definite article.]-Above the rest. See above.-For the rest s8 regards other mattere; In fine \(=\) Syn. 1. Residue, etc. See remainder.
rests (rest), v. t. [By apheresis from arrestI.] To arrest. [Colloq.]

Fear me not, man; I will not break away;
Ill give thee, ere I leave thee, so much money,
to warrant thee, as I am 'rested for. C. of E., iv. 4. S.
rest \({ }^{4} \mathrm{t}\), \(v\). An obsolete form of reast \({ }^{1}\).
rest5 (rest), v. A dialectal variant of roast Hallivell. ' [Prov. Eng.]
rest \({ }^{6} t, n\). An obsolete phonetic spelling of wrest. restagnant \((\) reẹ-stag'nant), a. [=It. ristagnante, stanching, stopping; < L. restagnan( \(t\)-)s, overflowing, ppr. of restagnare, overflow: see overtagnate.] Stagnant; remaining without a flow or current.
The nearer we come to the top of the stmosphere, the shorter and lighter is the cylinder of air incumbent upon
the regtagnant mercury.
Boyle, Works, I. 151.
restagnate \(\dagger\) (rẹ̀-stag'nāt), v.i. \(\quad[=I t\). ristagnare, stop, solder with lime; < L. restagnare naverflow, run over, 〈 \(r e-\), again,+ stagnare, form pool, overflow: see stagnate.] To stand or remain without flowing; stagnate.

The blood returns thick, and is apt to restagnate.
restagnation \(\dagger\) (rē-stag-nā'shon), n. [< L. restagnatio( \(n-\) ), sn overflow, inundation, く restagnare, overflow: see restagnate.] Stagnation.
The restagnation of gross blood.
Wiseman, Surgery, t. 14.
restant (res'tant), a. [< F. restant, ppr. of res ter, remain: see rest \({ }^{2}\).] \(1 \dagger\). Remaining; being in possession.
With him they were restant all those things that the oolish virgins could wish for, beauty, daintie, deltcatea, riches, faire speech.
2. In bat same as persistent. sometimes ap plied specifically to a footstalk from which the fructification has fallen away. [Rare.]
restate (rē-stāt'), v. t. [< re- + state.] To state again: as, to restate s charge.
restatement (rē-stāt'ment), \(n\). A second statement, as of facts or opinions, in either the same or a new form.
restaur (res-târ'), \(n\). [Also restor; < OF. restors, restour, F. restaur \(=\) It. restauro, ristauro,, ML. restaurum, a restoring: see restore \({ }^{\text {I }}\).] In law: (a) The remedy or recourse which assurers have against each other, according to the date of their assurances, or against the master of a ship if the loss arose through his fault. (b) The remedy or recourse a person has against his gusrantor or other person who is to indemnify him for any damage sustained.
restaurant
restaurant（res＇tậ－rạnt），u．［＜F＇．restaurant，a restaurant，formerly also a restorative，\(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ． restaurante，a restorer，\＆ML．vestauran（ \(t\)－）s，re－ storing，ppr．of restaverare，restore，refresh：see restare．］An establishment for the sale of re－ freshments，both food aud drink；a place where meals are served；an eating－house．
The substitution of the Restaurant for the Tavern is of recent origin．In the year 1837 there were restaurants，it parts of London frequented by the French；for English o every degree there was the Tavern

W．Besant，Fifty Years Ago，p． 100. restaurant－car（res＇tậ－rạnt－kär），\(n\) ．A railway－ car in which meals are cooked and served to passengers ；a dining－car or hotel－car．
restauratet（res＇tậ－rāt），v．t．［＜L．restauratus， pp．of restaurare，restore，repair，renew：see restorel．］To restore．

It one repulse hsth us quite ruinsted，
And fortune never csu be restaurated．
Vicars，tr．of Virgil（ 1632 ）．（Nares．）
restaurateur（res－tō＇ra－tér），u．［＜F．restaura－ teur \(=\) Pr．restauraire，restaurador \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\) ． restauradar \(=\) It．restauratore，ristoratore \(=\mathrm{D}\) ． G．restauratcur \(=\) Dan．Sw．restauratör，the keeper of a restaurant，＜ML．restaurator，one who restores or reëstablishes：see rcstorator．］ The keoper of a restaurant．
The ticket merely secures you a piace on board the steamer，but neither \＆berth nor provisions．The latter yateg．
you
B．Taylor，Northern Travel，p． 273.
restauration \(\dagger\)（res－tậ－rā＇shọn），\(n\) ．An obsolete form of restoration．
restauratort， 12 ．See restorator．
restaure \(\dagger, v . t\) ．An obsolete form of restore \({ }^{1}\) ． restayt，v．t．［＜ME．restayen，＜OF．restaier， rester，rest：see rest \({ }^{2}\) ．］To keep back；re－ strain．

To touch her chyider thsy isyr him［Christ］prsyed． wethsypele3 with hame let be hym bede
wyth her resounes Iul feie restayed
Alliterative Poems（ed．Morris），1．715．
rest－cure（rest＇kūr），n．The treatment，as of nervous exhaustion，by more or less prolonged and complete rest，as by isolation in bed．This is usually combined with over－feeding，mas－ sage，and electricity．
restem（rē－stem＇），\(i . t . \quad[<r e-+s t e m\).\(] To\) stem again；force back against the current．

Their bsckwsud course Now they do re－stem Their purposes toward Cyprus．Shak．，othello，i．3．37． restful（rest＇fůl），a．［＜late ME．restefulle； rest \(+-f u l\).\(] 1．Full of rest；giving rest．\)

Tired with all these，for restful death I cry．
2．Quiet；being at rest．
Theard you ssy，＂Is not my arm of iength
As far as Calsis，to my uncie＇s head
Shak．，Rich．II．，iv．1． 12.
restfully（rest＇ful－i），adv．［く late ME．rest－ faly；restil \(+-y^{2}\) ．In a restful manner
They iiuing restfully and in helth vuto extrens age．
restfulness（rest＇fùl－nes），\(n\) ．The state of being restful．Imp．Diet．
rest－harrow（rest＇har＂ō），n．［So called be－ cause the root of the plant＇arrests＇or stops the harrow；＜rest＇3，v．，+ obj．harrow \({ }^{1}\) ．Cf． equiv．F．arrête－bæuf，lit．＇stop－ox，＇＜arrêter， stop，arrest，+ beuf，ox．］1．A common Euro－ pean under－ shrub，Ononis arvensis，gen－ erally low， spreading， branched（of－ ten thorny）， bearing pink papiliona－ ceous flowers， and having tough matted tough matted which roots which plow or har－ row．The root is diuretic． Also wild lico－ rice，cammock， whin，ete．－2． A small geo－ metrid moth， Aplasta ono－


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naria：popularly so called in England because on Ononis artensis，var，spinasa．The moth flies in May，July，and August．
resthouse（rest＇hous），\(n\) ．［＜restl＋housel．］ Same as dak－bungalow（which see，under bunga－ low）．
Restiaceæ（res－ti－ā＇sē－ē），\(n \cdot p l\) ．［NL．（R．Brown，
1810），＜Rcstio + acew．］An order of mono－ 1810），＜Restio＋aceæ．］An order of mono－ It redonous prashes（Juncaceas）in its one－to thres－ celled ovary and dry，rigid，and giumsceous perianth of six equal segments；and the sedges（Cyperaceas）in habit． in structure of spikelets，and in the threa stamens，smail embryo，and mealy or fleshy albumen．It is distinguished from hoth by its pendulous orthotropous ovules and its split shesths．It includes sbout 240 species，heionging to Elegia are the chief－all sedge－jike plisits of the southern hemisohere，mafnly natives of South Africs and Australis， absent from America and Asia excentlng ona speciea in Chili and one in Cochin－China．They are generally peren－ nials，tulted or with a hard horizontsi or creeping，more often scaly rootstock，the stems rigid，erect or variously \(t\) wisted，the leaves commonly reduced．They ara almost alwsys dicecious，and have a polymorphous infiorescence often extremeiy different in the two sexes．
restibrachial（res－ti－brā’ki－al），a．［＜restibra－ chium + －al．］Pertaining to the restibrachium； postpeduncular．
restibrachium（res－tí－brā＇ki－um），n．；pl．resti－ brachia（－ä）．［NL．，＜L．restis，a rope，＋bra－ chium，an arm．］The inferior peduncle of the cerebellum．Also called myelabrachium．
Restibrachium（Science，April 9，1881，p．185）is an ad－ mirable compouna，and the same may be sald of its cor－ relatives，pontibrachiuns and tegmeatibrachium．
restiet，\(a\) ．See resty \({ }^{1}\) ．
restifft，\(a\) ．An obsolete form of restive．
restiffnesst，n．An obsolete form of restiveness． Imp．Diet．
restiform（res＇ti－fôrm），a．［＝F．restiforme，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\) ． restis，a cord，rope，＋forma，form．］Corded or cord－like：specifically，in anat．，noting a part of the medulla oblongata，called the carpus restifarme，or rcstiform body．－Restiform body， the inferior pedancie of the cercbeilum，by which it con－ necte with the oblongata and parts beiow．It contalins the direct cerebellis－tract fibers，crossed snd uncrossed from the posterior columns of the cord，and fibera from
the contralateral（Iower）oilve． restily（res＇ti－li），ade． restily（res＇ti－li），adv．［＜resty \(\left.{ }^{1}+-7 y^{2}.\right]\) In
a sluggish manner；stubbornly；untowardly．
Imp．Dict． Imp．Dict．
restinction（rệ－stingk＇shọn），n．［＜L．restinc－ tio（n－），a quenching，＜réstinguere，put out，de－ stroy，quench，＜re－，again，＋stinguere，ex－ tinguish：see extinguish．］The act of quench－ ing or extinguishing．E．Plitlips，1706．［Rare．］ restinesst（res＇ti－nes），\(n\) ．［＜resty \(\left.{ }^{1}+-n c s s.\right]\) Tendency to rest or inaction；sluggishness．
The Snake，by restinesse sud lying stili ali Winter，hath s certsiu membrane or filme growing ouer her Whole body．
A tenuity and agility of spirits，contrary to thst restiness of the spirits supposed in those that are duil．

Hobbes，Works，IV． 56.
resting－cell（res＇ting－sel），\(n\) ．Same as resting－ spare．
resting－owing（res＇ting－ōing），a．［＜restirg， ppr．of rest \({ }^{2}, v .,+\) aving，ppr．of ave,\(\left.v.\right]\) In of a debt．（b）Indebted：said of a debtor．
resting－place（res＇ting－plās），n．1．A place
for rest；a place to stop at，as on a journey： used figuratively for the grave．
Arise，o Lord God，into thy resting place，thou and the ark of thy strength．

2 Chron．vi． 41.
It was from Istrisn soil that the mighty stoue was brought which once covered the resting－place of Theo－
doric． 2．In building，a half－or quarter－pace in a stair－ case．
resting－sporangium（res＇ting－spō－ran＂ji－um）， n．A term applied by Pringsheim to certain dormant gonidia of Saprolegnia and related fungi which eventually produce swarm－spores． resting－spore（res＇ting－spōr），n．A spore which can germinate only after a period of dormancy． A majority of the spores of alge snd tungi are of this nature，sud they ara more largeiy of sexusi production． Msny of the ssme plants produce spores capabis of imme． diste gernination．Also resting－cell．
resting－stage（res＇ting－stāj），\(n\) ．In bot．，a pe－ riod of dormancy in the history of a plant or germ．
resting－state（res＇ting－stāt），\(n\) ．In bot．，the periodic condition of dormancy in the history of woody plants，bulbs，etc．；also，the quies－ cence of some seeds and spores（resting－spores） between maturity and germination；in general， any state of suspended activity．

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restinguish（rê－sting＇gwish），\(\tau\) ．t．［＜L．rcstin－ guere，put out，＜re－，again，+ stingucre，extin－ guish．Cf．cxtinquish，distinguish．］To quench or extinguish．［Rare．］

Hence the thirst of languishing souis is restinguished， as from the most pure fountsinis of living water．
（ield， 01 Controversy（Life，1716），p． 41.
resting－whilet（res＇ting－hwīl），\(n\) ．［ \({ }^{\text {ME．rest－}}\) ingwhile ；〈resting，verbal n ．of rest \({ }^{1}, v .,+\) white．］ A moment of leisure；time free from business． Thilike thinges that 1 hadde Jerned of the among my secre
Restio（res＇ti－ō），n．［NL．（Linnæus，1767），so called from the tough stringy stems；＜L．restis， a cord．］A genus of gluma－ ccous plants，the type of the order Restiacer and tribe Restioidere．It is charscterized by one－celled suthers opening by single chink，by two or three
styles or branches and pressed capsule with two or three celis and as many dehiscent sa． gles，aud by persistent shesths， and commoniy many－tlowered and panicled spikelets with 4 mbricated giumes．The two long linear stig． mas are generaliy piumose．The staminate faflorescence is extreme－
Iy polymorphous．There are over ly poiymorphous．There are over
100 specfes，nstives of South Africs and Anstralis．They have erect and jesfless stems from s scaly root－ stock，very much branched or en－ tirely withont branches，with nu－ merous scsttered shesths repla－ cing the ieaves，or sometimes in the young plant bearing a suall snd perishsble jeaf－blisde．From thei nian roze－fraks Rotioides
estioideæ（res－ti－oi＇dê－ē），
 n．pl．［NL．（Masters，1878）， der Restiaccæ．］A tribe of plants of the or－ three，or som，characterized by an ovary of abortion to a single one，and by a capsular fruit －the fruit of tho other tribe，Willdenavice，be－ ing nut－like．It includes 7 genera，of which Restio is the type．
restipulate（rē－stip＇\(u \overline{-l a ̄ t} \mathrm{t}), v, i . \quad\)［ \(<\) L．restipu－ latus，pp．of restipulari，promise or stipulate anew，\(r\) rc－，back，+ stipulari，promise：see stipulate．］To stipulate anew．Imp．Dict． restipulation（rē－stip－ū－lā＇shon），n．［＜L．re－ stipulatio（n－），a counter－engagement，く restipu－ lari，pp．restipulatus，promise again：see re－ stipulate．］The act of restipulating；a new stipulation．
But if the restipulation were absoiute，and the with－ drawing of this homage upon none but civii grounds，I cannot excuse the good king from a just offence．

Bp．Hall，Contemplations，xx． 8.
restituet，\(v . t\) ．［ME．restituen，＜OF．restituer， restore：see restitute．］To restore；make resti－ tution of．
Rather haue we no reste til we restitue
Our lyf to oure iord god for oure ykames（body＇s）gultes．
Piers Plowonan（C），\(x i\) ．54．
restitutet（res＇ti－tūt），v．t．［＜L．restitutus，pp． of restituere（ \(>\) It．vestituire，ristituire \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\) ． restituir \(=\mathrm{F}\). restituer，\(>\) E．restitue），reinstate， set up again，replace，restore，\(\langle r e\)－，again，+ statuere，set up：see statute．Cf．constitute，in－ stitute．］To bring back to a former state；re－ store．

To every virtue Re Restituted trade
And cheer＇d the vales around．Dyer，Fieece，il． restituteł（res＇ti－tūt），\(n . \quad\)［＜L．restitutus， pp ． of restitwere，restore，reinstate：see rcstitute v．］That which is restored or offered in place of something；a substitute．Imp．Dict．［Rare．］ restitutio in integrum（res－ti－tū＇shi－ō in in＇tē－ grum）．［L．：restitutio（see restitution）；in，in； integrum，acc．of integer，whole：see integer．］ In Rom．lave，a restoration to the previous con－ dition，effected by the pretor for equitable causes，on the prayer of an injured party，by annulling a transaction valid by the strict law， or annulling a change in the legal condition produced by an omission，and restoring the parties to their previons legal relations．After equitabie defense sind claim had been fotroduced in the ordinary proceeding，the importance of the institntion di－ minished．In English and A merican lsw the phrase is used snd orders the restoration of what has been recelved or given under it
restitution（res－ti－tū＇shọn），\(n\) ．［＜ME．restitu－ cion，restytucyon，く OF．（and F．）restitution \(=\) \(\operatorname{Pr}\) ．restifucio \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．restitucion \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．restituiçã̃a \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．restituzione，＜L．restitutio（ \(n\)－），a restoring，

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＜restitucre，pp．restitutus，set up again，restore： see restitute．］1．The act of returning or re－ storing what has bcen lost or taken away；the restoring to a person of some as，the restitution of ancient rights to the crown．

We yet crave restitution of those isnds，
Those cities aack＇d，those prisoners，and that prey
The soldier by yonr wili atands master of．
2．The act of making good or of giving an equivalent for any loss，damage，or injury； indemnification．
＂Repentest thow neucre？＂quath Repentannce，＂ne res．
Pitucion msdeat？＂Plowman（C），vii． 234.
A free releass
From restitution for the late affronts，
Ford，Perkin Warbeck，iv． 3. If a man shall cause a fleid or rineyard to be esten，and hall put in his beast，and shald，snd of the best of his Ex．xxii． 5 ． 3．The putting of things back to their former relative positions．－4．In law：（a）The putting of a person in possession of lands or tenements of which he had been unlawfully disseized．（b） The restoration of what a party had gained by a judgment or order，upon the reversal of such adjudication by appeal or writ of error．－5．In theol．，the restoration of the kingdom of God， embracing the elevation，not only of all his sin－ ful creatures，but also of all the physical crea－ tion，to a state of perfection．See apocatastasis． －Coefficient of restitution，the rstio of the reiative －Coeiocity of two balls the instant after their impact to their relstive velocity the instant hefore．－Force of restitution，a force tending to reatore the reistive po－
sitions of parts of a body．－Interdict of restitution， sitions of parts of a body．－Interdict of restitution，
See interdict \(2(b)\) ．－Restitution Edict，in German hist．， See interdict，2（b）．－Restitution Edict，in German hist．＇ it required the Protestants to restore to the Roman Catho－ it reqnired the Protestants to restore to the Roman Catho－
iic gnthoritles all ecclestastical property and sees which iic suthorities all ecclessastical property yassau in 1552． they had sppropriated at the reace in laus，s apecies of Restitution stion which haa been allowed in some ju－ risdictlons，for redress againat \＆husband or wife who lives apart from the other without a sufficient resson．－ Restitution of minors，in lawo，a restoring of minors to rights lost by deeda executed during their minority－－
Writ of restitution，in law s writ which lies where Writ of restitution，in lawe \＆writ which ins where judgment has been reveraed，to restore judgment．＝Syn． 1－3．Restoration，returu．
restitutive（res＇ti－tū̀－tiv），a．［＜restitute + －ive．］Pertaining to or characterized by resti－ tution，in any sense．

Under any given distortion within the limita of restitu． tive power，the restitution－pressure is equal to the pro of the coefficient of restitution into the distortion．
restitutor（res＇ti－tū－tọr），n．［＝F．restituteur \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). Pg．restituidar \(=\) It．restitutare，く L．res－ titutor，a restorer，\(\langle\) restituere，restore：see res－ titute．］One who makes restitution；a restorer． Their reacuer，or restitutor，Quixote．
restive（res＇tiv）［Early mod p．p．p． 124 restive（res tiv），a．［Early mod．E．also restiff，
and with loss of the terminal \(f\)（as in jolly,\(~\) jolif），restie，resty（see resty1）；＜＇ME．restif， born，drawing backward，that will not go for－ ward＂（Cotgrave），F．restif，fem．restive \(=\mathrm{Pr}\) ． restiu＝It．restio，く ML．as if＂restivus，dis－ posed to rest or stay，＜I．restare，stay，rest： pee rest under restraint＇（def，4），and partly by confusion with restless，the word has taken in present use the additional sense＇restless＇（def． 5）．］1．Unwilling to go or to move forward； stopping；balky；obstinate；stubborn．Com－ pare def． 5.
Since I haue shewed you by resson that obedience is
juat and necessary，by example that it is possible，be not juat and necessary，by example that it is possible，be not
restive in their weake atubburnness that wili either keepe or lose all．
Certaine
Certaine Learned and Elegant Workes，etc．（1633），p． 236.
The people remarked with awe and wonder that the heasts wheh were to drsg himl［Abrsham Holmes］to the gallows became restive sad went back．
24．Not easily moved or worked；stiff．
Farrage in restyf isnde ydounged eek
Is doone， X strike ia for oon scre even．
Palladius，Hu sbondrie （E．E．T．S．），p．181．
\(3 \dagger\) ．Being at rest；being less in motion．
Palaies oftenest happen upon the left zide；the most vigorous part protecting itseff，and protrudiug the mst ter npon the weaker sid restive side．Sir T．Browne，Vulg．Err．（Latham．）
4．Impatient under restraint or opposition； recalcitrant．

The pampered coit will discipine disdain，
Impatient of the lasth，and restif to the reln．
of the lash，and restiff to the rein，

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Socrstes had as restive a constitution as his neighbours， and yet reciaimd it，all by the atrcagth of his philosophy． The aubject ．．．becomes restive．

Gladstone，state and Church，vi．
5．Refusing to rest or stand still；restless：said especially of horses．
For maintaining hila seat，the horsemsn ahouid depend upon hia thigha and knees；．at times，of course，when on a restive liorse，every avatiabic musecic msy have to be brought into play．
restively（res＇tiv－li），\(a d v\) ．In a restive mau－ ner．
restiveness（res＇tiv－nes），\(n\) ．The state or char－ acter of being restive，in any sense．
When there be not stonda and restiveness in a man＇a na－ ture，© the wheeis of his mind keep way with the
restless（rest＇les），a．［＜ME．restles，restelees， ＜AS．restleas \((=\mathrm{D}\) ．rusteloos \(=\mathrm{G}\) ．rastlos \(=\) SW．Dan．rastlös），＜rest，rest，\(+=\) ledis，E．－less．］ Without rest．（a）Deprived of repose or sicep；un－ able to sleep；sleepless．

Better be with the dead．
In restlesg ecatasy．Shak．，Macboth，iii．2． 22.
Restless he pasaed the remnanta of the night．
Dryden，Annus Stirabiliz，at． 102
（b）Unresting；unquict ；nnesay；continually moving or agitated．

The courser pawed the ground with restlesg feet，
And snorting fosmed，sud champed the golden bit．
mill－giri watchiug late and long the shuttie＇s restless pisy
He lost his coior，he iost his sppetite，he was restess，in cspabie of keeping stul． （c）Marked by nareat：as，a restless night．（d）Unqniet not satisfled to be st reat or in peace： 8 sa ，
cian ；restless smbition ；restless paasions．

In a valey of this restlea mynde
I souste in mounteyne \＆in myde，
Trustynge a trewe oue for（ed．Furnivali），p． 150. Restess was his soul，and wandered wide
Throngh a dim maze of lusta unsatiafied． 12
（e）Inciined to agitation；turlulent：as，restleas subjecta． Nature had given him［Sunderiand］i．\＆restless snd miachievoua temper．Macaulay，Hist．Eng．，ii． （f）Unaettied；dispoaed to wander or to change place or condition．

She＇s prond，fantaatic，apt to change，
Restless st home，and ever prone to range
Restless at home，and ever prone to range．
Alone he wanders by the murmuring ahore， His thoughts as restless as the wavea that roar．
O．W．Holmes，The Disappointed Statesman．
（g）Not affording rest ；unesay．［Rare．］
To be imprison＇d in the viewlesa winds，
The pendent world．Shak．，M．Yor M．，iil．I． 125. But restless wsa the chair；the back erect But restless was the chair；the back erect
Distreased the weary lofna，that felt no ease．
felt no ease．\({ }^{\text {Couper，Task，}}\) i． 44.
Restless cavy．See cavy．－Restless flycatcher，Sei－ sura inquieta，an Auatrsilian bird，calied by the colontiat grinder．See cnt under Seisura．＝Syn．（a－c）Disturbed， disquteted，agit
restlessly（rest＇les－li），adv．In a restless man－ ner；unquietly．
restlessness（rest＇les－nes），\(n\) ．The state or
character of being restless，in any sense．
cestor，\(n\) ．See restaur．
restorable（rề－stōr＇a－bl），\(a\) ．［＜restore \({ }^{1}+\)－able．］
Capable of being rëstored，or brought to a for－ mer condition．
1 may add that sbaurd practice of cutting turf without any regulsitity；whereby great quantities of restorable isnd
restorableness（rê－stōr＇a－bl－nes），\(n\) ．The state or character of being réstorable．Imp．Dict．
restoral \(\dagger\)（rệ－stōr＇âl），\(n .\left[\right.\) restore \({ }^{I}+\)－al．\(]\) Res－ titution；restoration．

Promisea of pardon to our sins，and restoral into God＇s favour． restauration；\(\langle\) ME．restā＇shon），\(n\) ．［Formerly also
restacion，\(\langle\mathrm{OF}\) ． tion，restauration F restauration - ．restora－ an acio \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．restauracion \(=\) Pg．restauração \(=\mathrm{It}\) ． restaurazione，ristorazione，，LL．restauratio（ \(n-\) ）， a restoration，renewal，＜L．restaurare，pp．res－ tauratus，restore：see restore \({ }^{1}\) ．］1．The act of restoring．（a）The repiaciug in s former atate or poat－ tlon；return：as，the restoration or a man tomase phrase restorat
below．
Chriat as the canse originas of restauration to life．
Men＇a ignorsace feads them to expect the renovation to restauration of things，from thetr corruption and remsina，
Bacon，Physical Fabies，ix．，Expl．

The nation wthout regret snd without enthusiasm Stubba，Const．Hist．， 8358. （b）Renewai ；revival ；reëstablishment：s8，the restoration of friendship between enemiea，che resionmerce．
After those other before mentioned，followeth a prsyer or the good aort，for proselytes，reedifying of the Tempe， or gending the Messias snd restauration or their pillgrimage，p． 187. dome．
pair of injuries suffered．
2．In arch．and art，the repair of injuries suffered． In restoration，even when most carefuliy done，the new vork cannot reproduce the oid exactly；however，when a monument must bs restored for its preservition，corr practice demanus naw work，so as to preserve as far as ma ere aristic quality of the old，and that the original de－ aign be followed with the utmost care．
Thence to the Sorbonne，an antient faluriq bulit by one Robert de Sorbonne，whose name it retaina；but this restau－ ration which the late Cardinal de Richlien has made to renders it one of the most excelient moderne buildings． Christ Church Cathedral［Dublin］is now in course of 3．A plan or design of an ancient building，etc．， showing it in its original state：as，the restora－ tion of a picture；the restoration of a cathedral． -4 ．The state of being restored；recovery；re－ newal of health and soundness；recovery from a lapse or any bad state：as，restoration from sickness．

0 my dear father！Restoration hang
Thy medicine on my iips；and let this kisa
Repair thoas violent harms！Shak．，Lear，iv，7． 26.
Truat me the ingredienta are very cordiall，．．．and most powerfull in restauration． 5．In theol．：（a）The recovery of a sinner to the divine favor．
The scope of St．John＇s writing is that the restoration of mankind muat be made by the Son of Ood．

J．Bradford，Worka（Parker Soc．，1853），II． 264. （b）The doctrine of the final recovery of all men from \(\sin\) and alienation from God to a state of blessedness；universal salvation：a form of Universalism－6．That which is restored．－7． Univilit service，reparment for private losses In milit．service，repayment or private losses incurred by persons in service，such as horses killed or arms destroyed．－8．In paleon．，the putting together in their proper places of the bones or other remains of an extinct animal； also，the more or less ideal representation of the external form and aspect of such an animal，as from its known remains．See cut See cuts under Dinotherium，Iguanodon，and Labyrintho－ don．－9．In musical notation，the act，process or result of canceling a chromatic sign，whe ther \(\$, b\) ，or \(\ddagger\) ，and thus bringing a degree of the taff or a note on it back to its original signifi－ cation．－The Restoration，（a）In Eng，hist．，the reër－ abiishment of the Engliah monarchy with the return of King Charles II．in 1060；by extenaion，the whote reign In Jewish hist．，the return of the Jewa to Palestine sbout 537 в．c．；also，thetr future return to and poaseasion of the Holy Land as expected by many of the Jewiah race，and by others．（e）In Freneh hist．，the return of the Bourbons to power in 1814 and－after the episode ot the＂Hnndred Daya＂－in \(1815 .=\) Syn． 1 and 2 ．Renovstion，rediategr thon，ration（res－tō－rā＇shon－èr），\(n\) ．［＜restora－ restorationer（res－to－raration－er），A restorationist．Imp．Dict． cestorationism（res－tō－rā＇shọn－izm），n．［＜res－ toration + －ism．］The doctrines or belief of the restorationists．
We cannot panse to dweil longer upon the bibical evl－ dence which has in ali ages conatrained the evangefical church to reject all forms of restorationism． \(\begin{gathered}\text { Biblivtheca Sacra，XLV．} 717 .\end{gathered}\)
restorationist（res－tō－rā＇shon－ist），\(\mu\) ．［＜resto－ ration＋－ist．］One who believes in the tem－ porary punishment of the impenitent after death，but in the final restoration of all to holi－ ness and the favor and presence of God．See Universalisn．
estorative（rē－stōr＇a－tiv），\(a\) ．and \(n\) ．［＜ME． restoratyve，restauratife，\(\langle\) OF．restauratif \(=\mathrm{Pr}\) ． restauratiu \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．Pg．restaurativa \(=\) It．ristora－ tivo，〈ML．restaurativus（in neut．restaurativum， a restorative）．＜L．restaurare，restore：see re－ store \({ }^{\text {I }}\) ．］I．a．Pertaining to restoration；spe－ cifically，capable of restoring or renewing vi－ tality or strength．
Your Presence wouid be a Cordial to me more restora－
Horell，Letters，I．it．
tive than exaited Ooid．
II．\(n\) ．That which is efficacious in restoring vigor；a food，cordial，or medicine which re－ cruits the vital powers．

I will kiss thy lips；
Haply some poison yst doth hang
To make me die with a restorative．
Shak．，R．sad J．，v．3．166．

\section*{restoratively}
restoratively (rè-stōr' -tiv-li), ade. In a manner or degree that tends to renew strength or vigor. Imp. Diet.
restoratort (res'tō̄-rā-tor), u. [Also restaurator \(;=\) F. rcstaurateur \(=\mathrm{It}\). ristoratore, < LLL. restaurator, restorer, < L. restaurare, restore: see restore \({ }^{1}\).] 1. One who restores, reëstablishes, or revives.-2. The keeper of an eatinghouse ; a restaurateur. Ford. (Imp. Diet.) restoratory (rệ-stōr'గ̣-tọ-ri), a. [< restore \({ }^{1}+\) -at-ory.] Restorative. [Rare.] Imp. Dict.
restore \({ }^{1}\) (rệ-stōr \({ }^{\prime}\) ), v. \(t\).; pret. and pp. restored, ppr. restoring. [Formerly also restaure; < ME. restoren, く OF. restorer, restaurer, F. restaurer \(=\) Pr. Sp. Pg. restaurar \(=\) It. ristorare, restaurare, <L. restaurare, restore, repair, rebuild, renew, < re-, again, + "staurare (not used), establish, make firm, < *staurus, fixed, = Gr. atavpós, that which is firmly fixed, a pole or stake, \(=\) Skt. sthävara, fixed, stable, standing; as a noun, plants; from the root of L. stare, Skt. \(\sqrt{ }\) stha \(\bar{a}\), stand: see state, stand. Cf. enstore, instore, store \(2^{2}\).] 1. To bring back to a former and better state. (a) To bring back from a state of ruin, injury, decay; repair refr
The Lord (Baith Cyprian) dooth vouchsafa in manle of hts seruants to forshew to come the restauring of his church, the stable quiet of our health sad safeguard.
To restore and to build Jerusalem. Dan. ix. 25.
(b) To bring back from lapse, degeneracy, or a fallen conditlon to a former state.
If a man be overtaken in a fanit, ye which are spiritual, estore such sn one in the spirit of meekness. Gal. vi. 1 He stablishes the strong, restores the weak.

Corcper, Task, ii. 348.
(c) To bring back to s state of health or soundness; hesi
ure.
Then satth ha to the insn, Stretch forth thine hand. And he stretched tt forth; and it was restored whole, like as th ther. last. xil. 18.
What, hast thou heen fong bind and now restored?
(d) In the fine arts: (1) To hring back from s state of in ury or decay as nearly as may be to tha prinitiva state, supplying any part that may be wanting, by a careful following of the original work : as, to restore a painting, a ststue, etc. (2) To form s picture or model of, as of some hing lost or mutilated: as, to restore a ruined huilding e or design.
. To bring back; renew or reëstablish after interruption.

That all their eyes may bear those tokens home
of our restored love sud amlty.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., Iv. 265.
By force to restore Laws abrogated by the Legisiative Parlament is to conquer absolntely both them snd Law it selfe.

Milton, Elkonoklastes, xix.
A ghost of passion thst no smiles restore.
Tenayson, Three Sonnets to a Coquette, il 3. To give or bring back; return to a person, as a specific thing which he has lost, or which has been taken from him and unjustly retained : as, to restore lost or stolen goods to the owner.
Now therefore restore the man his wife. Gen. \(\mathbf{x x} .7\). The kingdom shall to Israel be restored.
siton P. R., il. 30
4. To give in place of or as satisfaction for something; hence, to make amends for; compensate.
All that money that ye haue, \& I to, wyil not restore the wronge that your fader hathe don. Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 78 He shall restore five oxen for an ox, snd four sheep for s

But if the whife I think on thee, dear frlend,
Ail losses are restored and sorrows end
Shak., Sounets, xxx
5. To bring or put back to a former position or condition; replace; return, as a person or thing to a former place.
So did the Romaines hy their armes restore many Klags of Asta snd Affricke expulsed out of their kingdoms.
Within three dsys shall Phareob liet up thine Within three days shall Pharooh lift up thine head, and
Thell spake Ellsha unto the woman whose son he had restored to life. 2 KI . vili. I.
Release me, and restore me to the ground.
\(n\), Tithonus.
6. To recover or renew, as passages of an author defective or corrupted; emend.-7. In paleon., to represent (an extinct animal) from its existing remains. See restoration, 8.-8. In musical notation, to bring (a degree or note) back to its original signification by canceling a chromatic sign which had affected it temporarily. - \(9+\). To store.

That whilom with wilde bestes was wel resto William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 2 . 2

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To restore to or in blood. See blood. = Syn. 1 (c). To Return, \(i\) iestore. To return a thing to its former piace \(-\frac{1}{}\) restore it to its former condition; to return what has been lorrowed ; to restore what has been stolen; to be vestored to health or prosperity.
restore \({ }^{1}+\) (rêe-stōr \(r^{\prime}\) ), \(n\). [Also restour ; < OF. restor, restour, < restorer, restore: see restore \(\left.{ }^{\mathrm{I}}, r_{\text {. }}\right]\) Restoration; restitution.

His passage there to stay,
Till ha had made amends, and full restore,
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 18.
All sports which for life's restore variety assigns.
,
restore \(^{2}\) (rē-stōr'), v. \(t . \quad\left[<r e-+s t o r \cdot e^{2}.\right]\) To
store again or anew: as, the goods were restore again or anew: as, the goods were restored.
restorementt (rẹ̄-stōr'ment), \(n\). [< OF. restorement \(=\mathrm{It}\). ristoramento, \(\langle\mathrm{ML}\). restauramentum, [L. restaurare, restore: see restorel.] The act of restoring; restoration.
Hengist, thus rid of his grand opposer, hearing gladly the restorement of his old tavourer, returns sgain with
Hreat Forces.
Hitom, Hist. Eng., iii. restorer (rệ-stōr'êr), \(n\). One who or that which restores, in any sense.

Oh grest restorer of the good old stage!
Pope, Dunclad, 1ii. 205. Douhtless it was a fine work before the "effacing fingers" of restorers touched it.

Athenaeum, Jan. 7, 1888, p. 21.
restority \(\dagger, n\). [Irreg. restore \(^{\text {I }}+\)-ity.] Restoration.

Well, sald Csmilis, let it goe, I must impute it to my ill fortune that, where I looked for restority, I found a con-
sumption.
Lyty, Euphnes and his England. (Nares.) restourt, \(n\), See restore \({ }^{1}\).
estrain (rẹ̀-strān'), v.t. [< ME. restreinen, restreignen, restreynen, < OF. restraindre, F. restreindre \(=\) Pr. restrenher \(=\) Cat. restrenyer \(=\) Sp. restrinit \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). restringir \(=\mathrm{It}\). ristringere, ristrignere, < L. restringere, draw back tightly, bind back, confine, check, restrain, restrict, \(\langle\) re-, back, + stringere, draw tight : see stringent and restrict. Cf. constrain and strain \({ }^{2}\).] 1 t. To draw tight ; strain.
A half-checked bit sud a hesd-stall of sheep's leather Which, helng restrained to keep htm from stumbling, hath
been often burst.
Shak., T. of the S., lii, 259. 2. To hold back; hold in; check; confine; hold from action or motion, either by physical or moral force, or by any interposing obstacle; hence, to repress or suppress: as, to restrain a horse by a bridle; to restrain men from crimes and trespasses by laws; to restrain laughter.

> Restreyne and kepe well thy tonge. Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra

Bet
Restrain in the the cursed thoughts that nature
Glves way to in repose. Shak., Macbeth, il. 1. 8. Gums and pomatums shall his gight restrain,
While clogg'd he beats his silken wiogs in vain
3. To abridge; restrict; hinder from liberty of action.
Though they two were committed, st lesst restrained of their liberty, yet this discovered too much of the humour
4. To limit; confine; restrict in definition. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]
We do too narrowly deflae the power of God, restraining it to our capacities.

Sir T. Browne, Rellglo Medici, i. 27.
And hera I shall not restrain righteousness to the particular virtue of justice, but enlarge It according to the genius sad strain of the book of the Proverbs.
5. To withhold; forbear.

Thou castest off fear, and restrainest prayer before God.
6t. To forbid; prohibit.
Restraining all manner of people to bear sail in any ves sel or bottorn wherein there were sbove five persons. North, tr. of Piutarch, p. 7
\(=\) Syn. 2. Restrain, Repress, Restrict; stop, withhold, curh, holding or pressing hack : restrict spplies to holding back to a more defnite degree: as, to restrain one's appetite: to restrict oue's selt in food or to a certain diet. That which we restrain we keep within limits; that which we restrict wa kcep within certalo definite limits ; that which we repress we try to pat out of existence.
estrainable (rệ-strā'nạ-bl), a. [< restrain + -able.] Capable of being restrained.
restrainedly (rẹ-strā'ned-li), adv. With restraint; with limitation.
restrainer (rệ-strā́nèr), \(n\). One who or that which restrains; specifically, in photog., a chemical which is added to the developer for the purpose of retarding its action, especially in the case of an over-exposed plate, or in order to obtain greater contrast or inteusity in a uaturally
weak plate. Acids, sodium sulphite, bromides, and other substances act as restrainers. restraining (rê-strā́ning), p.a. Serving to restrain or restrict in any way. (at) Hinding; astriugent.
Taks hede that slifpery mestes be not filyrste eaten, nor that stiptik nor restraining meates he taken at the begynning, as quynces, pesres, and medlare.
sir T. Elyot, Castle of Hesith, Iol. 45.
(b) Hampering ; restrictlve.

By degrees he acquired a certain influence over me that more restraining than his indiffera praise and Charlotte Bronte, estrainment (rē-strān'ment), \(n\). [< restrain
+ -ment.] The aet of restraining. restraint (rê-strānt'), restraining.
straincte, restraint, fem. of restraintrainte, repp. of rcstraindre, restrain: see restrain.] 1 , The act of restraining, or of holding back or hindering from action or motion, in any manner; hindrance of any action, physical, moral, or mental.

\section*{Him who, to worth in it shall befall \\ Lets her will rula; restraint she will not brook,}

Millon, P. L., ix. 1184.
Wherever thought is wholly wanting, or the power to act or forbear sccordilag to the direction of thought, there necessity takes place. This, in sa sgeat capsble of volicontrary to that preference of his mind, Is called compul. slon; when the hindering or stopping sny sction is colltrary to his voiltion, it is called restraint.

Locke, Humsn Understanding, Ii. xxi. § 13. 2. The state of being repressed, curbed, or held back in any way; specifically, abridgment of liberty; confinement; detention.

The enfranchisement
The enfranchisement of Arthur; whose restraint
Doth move the murmuring lips of discontent.
hak., K. John, Iv. 2.52.
Restraint is for the savage , the rapacious, the violent;
not for the just, the gentie, the benevolent, not for the Just, the gentie, the benevolent.
H. Spencer, Soclal statles, p. 25.
3. Repression of extravagance, exaggeration, or vehemence; constraint in manner or style; reserve.

She knew her distance and did angie for me,
Madding my eagerness with her restraint. \(\quad\) Shak., All's Weil, v. 3. 213
To yonder oak withio the field
apoke without restraint,
Than Paplst unto Saint.
Tennyson, Taiking Obk
4. That which restrains, limits, hinders, or represses; alimitation, restriction, or prohibition. It pleaseth the eare better, \& sheweth more cunning in the maker by following the rule of his restraint.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 62. Say first, what csusa
Moved our grand Parents, in that happy state
Fisvour'd of heaven so highly, to fall off
From their Creator, and transgreess hls will,
Mitton, P. L., 1. 32
Whether they [restraints] be from God or Nature, from Reason or Conscience, as fong as they gre restraints, the

5. Restriction; limitation, as in application or definition.
The positive laws which Moses gave, they were given for the greatest part with restraint to the land of Jewry.
Hooker, Eccies. Polity, Lii. 11. 6. In dynam., an absolute geometrical condi tion supposed to be precisely fulfilled: thus, a body moving upon an unyielding surface is subject to a restraint.- Restraint bed and chair, forms of apparatus used in controiling the Insane, as when they exhihit sulcidal or homicidal tendencies. \(=\mathbf{S y n}\). I and 4. Constraint, Coercion, etc. (sea forcel, n.), repression, restriall (rē-stríal), a
her, divided barwise, palewise, and pilewise: said of the field. restrict (rệ-strikt'), v.t. [< L. restrietus, pp. of restringere, restrict, restrain: sce restrain.] 1. To prevent (a person or thing) from passing a certain limit in any kind of action; limit; restrain.

Nefther shoulde wa haue any more wherewith to vexe plisted for onr gaine. Foxe, Acts, etc., p. 1173 , Hen. VIIIIf the canon law had restricted itself to really spiritual questions, . . . it is not likeiy that the kings would have been jeslous of papal or archi-episcopsl enactments. 2. To attach limitations to (a proposition or
conception), so that it shall not apply to all conception), so that it shall not apply to all the subjects to which it would otherwise seem to apply: as, a restrieted sense of a word.
By restricting the omntude or universality efther of the
subject or predicate. Sir W. Hamaton, Logic,
=Syn. 1. Repress, etc. (see restrain), hedge In.

\section*{restrict}
restrict \((\) (rē-strikt \(), a\). \([<~ L . ~ r e s t r i e t u s, ~ p p .: ~\)
see the verib.] Limited; confined ; restricted. Men . . . in some one or two things demeaning themselves as exceedingly restrict, but in many others, or the Gatak
Restrict or restricted. Sir W. Hamitton, Loglc, App. iii restrictedly (rê-strik'ted-li), \(\alpha d v\). In a restrieted mamuer; with limitation.
restriction (rô-strik'shon), in. [< OF. restrinetion, \(\mathrm{F} \cdot\) restriction \(=\mathrm{Pr}\). restriccio \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). restriceion \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). restricção \(=\mathrm{It}\). restrizione, \(\langle\mathrm{LL}\). restrictio( \(n\)-), a restriction, limitation, < L. restringere, pp. restrictus, restrain: see restriet and restraint.] 1. The act of restricting, or the state of being restricted; limitation; confinement within bounds: as, grounds open to the public without restriction.
This is to have the same restriction with all othericecreations, that it be made a divertisement, not a trade.

There is, Indeed, no power of the Government without power of Congress. Cathoun, Works, I. 253. 2. That which restricts; a restraint: as, to impose restrictions on trade.
Wise politicisns will be cautious about fettering the goverument with restrictions that cannot be observed, A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 25.
3. Reservation; reserve.-4. In logie: (a) The act of limiting a proposition by a restrictive particle. (b) The inference from a universal to a particular propesition, or to one in which the subject is narrewer while the predicate remains the same: as, all crows are black, hence some white crows are black. The example illustrates the danger of such inference. - Bilateral restriction. See bilateral. - Chinese Restriction Act. See act. - Me, under reservation). -Real restriction, the use of words which are not true if strictly interpreted, but which contain no deviation from truth if the circumstances are considered: as tn the statement that every particle of matter is present in every part of space, ín so far as its gravitating power is concerned.
restrictionary (rē-strik'shon-ā-ri), \(a_{\text {. }} \quad[<r e-\) strietion \(+-a r-y\).\(] Exercising restriction; re\) strictive. Athenæum. [Rare.] (Inip. Dict.) restrictionist (rẹ̄-strik'shon-ist), n. [< restriction + -ist.] In U. S. hist., an advecate of the territorial restriction of slavery.

Lincoln. often hsd occasion . . to show not an abolitionist, but a sisvery restrictionist. estrictive striktyve, < OW. (and F.) restrictif \(=\mathrm{Pr}\). re strictiu \(=\) Sp. Pg. restrictivo \(=\) It. restrittivo, \(<\) ML. *restrictivus, < L. restringere, pp. restrietus, restrict: see restriet.] I. a. 1\&. Serving to bind ol' draw together; astringent; styptic.
Medicyns comfortatyues, digestyues, Isxstyues, restriktyues, snd alle othere.

Book of Quinte Essence (E. E. T. S.h p. 14. I applied s plaister over \(1 t\), made up with my common
restrictive powder. 2. Having the property of limiting or of expressing limitation: as, a restrictive particle or clause.-3. Imposing restrictions; operating through restrictions.
It were to be wished that we tried the restrictive arts of government, and made law the protector, but not the ty-
goldsmith, V1car, xxvi.
Geople.
In the Serlate so reconstituted was thus centred a complete restrictive control over the legislstion snd the administration.
roude, Cæsar, p. 87.
In the eighth year of Henry VI. was passed the restrictive act which.... established the rule that only resident persons possessed of a freeho
a year should be allowed to vote.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., 8368.
4. Expressing a restriction, or involving a restriction, in the logical sense.

Alse restringent.
Restrictive enunciation. See enunciation.- Restric-
tive indorsement. See indorsement, 3.-Restrictive proposition. See proposition.
II. \(+1 \%\). A styptic or astringent.
I dressed that wound with the same digesttve, . . . and some of the same restrictive over that.
Wiseman, Surgery, vi. 6.
restrictively (reestrik'tiv-li), \(a d v\). Iu a restrictive manner; with limitation. Dr. H. More. restrictiveness (rē-strik'tiv-nes), n. The state or character of being restrictive. Fuller. restrike (rē-strik \({ }^{\prime}\) ), \(\varepsilon^{\prime}, t_{0} \quad[\langle r e-+\) strike. \(]\) To strike again, as a coin, in order to change its image and superscription to these current in place of the old
These colns helong to the age of Timoleon, and are re\(\begin{array}{ll}\text { struck over coins of Syracuse with the head of Zeus Eleu- } \\ \text { therios. } & \text { B. V. Ilead, Historis Numorum, p. } 125 .\end{array}\)

\section*{resultate}
II. \(\dagger\) trans. To decree; determine, as an ecclesiastical council. [New Eng.]
According to Mr. Miner, the Council of Nice resulted In opposition to the views of Arlus, "That the Son was peculiarly of the Father.'
nev. N. Worcester, Bible News, p. 176.
result (rḕzult'), n. [= Sp. Pg. resulta, result from the verb: see result, v.] \(1+\). The act of leaping, springing, or flying back; resilience. Sound . . [ts] produced between the string and the air . . . by the return or result of the string.

Bacom, Nat. Hist., 8137.
2. Consequence; cenclusien ; outcome; issue; effect; that which preceeds naturally or logically from facts, premises, or the state of things: as, the result of reasoning; the result of reflection; the result of a consultation; the result of a certain procedure or effect.

If our propossls once sginin were hesrd,
Milton, P. L., v1. 619
His Actions sre the result of thinking.
Steele, Consclous Lovers, 11. 1.
Resolving all events, with their effects
And manifold results, into the will
And arbitration wise of the Supreme.
3. The final decision or 3. The final decision or determination of a council or deliberative assembly; resolution : as, the result of an ecclesiastical council.

Then of their sesslon ended they bid cry
With trumpets' regsl sound the prest result
Milton, P. L., 11. 515. Four names, the result of this conclave, were laid before \begin{tabular}{l} 
the assembled freeholders, who chose two by a majority \\
of votes. \\
Stubbe, Const. Hist. 8422. \\
\hline
\end{tabular} of votes.
, Const, Hist., \& 422.
4. In math., a quantity, value, or expression ascertained by calculation.-Tabular result, one of s number of calculsted numbers arranged in a tabuls form; a quantity in the body of \(a\) mathematicsl table. =Syn. 2. Consequence, etc. (see effect), event, termination, end, upshot, consummation. See resultont,
resultance (rḕ-zul'tans), \(n . \quad[=\) Sp. resultancia; as resultan \((t)+-c e] \quad .1 \dagger\). A rebound; resilience; reflection.

For I confesse that power which works in me resultance took from thee.
Randolph, Poems (1643). (Haltivell.)
Upon the wall there is a writing; a man sitting with his back to the wall, how shouid he resd it? But let a look ing-glass be set before him, it will reflect it to hie eyes, he

Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 544. 2. The act of resulting; that which results; a result.
It is true that this conscience is the resultance of all other particular sctions. \(\quad\) Donne, Letters, xxxvil. resultant (rē-zul'tant), a. and \(n\). [< F. résultant \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\). resultante \(=\mathrm{It}\). risultante, resultante, 〈 L. resultan \((t-) s\), ppr. of resultare, spring back: see result.] I. a. Existing or following as a result or consequence; especially, resulting from the cembination of two or more agents: as, a resultant motion produced by two ferces. See diagram under forec \({ }^{1}, 8\).
The sxis of magnetisation at each point is parallel to the direction of the resultant forc

Athinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 289
Resultant diagram. See diagram.-Resultant relation. See relation. - Resultant tone, io musical a coustixs, s ione produced or generatea Two varicties are recognized diferential and summa tionat tones, the former having a vibrstion-number equal to the difference between the vibration-mumbers of the generating tones, and the latter one equal to their sum. It is disputed whether resultant tones, which are often perceptible, have a genuine objective existence, or are merely formed in the ear. Differeutisl tones were first observed by Tritinl in 1714, and are often called Tartini" tones. The entire subject has been elaborately treated II \(n\). That which results or f
or follews as a consequence or outcome. (a) In mech, the geometricsl sum of several vector quantities, as displacements, velocithes, sccelerattons, or forces, which are sald to be the components, and to the aggregate of which the resultant is or more equations, the vanishing of which expresses that or more equastons, the vanishing of which expresses that cal resultant, the resultant of a number of linear equstions considered as implying the vanishing of matrices. =Syn. Result, Resultant. A result may proceed from one cause or from the combination of sny number of causes. There has been of lste a rapid increase in the use of resultant in s sense secondary toits physics1 one-namely, to forces, and would be preciseiy the result of no one of them actlng alone.
resultate \(\dagger\) (rề-zul'tāt), \(n . \quad[=\mathrm{D}\). resultaat \(=\mathrm{G}\). Sw. Dan. resultat, 〈 F. résultat \(=\mathrm{It}\). visultato, < ML. *resultatum, a result, neut. ef resultatus, pp. of resultare, spring back, ML. result: see result.] A result.
This work . . . doth disclain to be tried by any thing way.

and a cornet.
Donne, Letters, xxvil.
nt and cortune in WRT results from the same prompt tal ent and unbending temper
3. Te have an issue: terminate followed by in.

The negotistions were not long in resulting in a defini tive tresty, arranged to the mutual satisfaction of the

A soul shall draw from out the vast,
And strike his being into bounds,
And, moved thro life of low er phase,
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion

\section*{result－fee}
result－fee（rẹ－zult＇fē），\(n\) ．A fee for instruction， conditioned on or proportioned to the success or good progress of the pupil．［Eng．］
The natlonal－school teachers showed a declded hostility to payment by resul．－fees，on the ground that it turned the pupil into a mere machine for getting money in the eyes resultful（rẹ̀－zult＇fủl），a．［＜result +- ful．］ Having or producing large or important re－ sults；effectual．［Rare．］
It［Concord］became．．the source of our moat result－ resultivet（rë－zul＇tiv），a．［＜result＋－ive．］Re－ sultant．
There Is such a aympathy betwixt several sciences that．．．a pesultive firmness ariseth from their compllea－
tion． resultless（rê－zult＇les），\(a\) ．［＜result + －less．］ Without result：as，resultless investigations． resultlessness（rë̀－zult＇les－nes），\(n\) ．The state or character of being resultless．Encyc．Brit．， XVI． 557.
resumable（rê̄－zū＇ma－bl），a．［＜resume + －able．］ Capable of being resumed；liable to be taken back or takon up again．
This was but an indulgence，and therefore resumable by the victor，unleas there intervened any capitulation to the contrary．

Sir M．Hale．
resume（rē－zūm＇），v．；pret．and pp．resumed， ppr．resuming．［＜OF．resumer，F．résumer＝ sp．Pg．resumir \(=\) It．risumcre，resumere，\(<\) L． resumere，take again，resume，re－，again，＋
sumere，take：see assumc，and cf．consume，de－ sume，insume，presume．］I．trans．1．To take again；take back．
It pleased the diuine will to resume him voto himaelfe， whither both his and euery other hlgh and noble mlade haue alwayes aaplred．
Quoted in Booke of

E．T．S．，extra aer．h
［Forewords，p．vil．
We that have conquered still，to save the conquered，．． More proud of reconcilement than revenge， Resume tnto the late state of our love
Worthy Cordeliue Gallus and Tibullus．
B．Jonson，Poetaster，v．1．

\section*{2．To assume or take up again．}

\section*{Thou ahalt find}

That I＇ll resume the shape which thou dost think
I have cast off for ever．Shak．，Lear；i．4．331． Fortie yeares after he shall sound agalne，and then the bones ahall resume fleah and ainewes．
urchas，Pilgrimage，p． 262.
The leasen［In New South Wales］was，however，glven a preferential right of obtalning an annual occupation－ icense for the resumed area，which entitled him to use aton of any person who might be in a position to acquite a better tenure

Sir C．W．Dilke，Probs of Greater Britain，t1． 2.
3．To take up again after interruption；begin again：as，to resume an argument or a discourse； to resume specie payments．

> Here the archangel paused,

Then，with tranaitioo aweet，new gpeech resumes
Silton，P．L．，xhi．
The goda stand round him［Apolto］as he mourns，and He prayld
He would resume the condnct of the day，
Addison，tr．of Ovid＇s Metamorph．，it
4 t．To take；assume．［Rare．］
How thinga go from Takea no account
Of what is to contioue．Shak．，T．of A．，li． 2.4.
II．intrans．To proceed after interruption， as in a speech：chiefly used in the introduc－ tory phrase to resume．
résumé（rā－zü－mā＇），n．［く F．résumé，a sum－ mary，＜résumé，pp．of résumer，sum up，resume： seeresume．］A summing up；a recapitulation； a condensed statement；a summary．
résumé（rā－zü－mā＇），\(\imath^{\circ} . t\) ．［＜résumé，\(n_{0}\) ］To make an epitome or résumé of；summarize． ［Rare．］
The work reveals this origin in a disjointedaess of some of ita porttona that makes it difficult to read and still
more ao to Fésume．
Amer．Jour．Psychol．，I．535． resummon（rē－sum＇on），v．\(t\) ．［＜re－＋sum mon．］1．To summion or call again．－2．To recall；recover．Bacon．
resummons（rē－sum＇onzz），n．\(\quad[<\) re－+ sum mons．］In lav，a secönd summons or calling of a person to answer an action，as where the first summons is defeated by any occasion．
resumption（rē－zump＇shon），\(n, \quad[=\mathrm{F}\). résomp） tion \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). resuncion \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). resumpção \(=\mathrm{It}\). ri－ sunzione，く LL．resumptio（ \(n\)－），a restoration，re－ covery（of a sick person），ML．lit．a taking up again，resumption，＜L．resumere，pp．resumptus， take again，resume：see resume．］1．The act of resuming，taking back，or taking again：as，

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the resumption of a grant；specifically，in law the taking again by the state of such lands or teuements，etc．，as on false suggestion or other error had been granted by letters patent．
This figure of retire holds part with the propounder of Which we apake before（prolepaie），because of the resump－ tion of a former proposition vtiered ingeneraitie to ex plane the same better by a particular diutafon．

Puttenham，Arte of Eng．Poesie，p． 184. A general sct of resumption was passed，hy which sil the
grants made since the king sccenalon werc annulled． Stubbs，Conat．Hist．，\＆ 345 ． Specifically－2．In U．S．hist．and politics，the return to specie payments by the government． The＂more money＂that is cried for，silver or shinplas－ ter，is not the necded thing．It is．．．loanable capital imminent ailver swiadtes J．A．Rev，CXXYI． 170
Act of Resumption，or Resumption Act，a title of sev－ resumed possession of offices，property，etc．，prevlonaly grauted by him and amnulled sach granta．－Resumption Act，s United states statote of 1875 （18Stat．，296），providing for the payment of United States treasury notes in coin after Japuary Ist， 1879.
resumptive（rề－zump＇tiv），\(a\) ．and \(n\) ．［ \(=\) F．rée somptif \(=\) Sp．resuntivo \(=\) Pg．resumptivo \(=\) It． resuntivo，〈 LL．resunptivus，restorative，＜L．re－ sumptus，pp．of resumere，resume：see resume．］ I．a．Taking back or again；tending to or of the nature of resumption．Imp．Dict．

II． \(1 \pi\) ．A restoring medicine；a restorative． Baitcy，1731．［Rare．］
resupinate（rê－sū＇pi－nāt），a．［＝F．résupiné \(=\) Sp．Pg．resupinado，＜L．resupinatus，pp．of resupi－ nare，bend or turn back，overthrow，〈 re－，back， + supinare，bend or lay backward：see supine， supinate．］1．Inverted；reversed；appearing as if turned upside down．－2．In bot．，inverted： said specifically of flowers，like those of orchids， in which by a half－twist of the pedicel or ovary the posterior petal becomes lowermost；also of certain agaric fungi，in which the hymenium is on the upper instead of the under side of the pileus．－3．In entom．，same as resupine．
resupinated（rề－sū＇pi－nā－ted），\(a\) ．［ S resupinate \(+-e d^{2}\) ．］Same as resupinate．
resupination（rề－sū－pi－nā＇shon），n．［ \(=\) F．ré－ supination \(=\) Pg．resupinação，＜\(\langle\mathrm{L}\) ．as if＊resupi－ natio（ \(n\)－），＜resupinare，pp．resupinatus，bend back：see resupinute．］The state of being re－ supinate．
Our VItruvlus calleth this sffection In the eye a resupi－ nation of the flgure：for which word（being \(\ln\) truth hia own，for ought I know）we are almost as much beholding to him as for the obaervation itaelf．

Sir H．Wotton，Reliquim，p． 62.
resupine（rē－sū－pīn＇），\(a . \quad[=\mathrm{Pg}\). resupino \(=\mathrm{It}\). risupino，resupino，＜L．resupinus，bent back or
backward，lying on one＇s back，＜re－，back + backward，lying on one＇s back，\(\langle\) re－，back，+ on the back；supine．Also resupinate．
Then jndge in what a tortured condition they muat be of remorae and execrating themselves，for thetr most re． supine and senseless madness．

Sir K．Digby，Observations．（Latham
He spake，and，downward sway＇d，fell resupine， Specifically，in entom，with the inferior aurface upward， as when an tneect lites on its back，or any part in twisted so that the lower surface is seco from above．
resurge（rē̄－sẻrj＇），v．i．［＝OF．resourdre（＞obs． E. resourd \()=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\) ．resurgir \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．risurgere， risorgere，resurgere，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\). resurgere，rise again，\(\langle\) re－，again，+ surgere，rise：see surge．Cf．re－ sourd，resource，resurrection，from the same source．］To rise again：in allusion to the motto resurgam，used on funeral hatchments． ［Ludicrous．］
Hark at the dead jokes resurging！Memory greets them with the ghoat of a amile

Thackeray，Roundabont Papera，Letta＇s Diary．
resurgence（rề－sėr＇jens），\(n\) ．［＜resurgen \((t)+\) Colerialgc．
Night snd day ．．．the never－ending resurgence of the human apirit agaloat the dead welght of oppresalon．
resurgent（rệ－sẻr＇jent），\(a\) ．and \(n\). ．［＜L．resur－ \(g e n(t-) s\) ，ppr．of resurgerc，rise again：see re－ surge．］\(f\) ，\(a\) ．Rising again or from the dead． Coleridge．
The resurgent threatewing past was making a conscience A friend ．．．whose bright temper buoyant fancy and generons heart ever leaped resurgent from the strokes of lortane．

II．\(n\) ．One who or that which rises again； especially，one who rises from the dead．Syd－ ney Smith．
resurprise（rē－sėr－priz＇），n．［＜re－＋surprise， n．］A second or fresh surprise．

\section*{resurrectionize}

The process of this action drew on a resurprise of the resurprise（rē－sèr－prīz＇），v．t．［ \([<r c-+\) surprise， v．］To surprise again；retake unawares．
esurrect（rez－u－rekt＇），v．\(t\) ．［A back forma－ tion＜resurrection assumed to be based on a transitive verb resurrect，as comnection，protec－ tion，etc．，are based on transitive verbs commect， protect，etc．The verb resurrect，if formed from the L．resurrectus，pp．of resurgere，would be in－ transitive，with the L．sense＇rise again＇：see resurge．］1．To restore to life；reanimate； bring to public view，as what has been lost or forgotten．［Colloq．］
I resurrect the whole！put them in scene again on the iiving stage，every one with the beat of hls works in hia Benton，Abridgement of Debates of Congrese，VI． 712 ，note． 2．To take from the grave，as a dead body． ［Colloq．］
resurrection（rez－u－rek＇shon），\(n\) ．［く ME．res－ urreccioun，resurrectioun，resurexioun，〈OF．re－ surrection，F．résurrection \(=\) Pr．resurrectio \(=\) Sp． resurreccion \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．resurreição \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．risurrezione， resurrezionc，く LL．（N．T．and eccles．）resurrec－ tio（ \(n\)－），a rising again from the dead，＜L ．resur－ gere，pp．resurrectus，rise again，appear again，in LI．eccles．rise again from the dead，（re－，again， + surgere，rise：see resurge．］1．In theol．：（a） A rising again from the dead．The doctrine of the resurrection has been heid in three different forma：（1） As s literal resurrection of the setf－same body which has been ladd away in the grave：for example，＂All the dead shall be ralaed up with the aeli－bame lodies，and none other，although with different qualitles，which ahall be onlted agaln to thelr souls forcever．＂West．Conf．of Faith， xxxil．2．（2）As a resurrection from the dead，s coming with which the apirit was clothed in life，either with ue body or with a new body glven for the new life，and one either having no conpection with the present earthly body or none that cap be now apprehended：for example，＂Res－ urrection of the Body，as taught in the New Testament，Is not a Rising again of the same Body，but the Aacent into s higher Body．＂J．F．Clarke，Orthodoxy，ita Truths and Errora，xii．₹ 6．（3）The doctrine of Swedenborg，that every man is possessed of two bodies，a natural and a apiritual， the latter withln the former，and that at death the uatural the death of the natural，resurrection thus taking place for every one immediately upon and simultaneoualy with death．The doctrine of the rcsurrection has been held in variouz other forma in detail，but they may all be classed under one of these three general heads．
There appeared firat oure Lord to hts Disclples，aftre hls Resurrexioun．Mandeville，Travela，p．91． We therefore commit hls body to the ground，．．．look－ ing for the general Resurrection in the last day．
Book of Common Prayer，Burial of the Dead．
（b）The state which follows the resurrection； the future state．
In the resurrection they neither marry，nor are given in Mat，xxil． 30. 2．In general，a rising again；a springing agaiu into life or to a previous mode of existence；a restoration．
Fix thyaelf firmly upon that belief of the general resur． rection，and thou wilt never doubt of either of the par－ from wortdy calamitles，by Ood＇s power．
onne，sermons，\(x\)
3．Removal of a corpse from the grave for dis－ section；body－snatching．［Colloq．］
resurrectionary（rez－u－rek＇shon－ă－ri），\(a\) ．［ \(\langle\) resurrection + －ary．］1．Restoring to life；re－ viving．
Old men snd women \(\qquad\) ugly and blind；who always seemed by resurrectiomary process to be recalled out

Dickens，tocommercial Traveller，vii．
2．Pertaining to or consisting in the act of resurrecting or digging up．［Colloq．］
A resurrectionary operation in queat of p presumed fault Elect．Rev．，XXIL． 288.
resurrectionist（rez－u－rek＇shon－ist），\(n . \quad[=F\). résurrectioniste（＜E．）；as resurrection + －ist．］ 1．One who makes a practice of stealing bodies from the grave for dissection：also used adjec－ from the grave ［Colloq．］
He has emerged from his resurrectionist delvings in the graveyarda or rhyme，without confounding mo diftlac


Whipple，Ess．and Rev．，I． 32.
Hence－2．One who unearths anything from long concealment or obscurity．［Colloq．］
In short，．．．he was merely a resurrectionist of obsolete resurrectionize（rez－u－rek＇shọu－iz），\(v . t . ;\) pret． and pp ．resurrectionized，ppr．＂resurrectionizing． \([<\) resurrection \(+-i z e\).\(] 1．To raise from the\) dead；resurrect．［Colloq．and rare．］
Half these gentlemea sre not included in the conmon collection of the poet，and must be resurrectionised at
Stationera＇Hall．Southey，To Mlss Barker，April 3， 1804 ．

\section*{resurrectionize}

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2. To steal from the grave; dig up from the grave. [Colloq.]
The famous marble coffer in the king's chamber, which was danotiess aso cheops 8 comm unti his body was resurrectionized by the thieves who first broke into the pyra.
Library Mag., IIf. 485 .
Lid

Also spelled resurrectionise.
resurrection-man (rez-u-rek'shon-man), \(n\). Same as resurrcctionist. Dickens, Tale of Two Cities, ii. 14.
resurrection-plant (rez-u-rek'shon-plant), \(n\). A name for several plants which, when dried, reëxpand if wetted. (a) The rosa of Jericho., See Anastatica. (b) Selaginella lepidophylla, iound from Texas and Mexico to Peru, \(1 t\) forms a nest-lika bail when dry (whence called orr s-nest moss), but when moistened unradisting from s cotied central stem, (c) One of the fige marigoids Mesenbryanthemum Tripolium The nsme his donbtiess been epplied to other hygrometric pisnts resurvey (rē-sèr-vā'), v. \(t\). \([<r e-+\) survcy. \(]\) 1. To survey again or anew; review.-2. To read and examine again.

\section*{These poor ruda innes of thy deceased love Shaks, Sonnets,}
resurvey (rē-sėr-vā'), n. [< resurvey, v.] A resuscitable (rē-sus'i-ta-bl), a. [< OF. ressuscitable; as resuscit(ate) + -able.] Capable of being resuscitated or restored to life
resuscitant (rệ-sus'i-tant), \(a\), and \(n\). [=F. res suscitant, < L. resuscitan( \(t\) - \()\) s, ppr. of resuscitare, revive: see resuscitate.] I. a. Resuscitating.
II. \(n\). Ono who or that which resuscitates. resuscitate (rẹ̄-sus'i-tāt), v.; pret. and pp. resuscitated, ppr: resuscitating. [< L. resuscitatus, pp. of resuscitare (> It. resuscitare, risuscitare \(=\) Sp. resucitar \(=\) Pg. resuscitar \(=0\) F. resusciter, ressusciter, F. ressusciter), raise up again, revive, \(\langle\) re-, again, + suscitare, raise up, \(\langle\) sus-, sub-, up, under, + citare, summon, rouse: see cite1.] I. trans. To stir up anew; revivify; revive; particularly, to recover from apparent death: as, to resuscitate a drowned person; to resuscitate withered plants.

After desth we should ba resuscitated.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv.
To wonder at s thousand insect forms,
These hatch'd, and thosa resuscitated worms,
Once prone on earth, now buoyant npon air.
Cowper, Retirement, i. 64. once iad the sentiment asleep. Paley, Nst. Theol., xviii.
II. intrans. To revive; come to life again.

Our grieis, our pleasures, our youth, our sorrows, our
dear, dear friends, resuscitate. Thackeray, Phifip, xxvill.
As ihese projects, however of ten slain, alwsys resuscitate, it is not superfluous to examine one or two of the fallacies
by which the schemers impose on themseives. J. S. Mill. resuscitateł (rē-sus'i-tāt), \(a\). [< L. resuscitatus, pp.: see the verb.] Restored to life; revived.

Our mortall bodyes shal be resuscitat
Bp. Gardiner, Exposition, The Presenca, p. 65. There is a grudge newiy now resuscitate and revived in the minds of tha peopic

Abp. Washam, in Heilam's Const. Hist., I. 34, note 2. resuscitation (rẹ-sus-i-tā'shon), \(n\). \([=O F\). (and F.) ressuscitation \(=\mathrm{P}\) g. resuscitação \(=\mathrm{It}\). risuscitazione, < LL. resuscitatio( \(n\)-), a resuscitation, <L. resuscitare, resuscitate: see resuscitate.] 1. The act of resuscitating, or the state of being resuscitated; revival; revivification; restoration to life; the restoring to animation of persons apparently dead, as in cases of drowning, or of suspended animation from exposure to cold or from disease.

Tha resuscitation of the body from its dust is a super natural work. Bp. Mall, Temptations Repelled, i. 85. Tha extinction and resuscitation of arts.
2. Mental reproduction, or sugrestiou in sense which does not include the process of representation. Sir W. Hamilton.
resuscitative (reẹ-sus'i-tạ̄-tiv), a. [< OF. resuscitatif, ressuscitatif, F. ressuscitatif; as resuscitate + -ive.] Tending to resuscitate; reviving; revivifying; raising from apparent death; re-producing.-Resuscitative faculty a nsme given by mind.
resuscitator (rẹ̄-sus'i-tā-tor), n. [ \(=\mathrm{F}\), ressusciteur \(=\) Sp. resucitador \(=\) Pg. resuscitador \(=\mathrm{It}\). risuscitatore, <LL. resuscitator, one who raises again from the dead, < L. resuscitare, raise up: see resuscitatc.] One who resuscitates.
resveriet, \(n\). See rovcrie.
reti (ret), v. \(t_{.}\); pret. and pp. retted, ppr. retting.
[<ME. retten, reten, < OI. OFlem, reten, reeten,
ret (flax or hemp), break or heckle (flax), steep, soak, D. Flem. reten, ret (flax or hemp), \(=\mathrm{SH}\) röta, putrefy, rot (flax or hemp), steep, soak cf. rot.] To expose, as the gathered stems of fibrous plants, to moisture, in order, by partial fermentation or rotting, to facilitate the abstraction of the fiber. Retting is practised upon flax, hernp, jute, sud other. Rexogenous fiber-plants. Devretting, effected simply by exposing tha materiai to the weather for s limited time, is iargely sppiled to fiax in Russia. Water-retting, the ordinsry process, consists sim ply in steeping or macetimes in vats of warm water, the re sult being mores speediy attained by tha iatter treatment.
A dam of 50 fect long, 8 feet broad, and 4 feet deep is sufficient to ret the produce of an scre of fiax.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 294.
et²,\(v . t\). [ME. rcttcn, recten, くOF. retter, reter (ML. reflex rectare, simulating L. rectus, right), repute, impute, charge, < L. reputare, repute, impute, ascribe: see repute, v.] To impute; ascribe

\section*{1 pray you of your curtelsie,
That ye ne rette it nat my vlleinye,}

Though that I pieyniy speka in this matere
et \(^{3} \downarrow\). A Middle Enclish (modern readeth).
retable (rē-tā'bl), \(n\). [< F. retable, OF. retaule, restaule (ML. reflex retaule), an altarpiece, reredos, retable, \(=\) Sp. retablo \(=\) Pg. retabolo, retabulo, a picture; of doubtful origin: (a) ac cording to Scheler, < L. as if "restabilis, fixed ppposite (or in some other particular sense), < restare, rest, stay (see rest \({ }^{2}\) ); (b) according to Brachet, a contraction of OF. "riere-table, *arriere-table, a reredos, < arriere, rear, behind, + table, table: see rear3 and table. In either view the Sp. and Pg. are prob, from the F.] A structure raised above an altar at the back either independent in itself, or forming a decorative frame to a picture, a bas-relief, or the ike, in which case the word includes the work of art itself. Usualiy that face only which looks toward the choir and nave of the church is called the retable, and the reverse is called the counter-retable. Sometimes the retabie is a movabie structure of hammered silver or ther precions work, supported on the altar itselif. This decorative feature is not found in the esriest ages o the Christisn church. Many retsbles in Italy are made of Delia Rohbis ware, with figures in high relief, snd richly exsmpies is the Pals d'oro of the Basilics of St Yark Venice. See altar-ledge and reredos.
retaill ( \(\mathrm{re}^{\prime}\) 'tāl), n. and \(a\). [Early mod. E. retaile; < ME. retaille, < OF. retail, retaille, F. retaille, a piece cut off, a shred, paring ( \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). retal \(=\) Pg. retalho, a shred, remnant, \(=\) It. \(r i\) taglio, a shred, piece, a selling by the piece, retail (a ritaglio, by retail)), < rctailler, cut shred, pare, clip, F. retailler, cut, recut, trim (a pen), prune (a tree) ( = Pr. retalhar, recut \(=\) Cat. retallar \(=\) Sp. retajar, cut around, recut trim, \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). retalhar \(=\) It. ritagliare, slice, shred, pare, cut), (re-, again, + tailler, cut: see tail \({ }^{2}\) tally, and cf. detail. The sense 'retail,' which does not appear in F., may have been derived from It.] I. \(n\). The sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels, or at second hand; a dealing out in small portions: opposed to wholesate.
The vintner's retaul supports the merchant's trade Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. I835), i. 851.
The duties on the retail of drinks made from tea, coffee and chocoiate. S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 44 at (by, or formerly to) retall, in smali quantities; a little at a time, as in the ssia of merchandise.
Aad marchsuntes \(y^{t}\) be not in \(y^{t}\) fraunshes of the for sayd cite yt they selle noo wyne ne ne noon oder marchaundisis to retaille wt in ye cite ne in ye subarbis of ye Now, sli that Ood doth by retail bestowa
On pertect'st men to thee in grosse he gives.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Trimmph of Faith, Ded
These, and most other things which are sold by retail han in the remoter parts of the country.
II. \(a\). Of or pertaining to sate at retail. con cerned with sale at retail: as, retail trade; a retail dealer.
But I find, in the present stste of trade, that when the etail price is printed on books, all sorts of commission

Ruskin
retaill (rê-tāl'), \(v\); \(t\). [<retaill, \(n\)., in the phrase "to soll by rctail." Cf. It. ritagliare, retail.] I. To sell in small quantities or parcels.

\section*{He is wit's pedler, and retails his wares} Shaks, L. L. L., v. 2.31
The keepers of sje-houses pay for alicence to retail ale and spirituous ifquors.
Adam Smith, West \({ }^{2}\) of Nstions, v. 2

\section*{2. To sell at second hand}

The sage dame, experienced in her trade,
Pope, Duncisd, ii. 134.
3. To deal out in small quantities; tell in broken parts; tell to many; tell again; hand down by report: as, to retail slander or idle reports.

Methinks the truth should live from age to age,
As 'twere retail'd to all posterity. \(\quad\) Shak., Rich. III., iil. 1. 77.
He could repest all the observations that were retailed in the atmosphers of the piay-houses.
retail \({ }^{2} \dagger\) (rẹ̈-tāl'), \(n\). [Irreg. (perhaps by confusion with retaili \()<\mathrm{L}\). retaliare, retaliate: see retaliate.] Retaliation.
He that doth infury may weli receive it. To look for good and do bad is agalnst the law of retail.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. I16. retailer (rẹ̀-tā'lèr or rē'tā-lèr), \(n\). \(\quad[<\) retaill + -er \({ }^{1}\). Cf. Pg. retalhador, one who shreds or clips; It. ritagliatore, a retail seller.] 1. A retail dealer; one who sells or deals out goods in small parcels or at second hand.
I was informed of late dsyes that a certaine bifode retayler, casied the
or snia thing.

Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 9
From tha Chapmon to tha Retarler, many whose ignorance was more andacious then tha rest wera admitted among them, both in Church and Stetio. Mist. Eng., iii, 2. One who tells at second hand; one who repeats or reports: as, a retailer of scaudal. retaillé (ré-ta-lyā'), \(a\). [< \(\mathbf{F}\). retaillé, pp. of re tailler, recut: see retain, n.] In her., cut or divided twice: noting an escutcheon, especially when divided twice bendwise sinister.
retailment (rệ-tāl'ment), \(n\). [ \(\langle<\) retail \(1, v .,+\) -ment.] The act of retailing.
retain (rē-tān'), v. [Early mod. E. retayne; < ME. rctaynen, reteynen, < OF. F. retenir, re tanir \(=\operatorname{Pr}\). retener, retenir \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). retener \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). reter \(=\mathrm{It}\). ritenerc, \(<\mathrm{L}\). retinere, pp . retentus, hold back, < re-, back, + tenere, hold: sce tenant.] I. trans. It. To hold back; restrain; hinder from action, departure, or escape; keep back; detain.

Ser, if it plesse your lordshepe lor to here,
fior your wurchippe yow most your self reteyne,
And take a good avise in this mater.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1543.
For empty fystes, men vse to say, Cannot the Hawno retayne Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 102
Whom I would have retained with me, that in thy stesd ha might have ministered unto me in the bonds of the gospel.

Phifa. 13.
2. To hold or keep in possession ; reserve as one's own.

The Kiagdome he retain'd sgaiust thir utmost opposi tion.

Ifilon, Hist. Eng., il
Among debts of equal degree, the executor . . . is ailowed to psy himseif first, by retaining in his hands so 3. To continue in the use or practice of; preserve; keep up; keep from dying out: as, to retain a custom; to rctain an appearance of youth.

So hesveniy and so absolute in se
解
And yet retain such cruei tyranny!
Wintam the Conqueror in all the time of retained to the very isst his Memory and Speechickness Baker, Chronicles, p. 31. 4. To keep in mind; preserve a knowledge or idea of; remember.

They did not iike to retain God in their knowiedge.
Rom. i. 28
No Learning is retained without constant exercise and
methodical repetition. Milton, Touching Hirelings 5. To keep in pay; hire; take into service; especially, to engage by the payment of a preliminary fee: as , to retain counsel.
Sette no man a-worke that is reteyignde in any man-ys
service.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 333.
They say you have retained brisk Master Practice
Here of your counsel.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, 11. 1 .

6 \(\dagger\). To entertain.
Retayne a straunger after his estate and degree.
yp. 2-4. Reserve, Preserve, etc. Sec keep
I.t intrans. I. To keep on; continue.

No more can impure man retain and mova
n that pure region of a worthy love.
2. To pertain; belong; be a dependent or retainer.

\section*{retain}

In whose armie followed William Loogespee, accompanied with a piked number of English wariors retaining
Hnto him.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 34. retainable (rề-tā'na-bl), a. [< retain + -able.] Capable of being retained. retainal (rê-tā'nal), \(n\). \([<\) retain + al. \(] \quad\) The act of retaining." Anmual Rev., II. (1804), p. 631. [Rare.]
retaindershipt (rē-tān'dèr-ship), n. [For re-
tainership: see retainer and -ship.] The state tainership: see retainer and -ship.
It was the policy of these kings to make them ail (clergy and nobility 01 their own ivery N. Bacon. (Imp. Dict.)
retainer \({ }^{1}\) (rē-tã'nér), n. [Formerly also retainaur; <ME. "retainaur; <retain +-er1. Cf. OF. reteneur (Sp. retenedor, It. retenitore), a retainer, detainer, < retenir, retain: see retain.] 1. One who or that which retains.

One that has forgot the common meaning of words, but
Svift, Tale of a Tub, 59.
2. One who is kept in service; a dependent; an attendant; especially, a follower who wears his master's livery, but ranks higher than a domestic.
Io common law, retainer signifleth a servant not menial nor famillar - that is, not dwelling in his honse, but only using or bearing his name and livery
If we once forsake the strict rules of Religion and Goodness, and are ready to yleid our selves to whatever hath got retainers enough to set up for a custom, we may know end. Stillingfeet, Sermons, I. il.
Kendsill, s needy retainer of the court, who had, in obedience to the royal mandste, been sent to Parliament by a packed corporstion in Cornwal

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.
Another [shuse of maintenance], and that more directiy connected with the giving of liverfes, was the gathering round the lord's household of \& swarm of armed retainers whom the lord could not control, and whom he conceived
himaelf bound to protect.
Stubbs, Conat. Hist, 8470 . 3. A sutler, camp-follower, or any person serving with an army who, though not enlisted, is subject to orders according to the rules and articles of war.-4. One who is connected with or frequents a certain place; an attendant.

That indulgence and undisturbed liberty of conscience
which the retainers to every petty conventicle enjoy.
retainer \({ }^{2}\) (rē-tā'nèr), u. [Formerly also retainour; < OF. retenir, retain, inf. used as a noun : see retain. Cf. detainer2.] It. The act of retaining dependents ; entrance into service as a retainer; the state of being a retainer.
The Kings Officers and Farmors were to forfeit their Places and Holds in case of anlswfull Retainer, or partak. ing In Routs and unlawfull Assemblies.

Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 66.
2. That by which a person's services are secured; a fee.
The same Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, hsth allured and drawo noto him by retainours many of your subjects. 3. Specifically, in law: (a) Same as retaining fee (which see, under \(f c e^{1}\) ). (b) An authority given to an attorney or a solicitor to proceed in an action. (e) The unlawful taking or detention of a known servant from his master during the period of service. Robinson. (d) The act of an executor or administrator who is a creditor of the decedent, ol whose estate he represents, in withholding from the fund so much as will pay what is due him: formerly allowed to be done even before any other creditors whose lebts were of equal degree were paid.-General retainer, a fee given by s party to secure a priority of claim on the counsel's services for sny case that ha may have in soy court which ticular case which is expected to come on.
retainership (rē̄-tā'nèr-ship), \(n\). [< retainer \({ }^{1}+\) -slip.] The state of being a retainer or follower; hence, a feeling of loyalty or attachment to a chief. [Rare.]
All the few in whom yet lingered any shadow of retainership toward the fast-fading chieftalnship of Glenwarlock seemed to cherish the notion that the heir of the house had to he tended and cared for ilke s child.
G. DiacDonald, Warlock o' Olenwarlock, xili.
retaining (rẹ-tā'ning), p. a. [Ppr. of retain, v.] Keeping in possession; serving to retain; keeping back; engaging.-Retaining fee. See feel.Retaining len, See lien2,-Retaining wall, s wall being washed sway; a revetnient See cut io oext column retainment (rē-tān'ment), \(n\). [< retain + -ment.] The act of retaining: retention.
retain-wall (rē-tān'wâl), \(n\). Same as retaining wall (which see, under retaining).

retake (rē-tāk'), v. t. [<re- + take.] I. To take again.
A dsy should be appoluted when the remonatrance
Thy chair, a grief to sll the brethren, stands
It, mioe again!
2. To take back; recapture.
retaker (rē-tā'kèr), n. [<retake + erl.] One who takes again what has been taken; a recaptor. Imp. Diet.
retaliate (rēe-tal'i-āt), \(v . ;\) pret. and pp. retali ated, ppr. retaliating. [ \(<^{\prime}\) L. retaliatus, pp. of retaliare, requite, retaliate (cf. talio, retaliation in kind; lex talianis, law of retaliation), < reback, again, + talis, such: see talion. Cf. retail2.] I. trans. To return in kind; repay or requite by an act of the same kind: now seldom or never used except in the sense of re turning evil for evil: as, to retaliate injuries.
Our ambassador sent word . . . to the Duke'a sonne his visit should be retaliated.

Sir T. Herbert, Travela io Africs, p. 137.
The kindness which he has gracionsly show them may be retaliated on those of hia own persuation.

Dryden, Hiod and Panther, To the Reader. Let it be the pride of our writers, . . . disdalning to retaliate the illiberality of Britiah authors, to apesk of the English nation withont prejudice.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 78.
Our biood may boil st hesring of atrocities committed, provoked, or how they may have been retaliated.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, lat Ber., p. 52.
II. intrans. To return like for like; especially (now usually), to return evil for evil.
Liberality \(\ldots\) may lead the person ohliged with the senae of the duty he les ander to retaliate.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, ixvi.
\(=\) Syn. See revenge, \(n\).
retaliation (rề-tal-i-à'shon), \(n . \quad[<L . a s\) if "re taliatio( \(n-\) ), < retaliare, retaliate: see retaliate.] The act of retaliating; the return of like for like; the doing of that to another which he has done to us; especially (now usually), requital of evil; reprisal; revenge.
First, I will shew you the antiquity of these manors. Secondly, I will s little discuss the sncient honour of this nisnor of Levenham. Thirdly, I will give you s tonch what respects yon are likely to find fromme; and fourthly, what retaliation I expect again from yon.

MS. IIart. 646. (Halliwell.)
The lex tslionis, or Isw of retaliation, can never be in all cases sn adequate or permsoent rule of punishment. Btackstone, Com., IV. i.
\(=\$ y n\). Retribution, Reprisal, etc. See revenge.
etaliative (rẹ-tal'i-ą-tiv), \(a\). [< retaliate + -ive.] Tending to or of the nature of retaliation; retaliatory; vindictive; revengeful. Quarterly Rev. (Imp, Diet.)
retaliatory (rē-tal'i-ă -tō-ri), \(a\). [< retaliate + -ory.] Pertaining to or of the nature of retaliation.
The armed oeutrality was succeeded by retaliatory embargoes, and on the 2 d of April, 1801, the battie of Copenhagen prostrsted the power of Denmark.

Woolsey, Iotrod. to Inter. Law, 8191.
retama (re-tä'mä or re-tā'mä), u. [<Sp. retama, Ar. retama.] Any one of a small group of plants forming the section Retama (sometimes considered a genus-Boissier, 1839), in the genus Genista. They are yellow-flowered shrubs with rushJike branchea, which are lesflesa or bear a few unifoliate lesvea. They sre fonnd in the Mediterranesn region snd the Canaries. Some apecies are useful for fixing sands.
The region of retama, the first bushes of which are met with at the pass which admits the traveller into the Llsno
de la Retama.
retard (rê-tärd'), \(v . \quad[<O F . r e t a r d e r, ~ F . ~ r e t a r d e r ~\) \(=\) Pr. Sp. Pg. retardar \(=\) It. ritardare, <L. retardare, make slow, delay, < re-, back, + tardare, make slow, <tardus, slow: see tardy.] I. trans. 1. To make slow or slower; obstruct in motion or progress; delay; impede; clog; hinder.

The work \& month st lesst.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 3.
retardative
Accidentai causes retarded at times, sud at times accelersted, the progress of the controversy. Webster, Speech at Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1820. While, however, the predstory activities have not preopen to it, they have retarded it throughout its entire range. H. Spencer, Irin. of P'sychol., \$ 512. 2. To defer; postpone; put off.

Those relations which describe thatricks and vices only of mankiod, by increasing our susplcion In life, retard our My friends, the tins is coming when s State Church will be unknown In England, and it rests with you to sccelerate or retard that happy consummation.
ohn Bright, in G. Barnett Smith, 11.
Retarded motion, in physics, that motion whlch exhihits continual diminntion of velocity, as the motion of a body projected upward. If the dimioutiona of velacity sre equal in equsi times, the motion ia said to be uniformly thoae of sccelersted motion, only the order is reversed. See acceleration.-Retarding ofve form of acus in which the paroxysm comes at a little later hour esch day. = Syn. 1. To detain, delay.
II. intrans. To be delayed or later than usual.

Some yesrs it [the innndation of the Nile] hath also retarded, sod cams far later then usually it was expected. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 8.
etard (rë-tärd'), \(n . \quad[=\mathrm{F}\), rctard \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). retardo = It. ritardo; from the verb.] Retardation. - In retard, retarded; kept back; delsyed in grow th or progress.
A people of great natural capacities have been kept for
enturtes in retard.
The Atlantic, LVIII. 516. Retard of the tide, the interval between the transit of the moon at which a fide originates and the appearsace of the tide itself.
retardant (rē-tär'dant), \(a\). [< L. retardan \((t-) s\), ppr. of retardare, retard: seeretard.] Retarding; tending to delay or impede motion, growth, or progress. [Rare.]
We know the retardant effect of society npon artists of exalted sensibility. Stedman, Poets of America, p. 468. retardation (rē-tär-dā'shon), n. \([=O F\). (and F.) retardation \(=\) Sp. retardacion \(=\) Pg. retar dação \(=\) It. ritardazione, \(\leqslant \mathrm{L}\). retardatio(n-), < retardare, pp. retardatus, retard: see retard.] I. The act of retarding or making slower, or its effect; the hindering of motion, growth, or progress, or the hindrance effected; the act of delaying or impeding.
If the embryonic type were the offspring, then its fallure to sttain to the condition of the parent ia due to the supervention of a slower rate of growth; to this phenomenon the term retardation was spplied.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 125.
2. In physics: (a) A continuous decrement of velocity; a negative acceleration.
The fall of mateoric dust on to the earth must cause a snalli retardation of the earth's rotation, although to an smonnt probably quite insensible in a century.

Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phll., 8830.
It was generslly supposed that the discrepancy between
the theoretical sud observed result is due tos retardation the theoretical sud observed result is due to s retar
C. A. Young, General Astronomy
(b) In acoustics and optics, the distance by which one wave is behind another. Better called retard, being translation of French retard.
In reflexion at the surface of a denser medium the relected ray undergoes a retardation in respect to the ioci dent ray of a halif wave-length.
3†. Postponement; deferment.
Out of this grouod a man may devise the means of altering the colour of birds, and the retardation of hoar hairs.
4. Specifically, in music: (a) The act, process, or result of diminishing the speed or pace of the tempo. (b) The prolongation of a concordaut tone into a chord where it is a discord which is resolved upward: opposed to anticipation, and distinguished from suspension by the upward resolution. IIt would be well, however, if retardaion wers made the generlc term, with suspension as a species.]
5 . In teleg., decrease in the speed of telegraphsignaling due to self-indnction and induction from surrounding conductors.-6. That which retards; a hindrance; an obstruction; an impediment.
We find many persons who in seven years meet not With a viosent temptation to a crime, but their battles ar sgainat impediments and retardations of improvement.
Retardation of mean solar time, the change of the mean son's right ascension in a sidereal dsy, or the number of seconds by which mesn noon comes later each suc cessive sideresi day, sa if the mean sun hung bsck in its
retardative (rē-tär'dā-tiv), a. [=F. retardatif
\(=\mathrm{It}\). ritardativo, < L. retardatus, pp . of retar
= \(\overline{\text { dare, retard.] Tending to retard; retarding. }}\)

\section*{retardative}

The retardative effects would also be iargeiy inereased， to a acrious extent，in fact，in the case of the telephones，
Fop．Sci．Mo．，XXYII． 717 retardatory（rẹ̄－tär＇dā－tộ－ri），a．\(\quad[<\) returd + atory．］Tending or having power to retard． Instant promptitude of action，adequate returdutory
retarder（rē－tïr＇dèr），n．One who retards that which serves as a hindranec，impediment， or cause of retardation．
This disputing way of enguiry is so far from advancing
retardment（ 1 ēe－tärd＇ment），\(u\) ．［＜OF．returdc－ ment，F．retardement \(=\) Pr．retardumen \(=P \mathrm{Pg}\) retardumento－It ritardamento，＜ML＊vetrer damentum．\＆L．retardare，retard：sce retard．］ The act of retarding；a retardation；delay． Which Malice or which Art no more could stay Than witches charms can s retardment bring To the resurcitation of the Day，
Coweley，Upon His Majesty＇s Restoration and Reiurn． retaunt（rē－tänt＇），\(n_{\text {．}}\left[\left\langle r c_{-}+\right.\right.\)taunt，u．］The repetition of a taunt．［Rare．］
Wyth anche taunies and retauntes，ye in maner checke and checke mate to the uttermooste prote of my pacience．
retch \({ }^{1}\)（rech），v．\([(a)<\) ME．recehon，\(\langle\) AS．ree－ an，stretch，extend，hold forth（see under rackl \(v\).\() ；mixed in mod．dial．use with（b）reach，\) ME．rechen，〈 AS．r \(\bar{x} c a n\), reach：see reachi．］ To reach．［Prov．Eng．］
1 retche with a weapen or with my hande，je attains．
retch \({ }^{2}\)（rech），v．\(i\) ．［Also formerly or dial reach；＜ME．＊rechen，＜AS．hrexcan，clear the throat，hawk，spit（cf．hrāca，spittle，expecto－ ration，\(h r \bar{x} c e a, ~ h a w k i n g, ~ c l e a r i n g ~ t h e ~ t h r o a t ~, ~\) ＊hræcetan，hrǣ̈ctan，eruetate，retch，hræectung， retching），\(=\) Icel．hrahja，hawk，spit（hräki， spittle）；cf．OHG．rachison，MHG．rahsenen， hawk；prob．ult．imitative（cf．hawk \({ }^{3}\) ）．The AS． hrace，throat，\(=\mathrm{MD}\) ．racche \(=\) OHG．ralho， IIHG．rache，G．rachen，throat，jaws，are prob． unrelated．］To make efforts to vomit．
The ashes of the said barke given th wine hote is great－ ly commended for the reaching and apitting of blood．

Iolland，tr．of Pliny，xxiv．
＂Beloved Julia，hear me sill beseeching！
（Here he grew inartlculate with retching．）
Byron，Don Juan， 1 i .20 ．
retch \({ }^{3} \dagger\)（reeh），r．i．and \(t\) ．［An assibilated form of reck．］Same as reck．
retchlesst（rech＇les），a．［An assibilated form of reckless．］Same as reckiless．

1 left my natiue soile，full like a retchlesse man
Hakluyt＇s Voyages，1． 384.
They are auch retchless flies as you are，that blow cut－ purses ahrosd in every corner；your foolizh havily of retchlessly \(\dagger\)（rech＇les－li），adv．Same as reck－ lessly．
I do horribly and retchlessly neglect and lightly regard thy wrath hanging over my head．
retchlessnesse \(\dagger\)（rech＇les recklessness．

A vlper that hast eat a passage through que，
Through mine owneis，by thy retchlessness
B．Jonson，Magneitick Lady，iv． 1. rete（rē＇tē），n．；pl．retia（rē＇slii－ï．）．［NL．，＜I 1 ． plexus，glomerulus，or congeries of small ves－ sels；in bot．，a structure like network．
It sends out convoluted vessels（retia）from the large cercbral cieft，which are connected with the roof of the clet．
cegenbaur，Comp．Anat．（trana．），p． 513. Epidermal rete．Same as rete mucosum．－Rete HaI－
lerl．Same as rete vasculosum festis．－Rete Malpighil． Same as rete mucosum．－Rete mirabile，a network or plexuzo amall velis or arteries， breaking up of a vessel of conslderable size，terminating elther by reuniting in a single vessel（bipolar＇）or in capil－ iaries（unipolar）．－Rete mirabile geminum or conju－ gatum，a plexus ln which arteries and veins are com－ aels formed by the intracranlal part of the internal carotid artery ln some mammals．－Rete mirabile aimplex，a plexus cousisting or arteries only，or of veins only．－Rete mucosum，the deeper，softer part of of prickie．celis called stratum spinosum，rete mucosum Malpighii，rete Mal． piyhii，stratum Malpighii，corpus reticulare，corpus muco－ and sceat－gland．－Rete vasculoaum testia，a network of veaseis lying in the mediastinum testi，into which the straigbt tubutes empty．It holds the aceumblated secre tion of the tastis，diacharging through the vasa deferentia． Aiso called retc rascubosumi Halleri，rete IIalleri，rete testio，
rete testis II alleri，spernalic rete． retecious（rệ－téshus），＂
－cious．］Same as retiform．
retection \(\dagger\)（rề－tek＇shoun），\(n\) ．［＜L．retectus，pp． of reteyere，uncover＇，diselose，\(\langle\cdot \cdot-\) ，baek，+ te－ 322

\section*{5121}
qere，eover：see tegment．］The act of disclos－ ing or producing to view something concealed． This may be said to be rather a reatoration of a body to its own colour，or a retection of its native colour，than a
change．
Boyle，Worke，I． 685. etell（rē－tel＇），\(v . t . \quad\left[\left\langle r c_{-}+t e l l.\right] ~ T o ~ t e l l ~\right.\) again．

Whatc＇er Lord Harry Percy then had sald
At auch a tinue，with all the rest retold，
To do him wrong．Shak．， 1 IIen．IV．，i．3．7s．

\section*{retent，\(n\) ．［ME．，for retemue，retinue：see reti－} nис．］Retinue．

Syre Degrivaunt ys whom［home］went，
And aftyr hys reten вent．
Sir Degrevant，930．（II alliwell．）
retenancet，\(n\) ．［ME．，also retenaunce，retenauns， also retainaunee，\(\langle O F\) ，retenance，く ML．＊reti－ nenlia，〈 L．vetinere，retain：see retain．Cf．reti－ nuc．］Retinue．

Mede was ymarled in meteles me thouzte； That glle the riche retenauns that regneth with the falae
Were boden to the bridale．Piers Plowman（B），li． 52 ．
retent（reē－tent＇），\(n\) ．［＜L．retentus，pp．of reti－ nere，retain：see retain．］That which is re－ tained．Imp．Dict．
retention（rẹe－ten＇shonn），n．［＜OF．retention， F. rćlention \(\doteq \mathrm{Pr}\) ．retëntio \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．retencion \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ． retencũo \(=\) It ritenzione \(<\) L．retentio（ \(n-\) ），a re taining，＜retinere，pp．retentus，retain：see rc－ tain．］1．The act of retaining or keeping back； restraint；reserve．

His life I gave him and did thereto add
My love，without retention or restraint．

\section*{Thak．，T．N．，v．1． 84}

2．The act of retaining or holding as one＇s own； continued possession or ownership．
While no thoughiful Englishman can defend the ac－ quisition of India，yet a thoughtful Englishman may eazily defend its retention．E．A．Freeman，Amer．Lecib．，p． 350 3．Continuance or perseverance，as in the use or practice of anything；preservation．

A froward retention of cusiom is as turbulent a thing as an innovation
acon，Advancement of Learning， \(\mathbf{v}\) ．
Looked ai from the outside，the work［western doorway of tower of Traii）is of the best and most fllished kind of Italian Romaneaque；and we have here，what is by no tention of the forme of that admirable style．
4．The act of retaining or keeping in mind；es－ pecially，that activity of the mind by which it retains ideas；the retentive faculty ：often used as synonymous with memory．

> No woman's beart

So blg，to hold so much ；they lack retention．
Shak．，T．N．，ii．4． 99
The next faculty of the mind，whereby it makes a further progress towarda knowledge，is that which I call rctenion， or the keeping of those aimple de

Locke，Human Understanding，1i． 10.
Any particular scquiaitive task will become easier，and aiss of retention will beconse possible Hence \(-5 \dagger\) ．That which retains impressions， as a tablet．［Rare．］

That poor retention could not a much hold，
Nor need I tallies thy dear love to acore；
To trust those tables that receive thee more
Shak．，Sonnets，cxxii．
6．In med．：（a）The power of retaining，as in the stomach or bladder；inability to void or diseharge：as，the retention of food or medicine by the stomach；retention of urine．Hence－ （b）A morbid accumulation of solid or liquid matter in vessels of the body or cavities in tended to contain it only for a time．－7t．The state of being confined；eustody ；confinement．
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Sir, } 1 \text { ihought it fit } \\
& \text { I and miserable king }
\end{aligned}
\]

To aend the old and miserable king
To some retention and appointed guard
Shak，Lear，v．3． 47
8．In Scots law，a lien；the right of withhold－ ing a debt or retaining property until a debt due to the person claiming this right is duly paid．－Retention eyst，a cyat which originates in the retention of aome secretion，ihrough obstruction in the ditlon in which there is Inability to empty ine bladder vol－ untarily，＝Syn．2．Reservation，preservation．See keep． retentive（rō－ten＇tiv），\(u_{0}\) and \(\pi_{\text {．［ }\langle\text { OF．reten－}}\) tif \(=\) Pr．retentiu \(=\) Sp．Pg．It．retentivo，\(<\mathbf{L}\) retentus， pp ．of retinere，retain：see retain．］I． a． \(1+\) ．Serving to hold or eonfine；restraining； coufining．

Nor airless dungeou，nor strong links of iron，
Can be retentive to the strength of spirii． Shak，J．C．，i．3． 05 ．

\section*{retial}

2．Retaining；having the power to keep or pre－ epve：as，a body retentive of heat or of mag－ netism；the retertice foree of the stomach．-3 Speeifically，in psychol．，retaining presentations or ideas；capable of preserving mental presen－ tations．
As long as I have a retentive faculty to remember any thing，his Memory shall be freah with me．

Iforeell，Letters，li． 30.
Each mind－becomea apecially retentive in the di－ ection in which its ruling latereat lies and lis attention is habitually turned．J．Sully，Outlines of Paychol．，p． 204. Retentive faculty，the faculty of mental retention；the II．\(\dagger n\) ．That which restrains or confines；a restraint．
Those secret checks ．readily conapire with all out－ ward retentives ．．Bp．Iloul，Nabal and Ablgail． retentively（rẹ̄－ten＇tiv－li），\(a d v\) ．In a retentive manner．
retentiveness（reè－ten＇tiv－nes），n．The prop－ erty of being retentive ；specifically，in psychol．， the capacity for retaining mental presenta－ tions：distinguishod from memory，which im－ plies certain relations existing among the pres－ entations thus recorded．See memory．
Even the lowered vital acilivity which we know as great fatigue is characterized by a diminished reteniviveners of
Impressions．
II．Spencer，Prin．of Paychol， 8100 ． Retentiveness is both a biological and a paychological lact ；memory is excluaively the latter．
Magnetic retentivenesa．Same as coercive force（which aee，under coercive）．
retentivity（rê－ten－tiv＇i－ti），\(n\) ．［＝F．rétenti－ vité；as retentive + －ity．\(]\) Retentiveness；spe－ cifically，in magnetism，coercive force（which see，under coercive）．
This power of resisting magnetisation or demagnetlsa－ tion is someilmes calied coercive iorce；a much better term，due to Lamont，is retenivity．

S．P．Thompron，Elect．and Mag．，p． 80. retenuet，\(\pi\) ．An obsolete form of retinue．
Retepora（rệ－tep＇ọ－rạ̈），\(n\) ．［NL．（Lamarck， 1801），＜L．rete，net，＋porus，a pore：see pore \({ }^{2}\) ．］ The typical genus of Reteporida．R．cellulosu is known as Neptune＇s ruffes．
retepore（rē＇tē－pōr），n．and \(a\) ．［＜NL．Retcpora．］ I．n．A member of the Reteporidæ．


II．a．Of or pertaining to the Retevorida． Reteporidæ（rē－tē－por＇i－dē \(), n . p l\) ．［NL．，＜Re－ tepora + －idæ．］A family of chilostomatous polyzoans，typified by the genns Retepora．The zoarlum is calcareous，erect fixed，follacenus and fenes trate（whence the name），unilhmingr，reticulately or freely rate（whence the name），unilhminar，reficuacul． retetelarian（rē＂tệ－tẹ－lã＇ri－ann），a．and \(n\) ．Same as relitclarian．
retext（rệ－teks＇），v．t．［＜L．retexere，unweave， unravel，break up，cancel，also weave again， rc－，back，again，+ texere，weave：see text．］To unweave；nnravel ；hence，to undo；bring to nanght ；annul．
Netiher Klng Jamea，King Charles，nor any Parliament which gave due hearing to the frowardness of some com－ plainia did ever appoint that any of his orders should be
retexed．Bp．Haeket，Abp．Williams，1． 57 ．（Davies．） retexture（rẹ̄－teks＇tūr），n．［＜re－＋fexture．Cf． retex．］The act of weaving again．
My Second Volume， ，as ireating practically of the Wear，Destruction，and Reiexture of Spiritual Tissnes or Garmenta，forns，properly apeaking，the Tranacendenial or ultimate Portion of tha Corlute Sartor Pesar

Carlyte，Sartor Resartus，iti． 2
rethort，\(n\) ．A Middle English form of rhetor．
rethoricet，rethoricket，\(\%\) ．Obsolete forms of rhetoric．
rethoriouslyt，\(a d c\) ．See rhetoriousily．
retia \(n\) ．Plnral of rete．
retial（rē＇shi－al），a．［＜rete + －ial．］Pertaining to a rete，or liaving its character．

\section*{Retiariæ}

Retiariæ（rē－shi－ā＇ri－è），n．pl．［NLL．，pl．of reti－ uria，fen，of retiarius，adj．：see retiary．\(]\) The spinning spiders；spiders which spin a w
the capture of their prey．See lietitelx． retiarius（rē－shi－ \(\bar{a} \bar{x}^{\prime}\) ri－ns），\(n_{0}\) ；pl．retiarii（ \((\overline{1})\) ． ［L．：see retiary．］In Rom．antiq．，a gladiater whe were only a short tunic and carried a tri－ dent and a net．With these implements he endeavored to entangle snd deapatch hia sulveraary，who was armed with helmet，shield，snd sword．
retiary（rḕ＇shi－ă－rì），\(a\) ．and \(n . \quad[=\mathrm{F}\) ．rétiaire， ＜L．retiarins，one whe fights with a net，prop． adj．，pertaining to a net， ？retc，a net：see rete．］ I．a．1．Net－like．
Retiary snd hsnging texturea．
2．Spinn ing to the Retiarie．
We will not diaputa the plotures of retiary aplders，and their position in the web．Sir T．Brovene，Vulg．Ert．，v． 19. 3．Armed with a uet；hence，skilful to entan－ gle．

\section*{Sclolastic retiary veratility of logic．}

Coleridge．
II．n．；pl．retiaries（－riz）．1．Same as reti－ arius．－2．A retiary spider；a member of the Retiariz．
reticence（ret＇i－sens），\(n\) ．［＜OF reticence， F ． réticence \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\). reticencia \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．reticenza，\(<\) L ．reticentia，silence，\(\langle\) reticen \((t) s\) s，silent，reti－ cent：see reticent．］1．The fact or character of being reticent；a disposition te keep，or the keeping ef，ene＇s own ceunsel；the state of be－ ing silent；reservation of one＇s theughts or opiniens．

Many thnes，I wis，a smille，a reticence or keeping ailence， may well express a speech，and make it more empliatical． lolland，tr．of Plutarch，p． 841.
I found，
Instead of scorniul pify or pure scorn，
Such floe reserve and noble reticence．
Tennyson，Geraint．
2．In rhet．，aposiopesis．\(=\) Syn．1．Reaerve，tacltur－
nity． －ey．）．］Reticence．Inp．Dict．
reticent（ret＇i－sent），\(u_{0} \quad\left[\left\langle\right.\right.\) I．retieen \((t-)_{s,}\) ，ppr． of reticere，be sílent，＜re－，again，＋tacere，be silent：see tacit．］Disposed to be silent；re－ served；not apt to speak about or reveal any matters：as，he is very reticent abont his affairs．

Upon this he is naturally reticent．
Lamb，To Coleridge．（Latham．） Mtr：Glegg，like all men of his stamp，was extremely reti－
cent about his will．George Ehiot，Mill on the Flos， 1 ． 12 ． reticle（ret＇i－kl），m．［＜ \(\mathbf{F}\) ．réticule，a net：see retieule．］Same as reticule， 2.
The reticle［of the transit－teleacope］is a network of fine splder lines placed in the focus of the objective．

\section*{reticula，\(n\) ．Plural of reticulum．}
reticular（rë－tik＇ū－lär），đ．\(\quad[=\mathrm{F}\). réticulaire \(=\) Sp．Pg．retieular \(=\) İt．reticolare，\(\left\langle\mathrm{NL} .{ }^{*}\right.\) reticu－ laris，，\(<\) L．retienlum，a little net：see reticule．］ 1．Formed like a net or of network．Hence，by extension－2．Having many similar openings which are large in propertion to the solid parts． －3．Like a network；entangled；complicated．
The law［ln England］is blind，crooked，and perverae， but sure sad equal；ita administration is on the practice of by gone agen，slow，reticular，complicated．
he Cemury，XXVI． 822.
4．In anat．，ferming or fermed by reticulation； retial ；full of interstices；cancellate；areolar； cellular：as，reticular substance，tissue，or mem－ brane，which is the areolar or cellular or ordi－ nary connective tissue．The rete mucosum of the skin is sometimes specifically called the re－ ticular body．See rete．－Reticular cartilage，a cartilage in which the matrix is permeated with yellow elastic fibera．Also called elastic fibrocartilage，yellow elastic cartilage．－Reticular formation，the formatio reticularis，a formation occupying the anterior and lateral
area of the oblongats dorsad of the pyramida and lower ollves and extending no into the pons（und mesencepha． lon）．The ninth，tenth，and eleventh nerves mark IIa lat－ erai houndaries．It presents interlacing longitudinal and transverae fbers with lnterapersed gsngilion－cells．These cells are more frequent in the lateral parts，or formatio retlcularis grisea，which are marked off from the medl． an parts，or formatio reticularis slba，hy the hypoglossal nerve－roots．－Reticularlamina．See lamina，－Reticu－ lar layer of skin，the deeper－lying part of the corium， reticulare（rē－tik－ū－l
＊reticularis：see reticular．］The reticular epi－ dermal layer，more fully called corpus reticu－ lare；the rete mucosum（which see，under rete）． Reticularial（rḕ－tik－n̄－lā＇ri－ä），n．pl．［NL．， neut．pl．ot＊reticularis，reticular：see retiente．］
aminificra．Also Lieticulosu．II．B．C＇urpenter， 1862.

Reticularia \({ }^{2}\)（rē－tik－ū－lı̄＇ri－ä），n．［NL．（Bul－ liard，1791），＜L．reticilum，a little net：see reti－ culc．］A genus of myxomyceteus fungi，giving name to the family Reticulariaecx．The speres， capillitium，and columella are uniformly bright－ colored，without lime．
Reticulariaceæ（rē－tik－ū－lă－rí－\(\overline{\mathrm{a}}\)＇sē－ \(\bar{e}\) ），n，pl． ［NL．（lestafinski，1875），〈Reticularia \({ }^{2}+\)－aceæ．］ A small family of myxomycetons fungi，taking its name from the genus Reficulatia．
reticularian（rē－tik－ū－lā＇ri－an），\(a\) ．and \(n\) ．［ \(\langle R e\)－ ticulariai＋－an．］I．a．Having a reticulated or foraminated test；pertaining to the Reticu－ laria，or laving their characters．
II．n．A member of the Reticularia；a fera－ minifer．
retícularly（rē－tik＇û－lär－li），adv．So as to be reticulate；in a reticular manner．
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { reticulate; in a reticular manner. } \\
& \text { The outer aurface of the chorion is retio }
\end{aligned}
\]
arly ridged．
Oneen，Anat．
reticulary（rē－tik＇̄－lā－ri），\(a\) ．［＜NL．reticularis： see reticular．］Same as reticular．
The Riune，of s vile，reddish－drab color，and sil cut into a reticut Rotterdam．Carlyle，in Froude（Llie in Londone rin）
retlculate（roē－tik＇ū－lāt），a．\([=\overline{\mathrm{F}}\). réticulé \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ． reticulado \(=\) It．reticolnto，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\). reticulatus，made like 』 net，くroticulum，a little net：see reticule．］ Netted；resembling network；having distinct lines or veins crossing as in network；covered with netted lines．Specifically－（a）In zoöl．，having Wistinct lines or velns croasing like network．（b）In mineral．，spplied to minerals occurring in parallel tibers croased by other mbers which Ithe those of a net．（c）In bot．：（1）Reaem－ bllng network；netted or meah－like；retliorm：sald espe claliy of a venation．（2）Netted－veined；retinerved：sald of leaves or other organs．See netted－veined，snd cuts it to 8 under nervation．－Reticulate tarsua，in ornith．，s tar－ sometatarsua covered with retlcuations produced by nu－ inerons small plates separated by lines of impresslon．Tbe retlculate tarains is apecially distinguished from the seutel． late tarsus，and also irom the aminate or booted tarsus． reticulate（ree－til＇ị̂－lāt），\(v . ;\) pret．and pp ticulated，ppr．reticulating．［＜reticulate，a．］ I．trans．To ferm into network；cover with in－ tersecting lines resembling network．［Rare．］
Spura or ramificatlons of high mountalns，making down from the Alps，and，as it werc，reticulating theae provinces， give to the valliea the protectlon of a particular inclosura
to each．Jefferson，To La Fsyette（Correapondence，II．IO5）．

II．intruns．In zoöl．，to cross irregularly so as to form neshes like those of a net：as，lines which reticulate on a surface．
reticulated（reè－tik＇ū－lā－ted），p．a．［＜reticulate + －cl＂＇．］Same as reticulate，a．－Reticulated glasa．Soe glass．－Reticulated head－dress．Same as crespine－Raticulated line，a llne formed of a auccea－ aion of loops or links，llke a chaln；s catenulsted line． ［Rare．］－Reticulated masonry．Same as reticulated in equal squares，intended to be placed in the focus of s teleacope and be viewed generally by a low power．Such an inatrument is useful in aome zone－work．－Reticu－ lated molding，in arch．，a molding ornamented with

flllet interlaced In vari－ ous ways like network，or otherwise formed so as to ance．It la found chiefly in buildinga in the Byzantine and Romsnesque styles．
 －Reticulated work，s

Reticulated Molding ariety of masonry whereln the stonea are square and laid net．Thls form of meshes of a


Ancient Roman Reticulated Work．

\section*{retiercé}

Romans，in Auvergne In France in the middle ages，and elacwhere．Also known as opus reticulotum．See also cut
reticulately（reè－tik＇n̄－lāt－li），adv．So as to form a network or reticulation．
Generally the sporangium conlsins，bealdes the spores， a structure called the Cspillitlum，conaisting somethos of smali thln－walled tubes snastomosiog reticulately． Sachs，Botsny（trans．），p．275．
reticulate－veined（rẹ－tik＇ụ－lāt－vānd），\(a\) ．Net－ ted－veined．
reticulation（rē－tik－\(\overline{\mathrm{u}}-1 \bar{a}^{\prime} \operatorname{shon}\) ），\(n . \quad\left[=\mathrm{r}^{\top}\right.\) ．réti－ culation \(=1\) l．reticuldizionc；\(\because\) vetionlate + ion．\(]\) 1．The character of being reticnlated or net－ like；that which is reticulated；a network，or an arrangement of veins，etc．，resembling owe．

It is curious to obaerve the minute reticulations of tyr－ snny Which he hsd begun slready to spin sbout a whole people，while cold，venomous，and patima from the centre of hla wel．
vich Republic，1． 270. The Rhizomsts［of Calamites undulatus］．．．are bean－ tifnlly covered with a cellniar reticulation on the thin polnts of exit of the rootlets．

Daweon，Geol．Hist．Plants，p． 168.
2．In ornith．，one of the plates or small scales the assemblage of which makes the tarsus of a bird reticulate；alse，the whele set of such plates， and the state of being reticulate：distinguished frem scutellation and lamination．The individual reticulstions may be quite regularly alx－sided，like the cells of honeycomb，or of various other figures．Retlen－ latlon of the sides snd hack of the tarsua olten concurs with scutellation on the front．The impressed lines may he mere creases in uniformly soft inlegument，somewhat like those of the humsin paln，or they may geparate hard， roughened，or granulsted retículations．It fa most char－ acteriallc of the feet of wading and swimming birds to show rettculation，snd of
late or lafnlaste，or both

\section*{3 a methed of eopy．}
．A copying a painting or drawing by the help of threads stretched neross a frame so as to form squares，an equal number of pro－ pertional squares being made on the canvas or paper on which the copy is to be made． reticule（ret＇i－kūl），\(n\) ．［दF．réticule，a net for the hair，a reticnle，＜L．reticulum，nent．，also reticulus，m．，a little net，reticnle，double dim．of rete，a net：see rete．Donblet of retiele．］ 1. A bag，originally of network，but later of any formation or material，carried by women in the hand or upen the arm，and answering the pur－ pose of a pocket．
There were five loada of straw，but then of those s Isdy conld take no more than her reticule conld carry．

De Quincey，Spanlah Nun．
Dear Muse，＇tis twenty years or more
Since that enchanted，fairy time
When you came tapping st my door，
T．B．Aldrich，At Twoscore．
2．An attachment to a telescope，consisting of a network of lines ruled on glass or of fine fibers crossing each other．Theae may form squares as in the reticulated micrometer，or they may be arranged merldionally，except two at right angles or perhapa one nearly at right angles，or otherwise．Also reticle．
3．Same as reticulum， 1.
Reticnlosa（rḕ－tik－ū－lō＇sä），n．pl．［NL．，neut． pl ．of＂reticulosus，＜L．retieulum，a little net： see reticule．］Same as Reticularial．
reticulose（rē－tik＇ū－lōs），a．In entom．，minutely or finely reticulate．
 ［NL．，＜L．reticulium，a little net：see reticule and reticle．］1．A network．Also reticule．－ 2．Neureglia．Kölliker．－3．The network which pervades the substance of the cell and nucleus inclosing the sefter pertions of the pretoplasm． －4．The second stomach of a ruminant；that part of a quadripartite stomach which is be－ tween the rumen or paunch and the omasum， psalterium，or manyplies；the heod or honey－ comb－bag：so called from the reticulation of the ridges inte which the mucons membrane is thrown up．It makes the best part of tripe．See cuts under ruminant and Traguliulx．－5．In bot．， any reticulated structure；sometimes，specifi－ cally，the fibrous web at the base of the petiole in some palms．－6．［cap．］A southern constel－ lation，introduced by La Caille．Also Reticulus Rhomboidalis．
retiercé（ré－tyãr－sā＇），\(\sim\) ．［Heraldic F．，＜OF． retiers，a third part of a third，＜re－，again，＋ tiers，third：see tieree．］In lier．，divided fesse－ wise into three equal parts，each of which is subdivided fessewise anl bears three tinctures， which are the same in their order in each of the three parts；barry of nine，of three successive tinctures thrice repeated，as gules，or，sable， gules，or，sable，gules，or，sable．

\section*{Retifera}

Retifera（rẹ̆－tif＇e－rọ̆），\(n, p l\) ．［NL．，neut．pl．of retifcrus：see reitiferous．］A family of De Blain－
ville＇s cervicobranchiate Paracephatophora her－ maphrodita，based on the genus Patella；the true limpets．See Patellidr．
retiferous（rē̃－tif \({ }^{\prime}\) e－1us），a．［＜NL．retiferus，く L．rete，a net，+ ferre \(=\) E．beari．］Having a rete or retia；reticulate．
retiform（r＇éti－fôrm），a．［＜OF．retiforme， \(\mathbf{F}\) ， rétiforme＝Pg．It．retiforme，\(\langle\) NL．retiformis，\(\langle\) zoöl．，retial；like a network or rete in form and appearance；reticular：as，the retiform coat of the eyeball．－2．In bot．，net－like；reticulate．－ retina（ret＇j－nä），n．\([=\mathrm{OF}\) retine，rectine， F ． rétine \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg} . \mathrm{It}\). retina，\(\langle\mathrm{NL}\) ．retina，retina so called becanse resembling fine network，＜L．rete，a net： see rete．］The innermost and chiefly nervous coat of the pos－ terior part of the eyeball，be－ tween the choroid coat and the vitreous humor．It exiends Pron the entrance into the eyeball of the optic oerva toward the crystalline ens，terminating in the ors aerrata A modifled division of the retinal ward us the pars ciliaris rettnæ．The retina conaista of a deljcate and com． plex expanaton and modiflication of the optic nerve，supported by a net－－
work of connective tissus．It may be work of connective tissus．It may be next the hyaloid membrane of the vitreous humor，the internal hmiting bases of the fiberg of Minller ；（2）the flbers of the optic nerve ；（3）＇syer of gangllon－cells；（4）internal molecular or granular layer；（5）inner nuclear layer；（6）extornal nolecular or gran－ ular layer；（7）externsl nuclesr lay－ er；（8）external limiting membrane， Which is connected with the ends of Minlter＇s fibers；（9）layer of rods and lary layer．In the center of the back part of the retina，near the line of the optic axts，is the macula jutea，the most sensttive part of the retioa；and in the center of the maculs is a de－ pression，the fovea centralis，in which the rods are absent．The color of the macula is due to a yellow pigment． to the foves is the point of entrance to the lovea is the point of entrance
of the optic nerve with its central ar． tery；the retina is incomplete at this poiac，and coostitutes the＂blind gpot．＂The nerve－fibers have been estimated to number 400,000 broad and as inany narrow fibers，and for each fiber there are 7 cones， 100 rods，and 7 pigment－cells．The retina serves the purpose of vision in belng the organ throngh or by mesns of which vibrations of lnminiferous ether ex－ －Central artery and vein of retina．See central．－ Coarctate retina，a Innnel－shaped condilion of the reti－ na，dus to the sccumulation of fluid between the retins and the choroid．－Epilepsy of the retina．See emilepsy． －Pigmentary layer of the retina．Ses pigmentary．－ Rod－and－cone layer of the retina，a layer composed of miaute elongated cyllndrical and fask－ahaped elements arranged vertlcally to the pigmentary layer of the retina， sad parallel to one another．Asso called columnar layer， cylindrorum，Jacob＇s membrane，Jacobian membrane
retinaculum（ret－i－nak＇ū－lum），n．；pl．retinaeula （ \(-1 \ddot{\mathrm{~A}}\) ）．\([=\) F．rétinacle，＜L．retinaculum，a band， tether，halter，tie，＜retinere，hold back：see re－ tain．］1．In bot．：（a）A viscid gland belonging to the stigma of orchids and asclepiads，and hold－ ing the pollen－masses fast．（b）The persistent and indurated hook－like funiculus of the seeds in most Acanthacex．A．Gray．－2．In anat．，a restraining band；a bridle or frenum：applied to such fibrous structures as those which bind down the tendens of muscles；also to the bridle of the ileocmcal valve．－3．In entom．，specifi－ cally，a small scale or plate which in some in－ sects checks undue protrusion of the sting．－ 4．In surg．，an instrument formerly used in gagni，or retinacula of the ileoczecal valve，the mem－ segments at each end of the opeoing between the ileum and the colon．Alsocslled rena．－Retinaculum pero－ neorum，s fibrons band which holds in place the tendons on the onter atde ol the calcaoeum．－Retinaculum ten－ region of jolnts passes over the tendons，and aerves to hold them close to the bone，as the annular Ilgaments of retinal（ret＇i－nal），\(a\) ．［＜retina＋－al．］Of or pertaining to the retina：as，retinal structure； retinal expansion ；retinal images．


Surely if form and length were originatiy retinal sensa－ tions，retinal rectangles onght not to become acuta or ob－ they do．W．James，Mind，XII． 527. Retinal apoplexy，hemorrhage into the tissues of the retina，－Retinal horizon，Helmholtz＇s term for the axis of the eyeball．－Retinal Image，the lmage of ex－ partial or complete sanemls of the retina，caused by con－ traction of one or mors branches of the arteris centralis retinne．－Retinal purple．Same as rhodopsin．
retinalite（rê－tin＇a－lit），\(n_{\text {．}}\)［Prop．＊rhetinolite，
 green translucent variety of serpentine，from Canada，having a resinous aspect．
retinerved（réti－nèrvd），a．［＜L．rete，net，+ nerrus，nerve，\(+-\operatorname{cd}^{2}\) ．］In bot．，netted－veined； reticulate．
retinite（ret＇i－nint），\(\mu . \quad[=\) F．rétinite，〈 Grr．puri－ \(\nu \eta\) ，resin（see resin），\(+-i t c^{2}\) ．］1．Highgate resin．－2．One of the French names for pitch－ stone or obsidian，occasionally used in this sense by writers in English，especially in trans－ lating frem the French．See cut under fluidal． retinitis（ret－i－n＇tis），\(n\) ．［NL．，＜retina + －itis．］ Inflammation of the retina．－Albuminuric reti－ nitis，retinitis caused by Bright＇s disease．－Dlabetic retilititis，retinitis occurring in diabetes．Nephritic retinitis．See nephritic．－Retinitis plementosa，a chronic intersttial connective－tigsue proliferation of all s proliferstion of the pigment－layer，and with final atro－ phy of the optte nerve．
retinochoroiditis（ret＂i－nō－kō－roi－di’tis），\(n\) ．
［NL．，＜retina＋choroid＋－itis．］In pathol．， same as chorioretinitis．
retinogen（ret＇i－nō－jen），\(n . \quad[<N L\). retina，reti－ na，+ －gen，producing：see－yen．］The outer one of two layers into which the ectoderm of the embryonic eye of an arthropod may be differ－ entiated：distinguished from gangliogen．
retinoid（ret＇i－noid），a．［＜Gr．\(\dot{\beta} \eta \mathrm{riv} \eta\) ，resin，＋ عidos，form．］Resin－like or resiniform；resem－ eidos，form．］
retinophora（ret－i－nof＇ō－riä），n．；pl．retinophorx （－rē）．［NL．，＜retina，retina，＋Gr＂－фópos，＜\(\phi є \rho \varepsilon є \nu\) \(=\) E．bear \(\left.{ }^{1}.\right]\) One of those cells of the embry－ onic eye of arthropods which secrete the chiti－ nous crystalline cone on that surface which is toward the axis of the ommatidinm．Also called vitrella．
retinoscopy（ret＇i－nē－skō－pi），n．［＜NL．retina ＋Gr．бкотіа，＜бкопєiv，view．］1．Skiascopy．－ 2．Examination of the retina with an ophthal－ moscope．
retinoskiascopy，\(n\) ．Same as skiascopy．
Retinospora（ret－i－nos＇pō－rä），u．［NL．（Siebold and Zuecarini，1842），くGr．\(\rho \ddot{\eta} \tau i \nu \eta\) ，resin，\(+~ \sigma \pi o \rho a ́\), seed．］A former genus of coniferous trees，now united to Chamæeyparis，from which it has been distinguished by the conspicuous resin－ducts in the seed－coat．Several specles are often cnltivated in America under the nanss retinaspora．They are also known as Japanese cypress－C．（ \(R\) ．）obtura ss the Japanese tree－of the－sun，C．（R．）pisifera ss sawara．They are in use
for lawn－decorstion snd for hedges especialiy the golden ior lawn－decoration，and for hedges，especialiy the golden
retinospora，conaisting of cultivated varietles（var．aurea） retinospora，consiating of cultivated varietles（var．aurea） of both these apecles，with yellowlah follage．
retinue（ret＇i－nū，formerly rē̄－tin＇\(\overline{\mathrm{a}}\) ），\(n\) ．［ \(\langle\mathrm{ME}\) ． retenue，\(<\) OF．retenue，a retinue， F. retenue，re－ serve，modesty（ \(=\) Pr．retenguda；ML．reflex re－ tenuta），fem．of retenu，pp．of retenir，＜L．reti－ nere，retain：see retain．］1．A body of retainers； a suite，as of a prince or other great personage； a train of persons；a cortège；a procession． Not only，sir，this your all－licensed fool，
But other of your insoleot retinue
Do hourly cerp and quarrel．Shak．，Lear，1．4． 221. To horse we got，and ao
Went forth in long retinue following up
The river as it narrow＇d to the hills．
Tennyson，Princess，lii．
2．An accompaniment；a concomitant．［Rare．］
The long retinue of a prosperons retgn，
A series of successful years．
Dryden，Threnodia Angustalls，1． 507.
To have at one＇s retinuet，to have retatued by one．

> Hs hadde eek wenches at his retenue.

Chaucer，Friar＇s Tale， 1.55.
retinula（rê̄－tin＇ 1 －lạ̈），n．；pl．retinule（－lē）． ［NL．，dim．of retina，retina：see retina．］In en－ tom．，a group of combined retinal cells，bearing a rhabdom．Gegenbaur，Comp．Anat．（trans．）， p． 264.
retinular（rệ－tin＇ū－lạ̈r），a．［＜retinula + －ar3．］ Of or pertaining to ä retinula．
retiped（rē＇ti－ped），\(a\) ．［＜L．rete，a net，＋pes （ped－）\(=\) E．foot．］Having reticulate tarsi，as
a bird． a bird．
retiracy（rē－tir \({ }^{\prime}\) ā－si），\(\mu\) ．［Irreg．＜retire + －acy， appar．after the analogy of pricacy．］Retire－ ment；seclusion．［Recent．］

\section*{retire}

The two whidows were draped with sheets，the during the night－cspped periods of existence．
L．M．Alcott，Hogpital Sketches，p．61．
He，．．In explaation of hls motive for such remorse－ less retircacy，says： 1 am engaged in a buainess in which known 1 had written s novel．

The Critic，March 1，1884，p． 97. retirade（ret－i－räd＇），\(n . \quad[<\mathrm{F}\). retirade \((=\mathrm{Sp}\) ． Pg．（milit．）retirada \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．ritirata），\(\langle\) retirer，re－ tire：see retire．Cf．tirade．］In fort．，a kind of retrenclment in the body of a bastion or other work，to which a garrison may retreat to pro－ long a defense．It usually consists of two faces， which make a reëntering angle．
retiral（rệ－tīr＇al），\(n\) ．［＜retire + －al．］The act of retiring or withdrawing；specifically，the act of taking up and paying a bill when due：as， the retiral of a bill．Cotgrave．（Imp．Diet．） retire（rẹ̄－tir＇），v．；pret．and pp．retired，ppr．
retiring．［＜OF．retirer，F．retirer \((=\) Pr．Sp． Pg ．retirar \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．ritirare），retire，withdraw， re－，back，＋tirer，draw：see tire \({ }^{2}\) ，and cf．attire．］ I．trans．1．To draw back；take or lead back； cause to move backward or retreat．

IIe，onr hope，might have retired hls power，
And driven into deapair an enemy＇s hope． \(\operatorname{Shak\text {．，Rich．11．，it．}2.46.}\)
The lockg between her chamber snd hits will，
Each ons，by him enforced，retires hia ward．
Each ona，by him enforced，retires his ward． Shak．，Lacrece，1．303．
2＋．To take away；withdraw；remove．
Where the aun is present all the year，
And never doth retive his golden ray．Dition，Immortal．of Soul，Ded． I will retire my favorable presence from them． Leighton Works（ed．Carter），p． 366. \(3+\) To lead apart from others；bring into re－ tirement；remove as from a company or a fre－ quented place into seclusion：generally with a reflexive pronoun．

Beseech you，give me leave to retire myself．
Shak．，Cor．，i．3． 30. Good Dioclesian，
Weary of pomp and atate，retires himself，
In Lombardy．
Fletcher（and another ？），Prophetess，v．（cho．）．
4．To withdraw ；separate；abstract．
Let ns suppose ．．．the aonl of Castor，while he is sleep－ ing ，retired from his body．

Locke，Humsn Understsnding，11．1．\＆\＆ 12. So soon 88 yon wake，retire your mind into pure silence
Irom all thonghis aud ideas of worldy thlugs from all thonghts and ideas of worldiy thinga．

Penn，Advica to Children，ii．
5．Specifically，to remove from active service； place on the retired list，as of the army or navy．－6．To recover；redeem；regain by the payment of a sum of meney；hence，specifi－ cally，to withdraw from circulation by taking up and paying：as，to retire the bonds of a railway company；to retire a bill．
If he be furnished with supplies for the retiring of his old wardrobe from pawn．

B．Jonson，Cynthla＇a Revels，il． 1.
Many of these［state banks］were in being before the enactment of the national banking law，declined reorgani－ zation under its terms，and were obliged to retire their
cIreulatlon．
Iarper＇s Mag．，LXXX． 459.
II．intrans．1．To draw back；go back；re－ turn．

He＇ll say in Troy，whinn he retires，
The splinter of a lance．Sunnburnt，and not worth
At his command the uprooted hills retired
Each to his place．Milton，P．L．，vi． 781.
2．To draw back；fall back；retreat，as from battle or danger．

The winter coming on，and sickness growing
Upon our soldiers，we will retire to Calais hak．，Hen．V．，lii．3． 56.
IIere Nature first begins
Her farthest verge，and Chaos to retire
As from her ntmost works，a broken foe
Miton，P．L．，if． 1038.
At me you smilled，but unbegulled
1 saw the snare，and 1 retired．
Tennyson，Lady Clara Vere de Vere．
3．To withdraw；go away or apart；depart； cspecially，to betake one＇s self，as from a com－ pany or a frequented place，into privacy；go into retirement or seclusion；in the army or navy，to go voluntarily on the retired list．

If you be pleased，retire into my cell
And there repose．Shat．，Tempest，iv． 1.161.
The mind contracis herself，and ahrinketh in，
elf ahe glady doth retire.

Sir J．Davize，Immortai．of Soul，Int．
Q．Mary dying a little after，and he［Philip］retiring，
here could be nothing done．Hovell，Letters，f．vi． 3 ．
Baniah＇d therefors by hls kIndred，he retires into Greece．

\section*{retire}

How oft we saw the sun retire，
Aed burn the threshold of the night． Temyson，The Veyage．
4．To withdraw from business or active life， －5．Specifically，to go to bed．
Satiafied that inis wife had not been from heme that evenlug，．．he fell into raptures with her．．．．．They then sat down to half an hour a cheerful cenversation，ai－ ter which they retired ail in the most perfect good humour．
Fielding，Amelia，x． 3.
Our iandisdy＇s danghter aald，the other evening，that ahe waa golug to relire；whereupon，othe achooimis－ treas［aadd］．．．in geod pisin Buglial that it waa her
6．To slope back；recede；retreat．
The greunds which on the right aspire，
In dimness from the view retire．
T．Parnell，Night－Piece on Death．
\(=\) Syn． 1 and 2．To depart，recedc．See retreat1．
retire（rêe－tir＇），\(n\) ，\([=\mathbf{I t}\) ，retira；from the verb： see retire，v．］1．The act of retiring；with－ drawal．Specifically－（at）Return；remeval tos former place or position

She conjurea him by hich aimighty Jove．
That to his borrow＇d bed he make retire．
（bt）Retreat，eapecisily in war．
From oft eur towers we might beheid，
Frem flst to last，the onaet and retire
Of both your armies．Shak．，K．Jehn，ii．1．326． But chasing the enemis so farre for our recouerie as pouder and arrowed wanted，the spaniardes perceiuling this returned and in our mens retire they alewe aix of
tham．
IIkluyta Voyagea，queted in N．Eden＇s Firat them．Hakluyt＇g Voyagea，queted in M．Eden＇s Firat books on America（ed．Arber），p．xx． （c）Retirement；withdrawal into privacy or seciuaien；
hence，a state of retirement． hence，a state of retirement．

Eve ．．．With audihle lament
Discover＇d soon the place of her retire Mitton，P．L．，xi． 267.
By some freakful chance he made retire
From hita companious，and set ferth te walk．
Keats，Lamia，i．
\(2 \dagger\) ．A place of retirement or withdrawal．
Thila werids gay showes，which we admire， Be but vaine ahadowes to thia safe retyre
of iife，which here in lowlinease ye lead． \(\begin{aligned} & \text { Spenser，} F \text { ．Q．，VI．ix．} 27 .\end{aligned}\)
And unte Calaia（te his atrong retire） With apeed betakes him．

\section*{3ł．Repair；resort．}

All his behavioura did make their retire
To the court of his eye，peeping thorough desire． retired（rẹ̄－tīrd＇），p．a．［Pp．of retire，v．］1．Se－ cluded from society or from public notice；apart from public view．

Since the exile of Posthumus，meat retired Hath her life been．Shak．，Cymbeine，Iil．5． 36. And add to these retired Lefaure，
That in trim gardens takea his pleasure
Miltan，il Peuse
Miztan， 11 Peuzeroso，1． 49.
2．Withdrawn from public comprehension or knowledge；private；secret．

Language most allews a man：Speak，that I may see thee．It springa out of the most refired and inmost parta
Those deepe and retired thoughta which，with every man Christianity fustructed，ought to be most frequent．
3．Withdrawn from business or active life； having given up business：as，a retired mer－ chant．
Reamue seem＇d to me ene of the pleasantest and moat agreeabic places imaginable for a retyred person．

The Engliah iord is a retired ahopkeeper，and bas the prejudices and thimidities of that profesaion．
4．Given to seclusion；inclining to retirement； also，characteristic of a retired life．
There was one oid iady of retired habits，but who hadd
becn much in Italy．
Butiver，My Novel，x． 2 Retired flank，in fort．，a flank haviag an src of a circle Retired list，in the army and nary，a liat on which the names of offcers disabied for active aervice are placed．In the United Statea navy，all offlcers between the grades of vice－sdmiral and lieutenant－commander muat be retired at the age of aixty－two，and any efficer may be retired oul application after ferty yeara of service；in the Unitcd
Statea army，any officer ia retired on appication after ferty yeara of service，and any officer after ferty－five years of aervice，or at the age of aixty．two，may be retired at the discretion of the president．Offcers on the retircd list can be ordered on duty only in case of war．
retiredly（rêe－tī \({ }^{\prime}\) od－li），adv．In a retired man－ ner；in solitude or privacy．Inip．Diet．
retiredness（rê－tīr＇ed－nes），\(n\) ．The character or state of being retired；seclusion；privacy； reserve．
This king，with a tond－like retiredness of mind，had auf fered，and weli remembered what he had suffered，from
the war in Thessalia．
Sir P．Sidney，Arcadia，ii．

\section*{5124}

1 ani glad you make this right use of this sweetness， Thia aweet retiredness． Fletcher（and another？），Prophetess，v．3．
retirement（rẹ－tī＇ment），\(n\) ．［ \(\left\langle\mathrm{OH}^{*}\right.\) ．（and \(\mathrm{F}^{\prime}\) ．） retirement \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). retiramiento \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．retiramento \(=\) It．ritirumento；as retire \(+-m e n t\).\(] 1．The\) act of retiring or withdrawing from action，ser－ vice，use，sight，public notice，or company； withdrawal：as，the retirement of an army from battle；the retirement of bonds；the retirement of invalid soldiers from service；retirement into the country．

\section*{I beseech your majesty，make up， \\ maze yeur frlends}

Shak．， 1 Hen．IV．，v．4． 6
With the retirement of General Scott came the executive duty of appointing in his stead a general－in－chiel of the army．
2．The state of being retired from society or
public life；seclnsion；a private manner of life．
Ilis addiction was to ceurses vain，
And never noted in him any atudy，
From open haunts and popuiarity
of such s diaposition seneratiy all and sbsence from public aflairs． Bacon，Moral Fabics，ifl．，Expi．
Few that court Retirement are aware
of halr the tellis they muat encounter ther
Cowper，Retirement，i． 609.
3．The state of being abstracted or withdrawn． Whe can find it reasonable that the soui shouid，in its retirement，during sleep，have so many hours＇thoughts， from sensation er reflection．
4．A retired or sequestered place；a place to which one withdraws for privacy or freedom from public or social cares．

The King，air，
Is in hia retirement marvelious diatempered．
Shak．，Hamiet，iii．2． 312.
A prison is but a retirement，and opportunity of serious thoughts，to a person whose spirit is couflned，and apt to of the body．\(\quad\) Jer．Taylor，Worka（ed．1835），1． 251. 5t．Recovery；retrieval．
There be a sort of moodie，het－brsin＇d，and niwayea un－ edily＇d conaciencea，apt to engage thir Leaders into great and dangerous affairea past retirement．

Hilton，Eikenoklaates，xxviii．
\(=\) Syn．2．Scclusion，Loneliness，etc．See aolitude．
etirer（rēe－tī＇er），n．One who retires or with－ draws．
retiring（r＇ē－tīı＇ing），p．a．［Ppr，of retire，v．］ 1. Departing；retreating；going out of sight or notice．
There are few menso wise that they can iook even at the back of a reliring sorrow with cemposure．
areen，Freaide Travela，p． 85.
2．Fond of retirement ；disposed to seclusion； shrinking from society or publicity；reserved． Louls seemed naturaily rather a grave，still，retiring He the rhinocerol deved a He［the rhinoceroa］developed a nimblenesa of limb and of so buiky aad retiring an individual．

3．Unobtrusive：modest：quiet ； a person of retiring manuers．
She seemed fluttered，too，by the circumstance of en－ tering a atrange house；for it appeared her habits were most retiring and secluded．Chariotte Brontë，Shiriey，xii．
In general，coleurs which are moat ured for the exprea－ aion of ．．．shade have been cailed retiring．

4．Granted to or snitable for one who retires， as from public employment or service．
Bimnie had his retiring pension，and，besides，had saved half his allewance ever since he had been in India．

Thackeray，Newcomes，viii．
＝Syn． 2 and 3．Coy，bashful，diffident，shy．
Retitelæ（ret－i－ité \(1 \bar{e}\) ），u，pl．［NL．，\(<\mathrm{L}\). rete，a net，+ tela，a web．\(]\) A tribe of sedentary spi－ res which spin weos whose threads cross ir－ line－weavers．Waletenaer．
Retitelariæ（ret＂i－tē̄－lā＇ri－ē），n．pl．［NL．，as Retitelx＋－urix．］Same as Retitelx．
retitelarian（ret＂i－tē－lā＇ri－an），\(a\) ．and \(u\) ．I．\(a\) ． Of or pertaining to the Refitelariz．
II．n．A retitelarian spider；a retiary．
Also retetelarian．
retoriant，\(a\) ．and \(n\) ．See rhetorian．
retorquet，v．\(t\) ．［ऽ OF．retorquer，＜L．retor－ quere，turn back：see retort 1 ．］To turn back： cause to revert．［Rare．］

Shall we，in this deteated gulse，
With shame，with hunger，and with herror stay，
Griping eur bowels with retorqued theughts．
Griping eur bowels with retorqued thenghts．
Marlove，Tamburlaine the Great，v．1． 237.

\section*{retort}
retorsion（rệ－tôr＇shonu），\(n .[=\mathrm{F}\). rétorsion \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ． retorsion \(=\operatorname{Pg}\) ．retorsã̃，\(\langle\mathrm{ML}\) ，retorsio \((n-)\) ，re． tartio（ \(n-\) ），a twisting or bending back，〈 L．re－ torquere，pp．vetortus，twist back：see retort \(1, v\) ． Cf．retortion．］The act of retorting；retaliation； specifically，in international law，the adoption toward another nation or its subjects of a line of treatment in accordance with the course pursued by itself or them in the like circum－ stances．It implies peaceful retaliation．Also written retortion．
Reprisals differ from retorsion in this，that the essence of the former conasts in seizing the property of anuther na－ tion by way of aecurity，until it shal have listened te the Just reclamations of the offended party，winie retorsion nct pcrienced from him Wooleey，Introd to Inter．Law 8114 retort \({ }^{1}\)（reè－tôrt＇），\(v . \quad[<M E\). retorten，retourten， retort，return，くOF．retort（＜L．retortus），retor－ dre， \(\mathbf{F}\) ．retordre，also rétorquer，twist back，\(=\) Sp，Pg．retoreer \(=\) It．ritorcere，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\) ．retorquere， twist back，turn back，cast back（argumentum retorquere，retort an argument），（re－，back，+ torquere，twist：see tort．］I，trans．1t．To twist back；bend back by twisting or curving；turn back．
It wuuld be trted，how ．．．the voice will be carried in an hern，which is a line arched；or in a trumpet，which Is a line retorted；or in some plipe that were sinuous．
Bacon，Nat． 11 Itat．，\(\$ 132\).
\(2 \dagger\) ．To throw back；specifically，to reflect．
As when his virtues，shining upon others，
To the first giver．Shak．，T．and C．，iii．3． 101.
Dear air，retort me naked to the worid
Rather then lsy those burdens on me，which Will stiffe me．

Brome，Jovial Crew，I．
Long way through hestile acern
And，with retorted scern，hia back be turn＇d．
ton，P．L，y， 206
\(3 \dagger\) ．To cast back；reject；refuse to accept or grant．

I＇bus to retort your manifeat appeal
Shak．，M．fer M．，v．1．303．
4．To return；turn back or repel，as an argu－ ment，accusation，manner of treatment，etc． upon the originator；retaliate：rarely applied to the return of kindness or civility．
We shali retort theae kind favenrs with ali siscrity of
B．Jonson，Case is Aitered，i． 2
Ife.. diacovered the errors of the Roman church，
etorted the arguments，atated the queations．
Jer．Taylor，Worka（ed．1835），II． 76
der．Taylor，Werka（ed．1835），N． 18. which enablea a poet to defy centemporary criliciam，to retort centemperary acorn．Whiple，E．s．and Rev．，I． 234. 5．To reply resentfully．

Prove disobedient．and，reproved，retort it thy
Wherefore didat thou beget me？＇I sought it net，
II．intrans．It．To curve，twist，or coil back． Her hairs as Gergen＇a foul retorting snskes， \(\begin{gathered}\text { Greene，Ditty．}\end{gathered}\)
This line，thus curve and thus orbicular，
Render direct and perpendicuiar；
It ever may in Rings retort
Congrere，An Impossible Thing．
2．To retaliate；turn back an argument，accu－ sation，or manner of treatment upon the origi－ uator ；especially，to make a resentful reply；re－ spond in a spirit of retaliation．
He took a joke without retorting by an impertinence．
．W．Holmes，01d Vol．of Life，p． 43
Charles，who could not diasemble his indignation during thia diacourse，retorted with great acrimony when it was
Prescott，Ferd．and Isa．，ii．1．
3t．To return．
3 lif they retourte asea．Jy Jernasie
Lydgate，MS．Soc．Aatiq．184，f．24．（Iallizell．） retort \({ }^{1}\)（rēe－tôrt＇），\(n . \quad\left[\left\langle\right.\right.\) retort \(\left.{ }^{1}, v.\right] \quad\) Theact of retorting；the repelling of an argument，accu－ sation，or incivility；hence，that which is re－ torted；a retaliatory act or remark；especially， a sharp or witty rejoinder；a repartee．
He sent me word，if I aaid his beard was not cut weil， he was in the miad it was：this is cailed the Retort Cour－
teous．
The licenae of wit，the lash of criticiam，and the retort of the libel auit，testifed to the officiouaneas，as well as the Syn The Century，XIL 314. \(=\) Syn．See repartee．
retort \({ }^{2}\)（rēetort＇），\(n . \quad[<\mathrm{OF}\). retorte \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). Pg．re－ torta，く MI．．＂retarta，a retort，lit．＇a thing bent or twisted，＇being in form identical with OF． reorte，riorte \(=\) It．ritorta，a band，tie，\(\langle M L\) ． retortu，a band，tie（of a vine）；＜L．retorta，

\section*{retort}
fem. of retortus, pp. of retorqucre, twist back see retort \({ }^{1}\).] In chem. and the arts, a vessel of glass, earthenware,
metal, ete., employed for the purpose of distilling or effecting decomposition by the aid of heat. Glass re torts are commonly used
for distilling iiquids, and
 for distilling iquids, and Retort (a) and Receiver (b). attached a and snd heat is spplied. The products of distilstion condense able receiver: Retorts are sometimes provided with a stopper so placed above the bulb as to permlt the introduction of liquids without soiling the neck. The name is also generslly given to slmost sny apparatus in which
solid substances, such ss coal, wood, or bones, are submitted to destrnctive distillation, ss retorts for producing coal-gss, which varymuch both In dimensions and In shape. retort \({ }^{2}\) (rē-tôrt'), v.t. [<rctort \(\left.{ }^{2}, n.\right]\) In metal., to separate by means of a retort, as gold from an amalgam. Gold is always obtained in the form of an smalgem In stamping quartz-rock, and requently, also, in washing suriferous detritus with the sluice. Thesmalgam is placed in sn lron retort, snd then heated, when the mercury passes off in vspor snd is condensed in a suitable re ceiver - the gold, alwsys more or less slloyed with silver
retorted (rē̄-tốr'ted), p. a. [Pp. of retorti, v.] retorted (rê-tor ted), p. a. [Pp. of retortı, \(v\).
\(1+\) Twisted back; bent back; turned back. We flies Indeed, but threstens as he flies, With heart indignsnt and retorted eyes.

Pope, lliad, xvil. 120.
2. In her., fretted or interlaced: said especially of serpents so arranged as to form a heraldic knot
retorter (rē.-tôr'tèr), \(n\). One who retorts.
retort-holder (rē-tôrt'hōl"dér), \(n\). A device for holding flasks or retorts in applying heat to them, or for convenience at other times, or for holding a funnel, etc.
retort-house (rē-tôrt'hons), \(n\). That part of a gas-works in which the retorts are situated. retortion (rē-tôr'shon), \(n\). [< ML. retortio( \(n-\) ), retorsio(n-), a twisting or bending back, <L. retorquere, pp. retortus, twist back: see retortl, and cf. retorsion.] 1. The act of turning or bending back.

Our Ses, whose divers-brsncht retortions
Divide the World In three vnequall Portions.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3. As for the seeming reasons which this opinion leads unto, they wilf sppear, like the staff of Egypt, either to bresk under, or by an easy retorizon to pierce sind wound
itself.
2. The act of giving back or retaliating auything, as an accusation or an indignity; a retort.
Complaints and retortions sre the common refuge of csuses that want better arguments.

Lively Oracles (1678), p. 24. (Latham.)
retortive (rệ-tôr'tiv), a. [<retortl +-ive.] Retorting; turning backward; retrospective. [Rare.]

\section*{With all his guileful plots the veil they drew, \\ With eye retortive look'd creation thro.}
J. Barlow, The Columblad, v. 466.
retort-scaler (rē-tồrt'skā"lėr), n. An instrument for removing mechanically the incrustation from the interior of coal-gas retorts. The scale is sometimes removed by combustion. retoss \(\left(r \bar{e}-\operatorname{tos}^{\prime}\right), v . t\). [<rc- + toss.] To toss back or again.

Along the skies,
Tost and retost, the bsill incessant fles.
Pope, Odyssey, Pope, Odyssey, vi. 112. retouch (rē-tuch'), v. t. [< OF. (and F.) retoucher \(=\) Sp. Pg. retocar \(=\mathrm{It}\). ritoccare; as re- + touch.] To touch or touch up again; improve by new touches ; revise; specifically, in the fine arts, to improve, as a painting, by new touches; go over a second time, as a work of art, in order to restore or strengthen a faded part, make additions, or remove blemishes, for its general improvement.

He sighs, departs, and leaves th' sccomplish'd plan,
That he has touch'd, retouch'd, many a long dsy
Lsbor'd, snd many \& night pursu'd In dreams.
Lsbor'd, snd many s night pursu'd In dreams.
Cowper, Task, iii. 786.
Thst piece
By Pietro of Cortons-probably
His scholar Ciro Ferri may have retov
By Pietro of Cortons-probably Ciro Ferri may have retouched. Browning, Ring snd Book, I. 216. These [frescos] are in very bad preservation-much
[aded and retouched.
The Century, XXXVII. 543. retouch (rö-tuch'), n. [ \(\quad[\mathrm{F}\). retouchc \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\). retoque \(=I t\). ritocco; from the verb: see retonch, \(r\).\(] A repeated tonch; an additional touch giv-\) en in revision ; specifically, in the fine arts, additional work done on that which might previously have been regarded as finished.

So many Touches snd Retouches, when the Fsce is finshed. To write con smore, . . . with perpetual touches snd retouches, . . . aind sn unwearied pursuit of unsttainable perfection, wss, I think, no part of hls character. \(n\), Dryden.
retoucher (rē-tuch'ér), \(n\). One who retouches; specifically, in photog., an operative employed to correct defects in both negatives and prints, whether such defects come from the process, or from spots, imperfections, etc., ou the subject represented.
A first-class retoucher is a good artist.
The Engineer, LXVI. 280.
retouching (rē-tuch'ing), \(n\). [Verbal n. of retouch, v.] 1. The act of adding touches, as to a work of art, after its approximate completion. Hls almost Invarisble desire of retouching ... at times smounted to repainting. W. Sharp, D. G. Rossett1, p. 154. Afterthoughts, retouchings, finish, will be of proft only so far as they too resily serve to bring out the original, inFortnightly \(R\)
Specifically-2. In photog., the art and process of finishing and correcting negatives or positives, with the object of increasing the beauty of the picture or of obliterating defects of the sensitive film. The work is performed, sccording to the necessities of the case, lyy applying s pigment to the front or bsck of the negative, by shsding with lesd-pencils, by stippling with brushes, or hy means of a mechsnicsl sprsyer, on the film, especislly to stop out hard lines in
the face, impurities on the skin, etc. In order to obtain the face, impurities on the skin, etc. In order to ohtain
dark lines or spots in the finished print, the film of the negative is sometimes carefully scraped awsy with a knife st the desired places. The retouching of the print or positive is done in wster-colors or Indis ink.
retouching-desk (rē-tuch'ing-desk), \(n\). Same as retouching-frame.
retouching-easel (rē-tuch'ing- \(\overline{\mathrm{e}}^{/ \prime} \mathrm{zl}\) ), \(n\). In photog., same as retouching-frame.
retouching-frame (rē-tuch'ing-frām), n. In photog., a desk formed of fine ground glass set in a frame, adjustable in angle, used for retouching negatives. The negative is lsld on the ground glass, a snpport being provided to hold It st a convenient height. A mirror under the desk reflects light upward throngh the further aided by a hood over the desk to shade his eyes snd prevent the interference of rays Irom above with the light
reflected through the negstive. Also called retouching. reflected through the negstive. Also cslled retouching retouching-table (rē-tuch'ing-t \(\bar{a}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{bl}\) ), \(n\).
photog., a retonching-frame fixed on a stand photog., a retonching-frame fixed on a stand
with legs, so that it needs no independent support.
retouchment (rē-tuch'ment), \(n\). [< retouch + \(\rightarrow\) ment.] The act or proc̈ess of retouching, or the state of being retouched.

The Desth of Breuse sans Pitie-as it now sppears, st any rate, after its retouchment-is the crudest in colour snd most grotesque in treatment.
retour (re-tör'), n. [<F. retour, OF. retor, retur, retour, a return: see return \(\left.{ }^{1}, n_{0}\right]\) 1. A return-ing.-2. In Scots law, an extract from chancery of the service of an heir to his ancestor.
retoured (re-törd'), a. [< retour + eed \(\left.{ }^{2}.\right]\) In Scots law, expressed or enumerated in a retour. - Retoured duty, the valuation, both new and old, of one is returned or served heir.
retournt, \(v\). An obsolete form of return \({ }^{1}\).
retrace (rē-trās'), v.t. [< OF. (and F.) retracer \(=\) Pr. retrassar \(=\) Sp. retrasar \(=\) Pg. retraçar; as re- + trace \({ }^{1 .}\) ] 1. To trace or track back ward; go over again in the reverse direction : as, to retrace one's steps.

\section*{He retraced}

His pathway homeward sadly snd In haste.
Lonafellow, Golden Legend, ii.
2. To trace back to an original source; trace out by investigation or consideration.

Then, il the line of Turnns you retrace,
He springs from Inachus of Argive rsce.
Dryden, Eneld, vii. 526.
The orthography of others eminent for their learning was ss remsrkshe, sad sometimes more eruditely whim.
sical, either in the attempt to reirace the etymology, or sical, either in exotic words to a nstive origln.
I. D'Isracli, Amen. of Lit., 11. 22. 3. To trace again; renew the lines of: as, to retrace the defaced ontline of a drawing. This letter, traced in pencil-characters,
Guido as easily got relraced in Ink Guido as easily got refraced in ink Browning, Ring and Book, I. 122.
4. To rehearse; repeat.

He regsiles his list'ning wife
With all th' sdventures of
Retracing thus his frolics.
Couper, Tiroclnium, 1. 332.
retraceable (rē-trā'sã-bl), a. [< rctrace +
-able.] Capable of being retraced. Imp. Dict.
retract (rē-trakt'), \(v . \quad[<\mathrm{OF}\). retracter, F. rétracter \(=\) Sp. Pg . retractar \(=\mathrm{It}\). ritrattar, \(\langle\mathrm{L}\). retractare, retract, freq. of retrahere, pp. retractus, draw back, <re-, back, + truhcre, draw : see tract \({ }^{1}\). Cf. retray, retrait, retrcat \({ }^{1}\).] I. trans. 1. To draw back; draw in: sometimes opposed to protract or protrude: as, a cat retracts her claws.

The sess into themselves retract their flows.
Drayton, Of his Lady's not Coming to London. From under the sdductor s pair of delicste muscles runs to the basal edge of the labrum. so ss to retract the
whole mouth.
Daruin, Cirripedis, p. 39. whole mouth.

The platiorm when retracted is adapted to pass over the fioor proper, leaving, when extended, s surfsce over which things may be easily sud sslely moved.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 262.

\section*{2. To withdraw; remove}

Such sdmirable parts in all I spye,
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 249). The excess of fertility, which contributed so much to their miscsrriages, was retracted and cut off.
Woodward, Esssy towards a Nst. Hist. of the Earth. 3. To take back; undo; recall; recant: as, to retract an assertion or an accusation.

Paris should ne'er retract whst he hath done,
Nor faint In the pursuit. Shak., T. and C., li., 2. 141. If thou pleasest to show me any error of mine, . . . I shall readily both scknowledge snd ret Thomas Ellowod (ed.
(ed. Howells), p. 360. She began, therefore, to retract her false step ss fast ss
she could. she could. 4. To contract; lessen in length ; shorten. \(=5 y n\). 3. Recant, Revoke, etc. (see renounce), disown, withdraw. See list under abjure
II. intrans. 1. To draw or shrink back; draw in; recede.
The cut end of the bowel, muscular cost snd mucous cost together, was seized with pressure forceps in the msnner slresdy described. It wss thus held ln position, wss prevented from retracting, and sll bleeding points
2. To undo or unsay what has been done or said before; recall or take back a declaration or a concession ; recant.

She will, snd she will not; she granis, denies,
Consents, retracts, sdvances, and then flies.
Granville, To Myra. retract (rē-trakt'), n. [<LL. retractus, a drawing back, ML. retirement, retreat, < L. retrahere, pp. retractus, draw back: see retract, \(x^{\circ}\). here, pp. retractus, draw back: see reatract, retrait.] 1t. A falling back; a
Cf. retreat.
They erected forts and honses in the open plains, turning the Nstives into the woods and places of fastnesse, whence they msde eruptions snd retracts st pleasure.
Howell, Vocsll Forrest, p. 35.
\(2 t\). A retractation; recantation.
Saincte Augustyne. wrytte slso st the lengthe a Booke of retractes, in whych he correcteth hys owne er-
rours. R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 10). 3. In farriery, the prick of a horse's foot in nailing a shoe, requiring the nail to be withdrawn.
retractability (rē-trak-ta-bil'i-ti), n. [< retractable + -ity (see -bility).] The property of being retractable; capacity for being retracted. Also retractibility.
Tannin, which acts on the retractalility of the nucous membrane, . . . might be useful in dilststion of the stomcetractable (rẹ-trak'ta-bl), a. [< retract + -able. Cf. retractible.] Capable of being retracted; retractile. Also retractible.
Its [s cuttleflsh's]arms instead of suckers were furnished with a double row of very sharp talons, . Tetractable Into s sheath of skin, from which they mlght be thrust at
pleasure.
Cook, Flrst Voysge, i. 7 . retractateł (rê̄-trak'tāt), v.t. [< L. retractare, pp. retractatừ, draw back: see retract.] To petract; recant.
St. Angustine was not sshsmed to retractate, we might ssy revoke, many things that had passed him.
The Translatours of the Bible, To the Resder. retractation (rē-trak-tā'shon), \(n . \quad[<\mathrm{OF} \cdot \operatorname{ve-}\)
tractation, F. rétractation \(=\stackrel{\mathrm{Pr}}{\mathrm{Pr}}\), retractatio \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). tractation, \(\mathbf{F}\). rétractation \(=\mathbf{P r}\). retractatio \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). vetractacion \(=\) Pg. retractação \(=\mathrm{It}\). ritrattazione, < I. retractatio( \(n-\) ), a retouching, reconsideration, hesitation, refusal, < retractare, touch again, reconsider, draw back, retract: see rctract.] The act of retracting or withdrawing; especially, the recall or withdrawal of an assertion, a claim, or a declared belief; a recanta. tion.
The Dutch governour writes to our governour, professing sll good neighborhood to all the rest of the colo-

Praxeas, at one time, signed s refractation of his heresy, which retractation was in the hands of the Cstholics.

\section*{retractation}

There are perhaps no contracts or engagements, except those that relate to money or money's worth, of which one can venture to say that there ought io be no liberty
whatever of retractation. J. S. Mill, On Liberty, v. retracted (rẹ̄-trak'ted), p. a. 1. In her., couped by a linediagonal to their main direction: said of ordinaries or subordinaries: thus, three bars or pales are retracted when cut off bendwise or bendwise sinister.-2. In entom., permanently received or contained in a hollow of another part.-3. In bot., drawn back, as (sometimes) the radicle between the cotyledons; bent back. [Rare or obsolete.]-Retracted abdomen, an abdomen nearly hldden in the thorax or cephaiothorax, as in the harveat-spidera.-Retracted head, s head, concealed In the thorax as far as the front, which cannot be pro-
irnded at will.- Retracted mouth, s mouth 1 n which the truded at will.- Retracted mouth, s month in which the trophl cannot be extended, as in most beeties: correlated wlth retractile mouth. \(=\mathrm{Syn}\). Sea retracile.
retractibility (rê-trak-ti-bil'i-ti), \(n\). [< retractible + -ity (see-bility).] Same as retraclability. retractible (rẹ̀-trak'ti-bl), a. [< F. rétractible; as retract + ible. Cf. vetractable.] Same as retrastable.
retractile (rē-trak'til), a. [= F. rétractile; as retract + -ile. ] 1. Retractable; capable of being retracted, drawn back, or drawn in after protraction or protrusion: correlated with protractilc or protrusile, of which it is the opposite: as, the retractile claws of felines: the retractile head of a tortoise; the rctractile horns or feelers of a snail: especially applied in entomology to parts, as legs or antenne, which fold down or back into other parts which are bollowed to receive them.
Asterias, seasatar, covered wlith a coriaceons coat, furnlshed with five or more rays and numerous retractile tentacula. Pennant, British Zoöl. (ed. 1777), IV. 60.
The pieces \(\ln\) a telescope are retractile within each other.
Kirby and Spence, Entomology, I. 151. (Davies.) 2. Retractive.

Cranruer himself publlshed his Defence of the True and Catholic Doctrios of the sacrament: a long treatise, wlith a characterisicsily retractile title.
R. Wi. Dixon, H1gt. Church of Eng., xyll.

Retractile cancer, mammary cancer with retraction of the nipple. = Syn. I. Reiractea, helrace fe. A retracted part ts permanently drawn ln or back, and fixed ln such posi-
tion that it cannot be protracted or protruded. A retrac. tile part is also protractile or protrusile, sud capsbie of retraction when it haa been protracted.
retractility (rē-trak-till \(\bar{i}-\mathrm{ti})\), n. \(\quad[=\mathrm{F}\). rétractilité; as retractile + -ity.] The quality of being retractile; susceptibility of retraction.
retraction (rẹ̃-trak'shọn), \(n\). [ \(\langle\) OF. vetraction, F. rétraction \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). rétraccion \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). retracção \(=\) It. retrazione, \(\left\langle L_{\text {. retractio }}(n-)\right.\), a drawing back, diminishing, < retrahere, pp. retractus, draw back: see retract.] 1. The act of retract ing, or the state of being retracted or drawn back: as, the retraction of a cat's claws.-2t. A falling back; retreat.
They make lold with the Deity when they make hinn do snd undo, go forward snd backwards hy such countermarches and retractions as we do not inpute to the Al.
mighty. 3. The act of undoing or unsaying something previously done or said; the act of rescinding or recanting, as previous measures or opinions.

As soon as you shall do me the favour to make public a better notion of certainty than mine, I will by a public retraction call in mine.
Locke, Second Reply to Bp. of Worceater (Works, IV. 344). \(=\) Syn. 3. See renounce.
retractive (rē-trak'tiv), a. and \(u\). [= F. reétractif \(=\) It. Vitrattivo; as retract + -ive. \(]\) I. a. Tending or serving to retract; retracting. II. n. That which draws back or restrains. The retractives of bashfulness and a natural modeaty . might have hindered his progression.
ir n. Naunton, Fragmenta Regalia, Lord Mountjoy. Wrom cony, even our dearest ond to be a atrong retractive from any, even our dearest and gainiullest, sins.

Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 139.
retractively (rē-trak \({ }^{\prime}\) tiv-li), adv. In a retractive manner; by retraction. Imp. Dict.
retractor (rẹ-trak'tợ), \(n_{0} ; p \mathrm{pl}\). retractors or, as New Latin, retractorcs (rē-trak-tō'rēz). [=F. retracteur, < NL. retractor, < L. retrahere, pp. retractus, draw back: see retract.] One who or
that which retracts or draws back. Specificallythat which retracts or draws back. Specificallyward, or withdrawa a protruded part, as that of the eye or ear of various animals, of the foot of a mollusk, etc. : the
opposite of protractor. See retrahens. (b) In surg. : (1) A piece of cloth used in amputation for drawing back the divlded muscles, etc., in order to keep them out of the wsy of the saw. (2) An lnstrument used to hold back some portion of tissue during an operation or examination. (c) In
firearma, a device by which the metallic cartridge-cases firearma, a device by which the metallic cartridge-cases
employed in breech-loading guns are withdrawn after firemployed in breech-loading guns are withdrawn after fir-ing.-Retractor bulbi, or retractor ocult, the retractor
muscle of the eyeball of various anlmals. See choonoideus.
- Retractores uteri, small bundles of non-siriped muscle passing from

\section*{ro-nterine folds.}
retrad (rē'trad), adv. [< L. retro, backward (see retro- \(),+\)-ad \({ }^{3}\).] Iu anat., backward; posteriorly; retrorsely; caudad: opposite of prorsad. trā-hen'tēz). trâhenz), n.; pl. retrahentes (rè inl., sc. musculus, a muscie or tends to draw the human muscle which draws or two fleshy slips arising from the mastoid and inserted into the auricle: the opposite of attrahens: more fully called retrahens aurem, retrahens auris, or retrahens auriculam. See cut under muscle \({ }^{1}\). - Retrahentes costarum, an extensive serles of small obliqne costovertebral muscles in liz. ards, etc., which draw the riba backward.
retrahent (rē'trặ-hẹnt), a. [<L. retrahen( \(t\)-)s, ppr. of retrahere, draw back: see retract.] Drawing backward; retracting; having the function of a retrahens, as a muscle.
retrahentes, \(n\). Plural of retrahens.

\section*{retraictp, 3 . See retrait \({ }^{2}\)}
retrairt, \(n\). [ME., < OF. retraire, draw back: see rctray.] Retreat; withdrawal.

At Montsarrant blde is my hole plesannce,
To Ooddis honour and serulce repir.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1. 5149.
retrait \({ }^{1}+, n\). An obsolete form of retreat \({ }^{1}\).
retraitl \({ }^{2}\), a. [< OF. retrait, < L , retractus, pp . of retrahere, draw back: see retract, retreati.] Retired.
Some of their lodgings so obscure and retrayte as none
but a priest or a devil could ever have sented it out. but a priest or a devil could ever have sented it out,
Hargnett's Decl. of Popish Impostures, alg. I. 3. (Nares.
etralt² (rẹ--trāt'), \(u\). [Also retrate; \(\langle\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\). retrato \(=\mathrm{It}\). retratto, a picture, effigy, \(<\mathrm{ML}\). "retractum, a juicture, portrait, neut. of L. retractus, pp. of retrahere, draw back (ML. draw, portray): see retract, retray. Cf. retreat 1 and portrait.] A drawing; picture; portrait; hence, conntenance; aspect.

Shee ls the mighty Queene of Fsery
Whoae falra retraitt I in my shleld doe beare.
Spenser, F. Q., II. Ix. 4. More to let you know
How pleasing this retroit of peace doth seem,
TijiI I return from Palestine agsin,
Be you joint governora of this my realm.
retral (rē"tral), a. [<L. retro, backward,+ -al.] Back; hind or hinder; retrorse; posterior; caudal: the opposite of prorsal.
The furrows between the retral processes of the next
W. B. Carpenter, Mlcros., \& 487. retranché (rè-troul-shā \({ }^{\prime}\) ), \(\imath_{0}\). [F., pp. of retrancher, cut off: see retrench.] In her., divided bendwise twice or into three parts: said of the field. Compare trauché.
retransfer (rē-tràns-fèr' \(), r . t . \quad[<\) re- + transfer:] I. To transfer back to a former place or condition.-2. To transfer a second time.
retransfer (rē-trảns'fèr), \(n\). [< retransfer, \(v\).] 1. A transfer back to a previeus place or condition.
Iil is by no means clear that sit the next election there will not be a retranafer of auch votes as did go over, and, as will glve Mr. Gladstone a large majority.
2. A second transfer.

If the retrankfer has been perfectly done, the sitachment or the pridit the paper will he ao arong that they cannot be separated (unless wet) without the face of the
paper tearing.
Silver Sunbeam, p. 342.
retransform (rē-tráns-fôrm'), r. t. [< re- + transform.] 1. To transform or change back to a previons state.
A certain quantity of heat may be changed into a definile quantity of work ; this quantity of work can also be retrangformed into heat, aod, indeed, into exactly the same quantity of heat as that from which it origlnated.
2. To transform anew.
retransformation(rē-tràns-fộr-mā'shon), n. [< retransform + -ation.] The act of retransforming; transformation back again or anew.
retranslate (rē-tràns-lāt'), v. t. [ [ re- + translate.] 1. To translate back into the original form or language.
The "silver-tongued" Mransfield not only tranalated all Engliceros orations into Eagliah, lont also retranslated the English orstions lnto Latln.
W. Mathers, Getting on in the World, p. 226. 2. To translate anew or again.
retranslation (rē-tràns-lā'shon), n. [<retranslate + -ion.] The act or process of retranslating; also, what is retranslated.
The final result of this sympathetlc communicsilon 18 the retranslation of the emotion felt hy one into similar
emotions in the othera.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXI. 824.

\section*{retreat}

The critical siudent of Ecclesisasticus can only in occsmuch help from the projecteded re-
The Academy, July 19,1890, p. 51 . transtations.
etransmission (rē-tráns-mish'on), \(n\). [< re+ transmission.] The act of retransmitting; a repeated or returned transmission.

Elect. Rev. Amectric power.
retransmit (rē-tràns-mit'), v.t. [ [ re- + transmit.] To transmit back or again.

Wlll . [a aingle] embossing point, upon belng passed over the record thus made [by indentaikn], follow it witl] of movement?
retrate \({ }^{1} \nmid, n\). An obsolete form of relrect \({ }^{1}\).
retrate \({ }^{2} \uparrow\), \(n\). See retrait \({ }^{2}\).
retraverse (rē-trav'èrs), v.t. [ [ re- + trarerse.] To traverse again.
Bnt, not to retraverse once-trodden ground, shall we langh or croan at the new proof of the Kantlan doctrine of the ldeality of time? Athenseum, No. 3203, p. 339. Sir Henry Layard declines to retraverse the ground thus
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 88. retraxit (rê-trak'sit), n. [<L. retraxit, 3d pers. sing. pret. ind. of retrahere, withdraw: see retreat \({ }^{1}\), retract.] In law, the withdrawing or open renunciation of a suit in court, by which the plaintiff loses his action. Blackstone.
retrayt, v. i. [ME. retrayen, < OF. retraire, < L. retrahere, draw back, withdraw: seeretract, and cf. retraitl, retreatl. For the form, cf. extray, portray.] To withdraw; retire.
Then euery man retray home.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 422
retreat \({ }^{1}\) (rē-trēt'), \(n\). [Early mod. E. also retreit, retrait, retraict, retrato; < ME. retrete, retret (= Sp. retrete, a closet, retreta, retreat or tattoo, \(=\) \(\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{g}}\). retrete, a closet, retreat), < OF. retrete, retraite, retraicle, f., retreat, a retreat, a place of refuge, \(\mathbf{F}\). retraite, retreat, a retreat, recess, ete. (OF. also retrait, retraict, m., a retreat, retired place, also, in law, redemption, withdrawal, F. retrait, in law, redemption, withdrawal, also shrinkage), = It. ritratta, a retreat, く ML. retracta, a retreat, recess (L. retractus, a drawing loack, ML. retreat, recess, ete.), < L. retractus, pp. of retrahere, draw back, withdraw: see retract and retray.] I. The act of retiring or withdrawing; withdrawal; departure.

Into a chambre ther made he retret,
Hit unshlt entring, the dore after drew.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3944. Coms, shepherd, let us make an honourable retreat.

Shak., As you Like 1t, lii. 2. 170
Wlsdom"a triumph is well-timed retreat,
Pope, Moral Essays, 1i. 225.
2. Specifically, the retirement, either forced or strategical, of an army before an enemy; an orderly withdrawal from action or position: distinguished from a flight, which lacks system or plan.

> They aln now To flual hattel drew, disdalning fllght Or falnt retreat.

Or falnt retreat. \(\quad\) Mition, P. 工., vl. 799
3. The withdrawing of a ship or fleet from action; also, the order or disposition of ships declining an engagement.-4. A signal given in the army or navy, by beat of drum or sound of trumpet, at sunset, or for retiring from exercise, parade, or action.

Here sound retreat, and cease our hot purauit.

> She our hnt purauft.
5. Retirement; privacy; a state of seclusion from society or public life.

I ssw many pleasant and delectable Palaces and ban queting houses, whlch serve for honses of retraite for the In sommer.
The retreat, therefore, which 1 am speaking of is not that of monks and hermits, but of men living in the world, and going ont of it for a time, In order to return into it it is a temporary, not a totsl retreat.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x
Tis pleassnt, through the loopholes of retreat,
To peep at auch a world; to see the atir
Couper, Task, fv. 88.
6. Place of retirement or privacy; a refuge; an asylum; a place of security or peace.
Our firesides must be our sanctuaries, our refuges from misfortune, our choice retreat from all the world.

Goldsmith.
Here ahall the shepherd make hts sent,
Or find a shelt'ring safe retreal
From prone descending show'ra
mble Petition of Bruar Water
Deep In yonder ahinlng Orient. Tennyron, Locksley Hall.
retreat
7．A period of retirement for religious self－ ．xamination，meditation，and special prayer． \(=\) Syn．\(\delta\) ．Seciusion，aoilitude，privacy．－6．Shelter，haunt， retreat \({ }^{1}\)（rẹ̃－trēt＇），\(v\) ．［＜retreat \({ }^{1}, n\) ．］I．intrans． 1．To retire；move backward；go back．

Thewards the relreating sear their furiveua tide．
2．Specifically，to retire from military action or from an enemy；give way；fall back，as from a dangerous position．

\section*{Ask why from Britain Cessar wouid retreat； \\ Cæesar himseif might whiaper he was beat}

3．In fencing，to move backward in order to avoid the point of the adversary＇s sword：spe－ cifically expressing a quick movement of the left foot a few inches to the rear，followed by the right foot，the whole being so executed that the feucer keeps his equilibrium and is ready to lunge and parry at will．－4．To recede；with－ draw from an asserted claim or pretension，or from a course of action previously undertaken．
Aa indusiriaiism has progressed，the State has retreated from the greater part of those regulative actions it once
undertook． 5．To withdraw to a retreat；go into retire－ ment；retire for shelter，rest，or quiet．
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Others, more mild, } \\
& \text { ent valiey, sing, }
\end{aligned}
\]

Retreated in a silent
ilton，P．L．，ii． 547.
But see，the shepberds ahnn the noonday heat，
The lowing herda to murmuring brooka retreat
The iowing herda to murmpring brooka retreat．
Pope，Summer，1． 86.
When weary they retreat
Cowper，Hope，1． 244.
6．To slope backward；have a receding outline or direction ：as，a retreating forehead or chin． \(=\) Syn．To give way，fall back．Ali verba of motion com－ defeat；but retreat ia the only one that neceasarily or emphatically expresses it．
II．\(\dagger\) trans．To retract；retrace．
Hia dreadfull voyce
Compelied Iordan to retreat hifa course．
Sylvester，tr．of Du Bartas＇s Weeks，1．3．
retreat² + （rē̄－trēt＇），\(v . t\) ．［ME．retreten，\(\left\langle\mathrm{OF}^{\prime}\right.\) retreter，く Li．retractare，retrectare，bandle anew， reconsider：see retract．］To reconsider ；ex－ amine anew．
He ．．．retretith deepliche thinges iaeyn byform．
Chaucer，Boëthlus，v．meter 3. retreater（rệ－trē＇tér），\(n\) ．One whe retreats or falls back．

He stopt and drew the retreaters up into a body，and made a stand for an hower with them．
Prince Rupert＇s beating up the Rebels＇Quarters at Post－combe
［and Chenner，p．8．（Davies．）
retreatfult（rê̄－trēt＇fül），a．［＜retreat \({ }^{1}+\)－ful．］ Furnishing or serving as a retreat．Chapman． －ment．］Retreat．［Raت丷．］

Our Prophet＇s great retreatment we
From Mecca to Medina see．
D＇Urfey，Plague of Impertinence．（Davies．） retree（rē－trē＇），n．［Prob．＜F．retrait，shrink－ age：see retreat1．］In paper－making，broken， wrinkled，or imperfect paper：often marked XX on the bundle or in the invoice．
The Fourdrinier machine may be relied on to give an evenly made sheet，with a freedom from halra and irregu larities of all kinds；slso a amail proportion of retree，quite
unapproschable by hand making．Art Age，III． 199. retrench（rē－trench＇），v．［＜OF．retreneher，re－ trenecr，retrancher， F ．retraneher（ \(=\) Pr，re－ tronchar \(=\) It．ritroncare \()\) ，cut aff，diminish，＜ re－，back，＋traneher，cut：see trench．］I．trans． 1．To cut off；pare away；prune．
The pruner＇s hand，with letting blood，must quench Sir \(J\) ．Denham，ofd Age，Ii
2t．To deprive by cutting off；mutilate．
Some hundreda on the place
Were alain outright，snd many a face
Retrenched of nose，and eyes，snd beard．
Butter，Hudibras，II．ii． 23 3．To cut down；reduce in size，number，e As though they［the Faction］had said we appear oniy Civil and Spiritual；we oniy seek to retrench the exorbi－ tances of power．Stillingfleet，Sermons，I．vii． I must desire that yon wiij not think of eniarging your Swift，Letter，June 29， 1725. He［I ouis XIV．］gradually retrenched all the privileges
which the schismatics enjoyed．Nicaulay，llist．Eng．，vi． 4．To cut short；abridge．

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He toid ua flatiy that he was lom in the Low Countrey： at Delit．Thia retrenched all farther examination of him for thereby hie was ineligglise
5．To limit；restrict．
Thiese flgurea，ought they then to receive a retrenched interpretation？Fs．Taytor．
6．Milit．：（a）To furnish with a retrencliment or retrenchments．（b）To intrench．

That Evening he［Gnstavua］appear＇d in sight of the of St Oiana with all the Care and Diligence of a Man that is afraid of heing attacked．
J．Mitchel，tr．of Vertot＇s Illat．Rev．in Sweden，p． 139.
II，intrans．1．To make a reduction in quan－ tity，amount，or extent；especially，to curtail expenses；ecouomize．

> Can I retrench Yes, mighty weil, Shrink back to my paternal celi,

And there I＇ll die，nor worse nor better．
Pope，Imit．of Horsce，1．vii． 75.
2．To trench；encroach；make inroads．
He was forced to retrench deeply on his Japanese rev－ enues．Swift，Account of the Court and Empire of Japan． retrenchment（rệ－trench＇ment），\(n . \quad[<\mathrm{OF}\) （and F．）refranchement；as retrench + －ment．］ 1．The act of retrencbing，lopping off，or prun－ ing；the act of removing what is superfluous： as，retrenchment of words in a writing．－2．The act of curtailing，reducing，or lessening；dim－ inution；particularly，the reduction of outlay or expenses；econoray．
The retrenchment of my expensea wisi convince you that I mean to replace your fortnue as far as I can．

H．Walpole．（Webster．） Retrenchment was exactiy that form of amendment to which the Dandy was most averse．

Whyfe Melville，White Rose，II．xxvi． There ia aiso freah crop of difficulties caused for us by retrenchment．

Sir C．W．Ditke，Proba，of Greater Britain，iv． 2. 3．Milit．：（a）An interior rampart or defensible line，comprising ditch and parapet，which cuts off a part of a fortress from the rest，and to which a garrison may retreat to prolong a de－ fense，when the enemy has gained partial pos－ session of the place．Aiso appiied to s traverse or defense against flanking fire in a covered way or other part of a work iliabie to be entiladed．A retrenchment is thrown acroas the gorge of a redan or baation when there the beaiegera．（b）An intrenchment
Numerous remsins of Roman retrenchments，conatructed to cover the country．D＇Anville（trana，）．（Vebster．） ＝Syn． 1 and 2．Reduction，curtailment，abridgment．
retrial（rēe－tin＇al），\(n\) ．［＜re－＋trial．］A second trial；repetition of trial：as，the case was sent back for retrial．
Both［departments］hear sppeals on points of law onfy， previona decisiona，in the iatter event aending them down previoua decisiona，in the iatter event aending them down
Harper＇s Mag．，LXXYI． 925. retributary（rẹe－trib＇ụ－tạ－ri），a．［＜retribute + ary．］Retributive．
The great wars of retributary conquest in the fand of retribute（rē̄－trib＇ūt），\(v . \quad[\langle L\) ．retribuere（ \(\rangle \mathrm{It}\) ． ritribuire，retribuire \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg} . \operatorname{Pr}\). vetribuir \(=\mathrm{F}\) ． rétribuer），give back，restore，repay，〈rc－，back， + tribuere，assign，give：see tribute．Cf．at－ tribute，contribute．］I．trans．To restore；pay back；return；give in requital．

I came to tender you the man you have made，
And，ilike a thankful atream，to retribute
All you，my ocean，have enrich＇d me with．
Fletcher（and another），Queen of Corinth，iii． 2.
In the atate of nature，＂one man comes by a power over another，＂but yet no absolute or arthitrary power to less extravagancy of his own will；but oniy to retribute to him，so far as calm reason and conscience dictate，what is proportionate to his tranagression．

Locke，Civii Government，ii．\＄8．
II．intrans．To make compensation or re－ quital，as for some past action，whether good or bad．

The gifts of mean persons are taken but as tributes of duty；it is dishonourable to take from equala，and not to retributer（rẹ－trib＇ u －tėr），\(n\) ．\(\quad\left[\left\langle\right.\right.\) retribute + －er \({ }^{1}\) ． Cf．retributor．］Saime as retributor．Imp．Diet． retribution（ret－ri－bū＇shon），n．［＜OFF＇．retri－ bution，retribucion， F ．rétribution \(=\) Pr．retribu－ cio \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ，retribucion \(=\) Pg．retribuiço \(=\) It．re－ tribuione，く L．retributio（ \(n-\) ），recompense，re－ payment，＜retribuere，pp．retributus，restore， repay：see retribute．］1．The act of retribut－ ing or paying back for past good or evil；hence， that which is given in return；requital accord－ ing to merits or deserts，in present use gene－ rally restricted to the requital of evil，or pm－ ishment ；retaliation．

\section*{retrieve}

And lov＇d to do good，more for goodncss＇sake Than any retribution man could make， \(\begin{aligned} & \text { Webster，} \\ & \text { Honumenta of Honour．}\end{aligned}\) The retributions of their obedicnce must be proportion－ able to their crimes

Sp．II all，Contemplations（ed．T．Tegg），1I． 396. If vice recciv＇d her retribution due
When we were visited，what hope for you？
owper，Expostulation，i． 217.
2．In theol．，the distribution of rewards and punishments in a future life．

All who have their reward on earth，the fruits
Of painful superstition and blind zeal，
Naught aeeking but the praise of men，here flud
Fit retribution，empty as their deeds．
Oh，happy retribution！
short toil，eternal rest ；
For mortala and for simners
J．M．Neate，tr．of Bernard of Cluny．
Retribution theory，the theory that the condition of the soul after death dependa upon a judicial award of rewards and punishmenta based upon the conduct purgued and the character deveioped in theory that the fute ia（ \(a\) ）simply a continuance the theory that the future tife ia（a）simply a continuance deveiopment by means of discipline（purgatory），or future redemptive influences（future prolation）．
On the whole，however，in the reiligions of the jower range of culture，nniess where they may have been af fected by contact with higier religions，the deatiny of the soul after death geems comparatively aeldom to turn on a judicial syatem of reward and puniahment．Such differ ence aa they make between the luture conditions of differ ent ciaases or dols intermediate doctrine，standing between the earlier con tiunance theory sud the retribution theory．
\[
\text { E. er firbution theory. Prim. Cuiture, 1I. } 84 .
\]
\(=\) Syn．Vengeance，Retaliation，etc．（see revenge），repay－ ment，payment．
etributive（rẹ－trib＇ū－tiv），a．［＜retribute + －ire．］Making or bringing retribution or requi－ tal ；paying back；conferring reward or punish－ ment according to desert；retaliative．

> I wait, Enduring thus, the retributive hour. Chollen Promethens Tn

Shelley，Prometheus Unhound，i． 1.
retributor（rē－trib＇\(\overline{\text { undor }}\)－tor），\(n . \quad[=\) F．rétributeur \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). retribuidor \(=\mathrm{It}\). retributore，vetribuitore， ＜LL．retributor，recompenser，requiter，く L．re－ tribuere，recompense：see retribute．］One who dispenses retribution；one who requites ac－ cording to merit or demerit．
God is a juat judge，a retributor of every mas his own．
Rev．T．Adams，Worka，I． 196. They had iesrned that thankfulness was not to he mea－ gured of good men by the weight，but hy the will of the
yetributor．Bp．II all，Contemplations（ed．T．Tegg），II． 160 ． retributory（reê－trib＇ụ－tọ̄－ri），a．［＜retribute + －ory．］Serving as a requital or retribution．
A price，not countervailable to what he seeks，but re－ ributory to him of whom he seeka．

Bp．Hall，Contemplationa（ed．T．Tegg），III． 49 God＇a deaign in conatituting them was not that they houid sin，and anfer eimer the natural or the retributor conaequencea of ao doing．Bibliotheca Sacra，XLVI． 488 retrieft，\(n\) ．See retrieve．
retrievable（reè－trē＇va－bl），a．［＜retricre＋ －able．Cf．It．jitruvabile．］Capable of being retrieved or recovered．
Still ia sweet aleep retrievable；and still might the flesh weigh down the spirit，and recover itself of theae blows．
1．．wish aomebody may accept it［the Laureateship］ that wifi retrieve the credit of the thing，if it be retrieva－ retrievableness（rệ－trē＇va－bl－nes），\(n\) ．The quality of being retrievable；susceptibility of being retrieved．Bailey， 1727.
retrievably（rẹe－trē＇vạ－bli），adl．With a possi bility of retrieval or recovery．
retrieval（rệ－trē＇vąl），\(n . \quad[<\) retriere + －al．\(]\) The act or process of retrieving；recovery restoration．
Our continued colnage of atandard silver doliars can ac－ compiain notbing of itaeif for the retrievat of the metals
credit．
The American，XII． 359.
retrieve（rē̄－trēv＇），\(\tau . ;\) pret．and pp．retricred， ppr，retriering．［Early mod．E．also retrive，re－ treve；＜OF．retrenver，also retrover，retrouver， F．retrouver（ \(=\) It．ritrovare），find again，recov－ er，meet again，recognize，＜re－，again，+ trou－ ver，find：see trover．Cf，contrive \({ }^{1}\) ．］I．trans． 1．To find again；discover again；recover； regain．
Fire，Water，and Fame went to traved together（aa you are going now）；they consulted，that if they lost one an－ other，how they might he retrieved and meet again．

Horcelt，Letters，ii． 14.
1 sm sorry the original（of a ietter）was not retriev＇d from
him．Evelyn，To Pepys．
To retrieve ouraeives from chis vain，uncertail，roving， inse frequently，and to converae much with ．．．oursel ves． Bp．Atterbury，Sermons，I．x．

\section*{retrieve}

1＇11．．．gloriously retriceve My youtil fron its enforced calamity． browning，In a Balcony．
That which was lost might quickly he retrieved．
2．Specifically，in hunting，to search for and fetch：as，a dog retrieves killed or wounded birds or other game to the sportsman．－3．To bring back to a state of well－being，prosperity， or success；restore；reëstablish：as，to retrieve one＇s credit．
Juat Pubilshed．The Old and True Way of Manning the Fieet，Or how to Retrieve the Giory of the English Arma by Sea，as it is done by Land；and to have Seamen aiwaya Quoted in＇Aehton＇s Social Lit
in Reign of Qucen Anae， II． 203.
Not only had the poor orphan retrieved the fallen for－ tunes of his ine Not only had he repurchased the old and extended an empire．Macaulay，Warren Hastinga．
Meiendez，who desired an opportnnity to retriere his honor，was conatituted hereditary governor of a territory 4．To make amends for；repair；better；ame－ liorate．
What ill newa cau come．．which doth not relate to the badnesa of our circumstances？and those，I thank heaven，we have now a fair prospect of retrieving
II．intrans．To find，recover，or restore any－ thing；specifically，in sporting，to seek and bring killed or wounded game：as，the deg rc－ trieves well．
Virtue becomes a sort of retrieving，which the thus im－ proved human animal practices by a perfected and ioher Ited habit，regardiesa oi aeli．gratturatond Thought，p． 149.
Mivart，Nature and Tour retrievet（rē－trēv＇），n．［Also retrief；＜retrieve， \(r_{.}\)A seeking again；a discovery；a recovery； specifically，in hunting，the recovery of game once sprung．

We＇ll have a flight at Mortgage，Statute，Bond，
And hard but we＇ll bring Wax to the retrieve．
B．Jonson，Staple of News，ifi． 1. Divera of these sermons did presume on the help of your noble wing，when they first ventured to fy abroad． again in greater number，they humbily beg the aane favour．
retrievement（rę－trēv＇ment），\(n\) ．［＜retrieve + －ment．］The act of retrieving，or the state of being retrieved，reeovered，or restored；re－ trieval．
Whether tise seeds of all sciences，knowiedge，and rea－ aon were inherent in pre－existency，which are now ex－
cited and stirred up to act by the auggestion，ininistry， cited and stirred up to act by the auggestion，ninistry， and retreivernent of the senses．
velyn，True Religion，I． 239.
retriever（leē－trè＇vèr），\(n\) ．1．One who retrieves or recovers．
Machiavel，the sole retriever of this antient prudence， is to his solid reason a beardiess boy that has newly read
Livy．J．Harrington，Oceana（ed．1771），p． 49 ． 2．Specifically，a dog trained to seek and bring to hand game which a sportsman has shot，or a dog that takes readily to this kind of work． Retrievers are generaliy cross－bred，a iarge kind much iu uae being the progeny of the Newfoundland dog and the setter；a smainer kind is a cross between the spaniel and
the terrier．Aimoat any dog can be trained to retriave． most setters and pointers are so trained，and the term is not the name of any particular breed．
Retrieving is certainiy in some degrea inherited by re－
retriment（ret＇ri－ment），\(\%\) ．［＜L．retrimentum， refuse，dregs，sediment of pressed olives，くre－， agaiu，＋terere（pret．tri－धi，pp．tritus），rub： see trite．Cf．detriment．］Refuse；dregs．Imp． Dict．
retro－（r＇ब＇trō or ret＇rō）．［ \(=\mathrm{F}\), rétro－\(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\) ． It．retro－，\＆L．retro－，retro，backward，back，be－ hind，formerly，くre－or red－，back（see re－），＋ \(-t r o\), abl．of a compar．suffix（as in ultro，citro，
intro，etc．），\(=\mathrm{E}\). －ther in nether，etc．Hence intro，etc．），\(=\) E．－ther in nether，etc．Hence
ult．rear \({ }^{3}\) ．］A prefix of Latin origin，meaning ＇back＇or＇backward，＇＇behind＇：equivalent to post－，and the opposite of ante－（also of pre－or pro－）with reference to place or position，rare－ ly to time；sometimes also equivalent to re－ and opposed to pre－or pro－．It corresponds to opistho in words from the Greek．
retroact（rē－trō－akt＇），r．i．［＜L．retroactus，pp． of retroagere，drive，turn back（ \(>\mathrm{F}\). rétroagir）， ＜retro，backward，＋agere，do：see act．］To act backward；have a backward action or in－ fuence；bence，to act upon or affect what is past．Imp．Dict．
retroaction（rè－trọ－ak＇shon），\(n .[=\mathbf{F}\) ．vétro－ action \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．retrodecion \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．retroaccião \(=\mathrm{It}\) ． retroazione；as retroact＋－ion．］Action which is opposed or contrary to the preceding action ； retrospective reference．

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retroactive（rē－trō－ak＇tiv），a．［＝F．rétronctif \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．Pg．retroactivo \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．retroattico；as retro－ act + －ice．］Retroacting；having a reversed or retrospective action；operative with respect to past circu
If Congreas had roted an increase of salary for ita auc－ cessor，il to vote sata，the act would to vote an increase for itself，and to make it retroactive，
Harper＇s Mag．，LXXIX． 148.
Retroactive law or statute，a law or atatute which or punisiable or otherwise affect acts donake prior to the passing of the iaw ；a retrospective iaw．Compare ex post facto．
retroactively（rē－trō－ak＇tiv－li），a．In a retro－ active manner；witli reversed or retrospective action．
retrobulbar（rē－trō̄－bul＇lậr），a．［＜L．retro， behind，+ bulbus，bulb，\(+-a r^{3}\) ．］Being behind the eycball；retroicular．－Retrobulbar neuritis，
inflammation of the optic nerve behind the eyebalt－ infammation of the optic nerve behind the eyeball．－
Retrobulbar perineuritis，iuflammation of the aheath Retrobulbar perineuritis，fuflammation of the aheath of the optic nerve behind the eyeball．
retrocede（rē－trō－sēd＇），\(x\) ；pret．and pp．retro－ cealed，ppr．retrocedin！f．\([<\mathrm{F}\). rétrocéter \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ． Pg．retroceder \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．retrocedere，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\) ．retrocedere， pp．retroccssus，go back，く retro，back，＋cedcre， go：see cedc．］I．intruns．To go back；recede； retire；give place．Blount，Glossographia．
II．trans．To cede or grant back；restore to the former possession or control：as，to retro－ cede territory．［Rare．］
Jackson ．．always believed ．．that Texas was not properiy retroceded to Spain by the liorida treaty．
retrocedent（reè－trō－sē＇dent），\(a . \quad[=F\) ．rétrocé－ dant，〈 L．retroceden \((t-) . \&\), ppr．of retrocctere，go back：see retrocedle．］Relapsing；going back． retrocession（rē－trộ－sesh＇on），\(n_{0}\)［ \(\left\langle\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{F}}\right.\) ．rétro－ cession \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). retrocesion \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). retroccssão \(=\mathrm{It}\). retrocessione，＜LLL．retrocessio \(n\)－），＜L．retroce－ dere，pp．retrocessus，go backward：see retro－ cede．］1．A going back or inward；relapse． Theae transient and involuntary excursions and retro． cessions of invention，having some appearance or deviation from the common train of nature，are eaperly caught by
the lovers of a wonder． the In
2．In med．，the disappearance or metastasis of a tumor，an eruption，etc．，from the surface of the body inward．Dunglison．－3．A sloping backward；a backward inclination or progres－ sion；a retreating outline，form，or position．
The eye reaumed its climbing，going next to the Gentiles＇ Court，then to the Iaraelites＇Court，then to the Women＇s Count．．．each a piiliared tier of white narhie，onc above
the othier in terraced zetrocession．
L．if allace，Ben－Hur，vi． 3.
4．The act of retroceding or giving back；in Scots lav，the reconveyance of any right by an
assignee back to the assignor，who thus recov－ assignee back to the assignor，who thus recov－
ers his former right by becoming the assignee of his own assignee．－5．In geom．，inflection．－ Retrocession of the equinoxes．Same as precession of retrocessional（rê－trō－sesh＇on－al），\(a\) ．and \(n\) ． \([<\) retrocession \(+-a 2\).\(] I．a．Përtaining to or\) involving retrocession；recessional：as，retro－ cessional motion；a retrocessional hymn．

II．n．Same as recessional．
retrochoir（rē＇trō－kwī1）），n．［＜retro－＋choir， after ML．retrochorus，\(\langle\)＇L．retro，back，behind， ＋chorus，choir：see choir．］In arch．，that part of the interior of a church or cathedral which is behind or beyond the choir，or between the choir and the lady－chapel．
The atatue of hia aucceesor，Nicholas IV．（1288－1292）， who was buried in the Lateran，may be seen in the retro
retroclusion（rē－trō－klö＇zhon），\(n\) ．［＜L．retro， back，behind，+ －clusio（ \(n\)－），in comp．，＜claudere， pp．clausus，in comp．clusus，close：see close \({ }^{1}\) ．］ A method of acupressure in which the pin is passed inte the tissue，over the artery，then， turning in a semicircle，is brought out behind the artery，the point of the pin coming out near its entrance．
retrocollic（rè－trọ－kel＇ik），a．［＜L．retro，back， behind，＋collum，neck：see collar．］Pertain－ ing to the back of the neck．－Retrocollie spasm， spasic．
clon
etrocopulant（rē－trọo－kop＇ū－lant），a．［＜L．rc－ tro，back，behind，＋copulin（ \(t-) s\) ，ppr．of copu－ lare，copulate：see copulate．］Copulating back－ ward or from behind．
 copulate：see copulate．］To copulate from be－ hind or aversely and without ascension，as va－

\section*{retrograde}
rious quadrupeds the male of which faces in the opposite direction from the female during the act．
retrocopulation（rē－trọ－kop－ū－là＇shon），\(n\) ．［＜ retrocopulate + －ion．］The act of copulating from behind or aversely．

Now．from the nature of this position，there ensucth a neceasity of refrocopulation，which also promateth the con－ ceit［that hares are hermaphroditc］：for some observing fudge of male or female，or to determine the proper ace in judge of mate or female，or to determine the proper aex in
Sit T．Brovene，Vulg．Err．，Iii． 17. retrocurved（jē＇trọ－kèrvd），oa．［＜retro＋ cure + eel \(\left.{ }^{2}.\right]\) Same as recurred．
retrodate（ \(\mathrm{r}^{\circ} \mathrm{e}^{\prime}\) trō－dāt），\(\tau, t\) ．［＜retro－＋date1．］ To late back，as a book；affix or assign a date earlier than that of actual oceurrence，appear－ ance，or publication．Questiona of retrodating have arisen in regard to scientific puhlicationa when priority of arisen in regard to scientific puhiicat
diacovery，etc．，has been concerned．
retrodeviation（rē－trō－dē－vj－ā＇shon），n．［＜L． etro，backward，+ ML．deviatio（ \(\ddot{n-})\) ，deviation： see deviation．］A displacement backward，es－ pecially of the uterus，as a retroflection or a re－ troversion．
retroduct（ 1 ＇ē－trō－dukt＇），v．\(t\) ．［＜L．retrofuctus， pp．of retroduccre，bring back：see retroduc－ lion．］Te lead，bring，or draw back；retract； withdraw．
retroduction（rē－trọ－duk＇shon），u．［＜J．re－ troducere，pp，retroductus，bring or draw back，＜ retro，back，＋aucere，lead：see duct．］．Theact of retrodneting，drawing back，or retracting． retroflected（r＇étrō－flek－ted），\(a\) ．［ \(\langle\mathrm{L}\) ．retroflec－ tere，bend back（see．retroflex），＋－cd \({ }^{2}\) ．］Same as reficxed．
etroflection，retroflexion（rē－trō－flek＇shon），\(n\). \([=\) F．rétroflexion；as retraflex + －ion．］A bend－ ing backward：especially applied in gynecol－ ogy te the bending of the body of the uterus backward，the vaginal portion being but little or not at all changed in position．
retroflex（re＇trō－fleks），\(a\) ．［＜L．retroflexus， pp. of retroflectere，bend luack，＜retro，back，＋ flectere，bend：see flex \({ }^{1}\) ．］Same as reflexed． retroflexed（r＇étrō̃－flekst），\(a_{i}\)［＜retroflex＋ －ci2．］Bent backward；exhibiting retroflection． retrofract（rē＇trō－1rakt），a．［く L．．retro，back， ＋fractus，pp．of frangere，break：see fragile， fraction．］In bot．，same as refracted．
retrofracted（rētrō－frak－ted），a．［＜retrofract
\(+-c^{2}{ }^{2}\) ．］In bot．same as refractal ＋－cd \({ }^{2}\) ．］In bot．same as refracted．
retrogenerative（rē－trō－jen＇e－rā－tiv），a．［＜je－
tro－+ generative．］Same as retrocopulant
tro－+ generatice．］Same as retrocopulant．
Retrogradæ（rē－trog＇rā－dē），n．pl．［NL．（Sun－ devall，1823），（L．retrogradi，go backward ：see retrograde，\(\varepsilon_{0}\) ］A group of spiders：same as Laterigrada．
etrogradation（ret＂rō－or rē＂trō－grā－dā＇sbonn）， i．［＜OF．retrogradation， F ．rétrogradatioñ＝ Pr．retrogradacio \(=\) Sp．retrogradacion \(=\) Pg．re trogradação \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．retrogradasione，く LJ．retro－ gradatio（u－），a going back，＜retrogradare，pp． retrogradatus，a later form of L ．retrogridi， go backward：sec retrograde．］1．The act of retregrading or moving backward；specifically， in astron．，the act of moving from east to west relatively to the fixed stars，or contrary to the order of the signs and the usual direction of planetary motion：applied to the apparent mo－ tion of the planets．Also retrogression．
Planets．．have their atationa and retrogradations，as well as their direct mation．

Cudworth，Sermons，p．58．（batham．）
2．The act of going back ward or losing ground； hence，a declino in strength or excellence；de－ terioration．
retrograde（ret＇rō－or rē＇trō－grād），v．［＜OF． retrograder，recoil， F ．vétragrader \(=\mathrm{Pr}^{2} . \mathrm{Sp}\).
 gradore，later form of I ．retrogradi，go back－ ward，\(<\) retro，backward，+ gradi，go：see grade¹．］I．intrans．1．To go backward；move backward．
Sir Wiliam Fraser gays that the duke engaged a horse from Nucrow＇a Amphitheatre，which wa，taught to 7 etro－
grade with proper dignity．\(N\) ，and Q．， 7 th вer．，VII． 254.
2．To fall back or away；lose ground；decline； deteriorate；degenerate．
After his death，our literature retrograded：and a cen－ tury was necessary to bring it back to the polnt at whicin
he left it．Macaulay，Dryden． Every thing retrograded with him［Dunover］towards the verge of the miry Slough of Despand，whicil yavns 3．In astron．，to move westward relatively to tio fixed stars．－4．In biol．，to undergo retro－ gression，as a plant or an animal；be retro－

\section*{retrograde}
grade or retrogressive; develop a less from a more complex organization; degencrate.
of ail exist ing species of animals, if we include parasites, whieh their remete ancesters had once advenecd.
II. trans. To cause to go backward; turu back

The Firmament shall retrograde his course,
Swift Cuphrates goe hide him in his source.
Sylveter, tro of Du Bartas'a Wceks, ii., Eden. retrograde (ret'rộ- or rē'trọ̄-grād), a. [< ME. Sp. Pg. It. retrogrado, < L. vetrogradus, going backward (used of a planet), < retrogradi, go backward, retrograde: see retrograde, \(v] 1.\). Moving backward; having a backward motion or direction; retreating.
A litte abeve we entered the City at the gate of S . Stephell, where ou eaeh sidea Liondys, Travalles, p. 149.
Now, Sir, when he had read this act of Ameriean revenue, and a ittie recovered rem it is but one) and looked at the act which atands just bcfore in the statute-book.
2. Specifically, in astron., moving backward and contrary to the order of the signs relatively to the fixed stars: opposed to direct. The epithet does not apply to the diurnal motion, since this is not relative to the fixed stars.
1 would have swern some retroyzade
over this unfortunate heuse of mine.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iil. 23.
3. In biol., characterized by or exhibiting degeneration or deterioration, as an organism or any of its parts which passes or has passed from a higher or more complex to a lower or simpler structure or composition; noting such change of organization: as, retrograde metamorphosis or dovelopment; a retiograde theory.-4. In zoöl., habitually walking or swimming backward, as many animals: correlated with laterigrade, gravigrade, saltigrade, ete.- \(\mathbf{5}\). In bot.: (a) Going backward in the order of specialization, trom a more to a less highly developed form: referring either to reversions of type or to individual monsters. ( \(b t\) ) Formerly used of hairs, in the sense of retrorse.-6. Losing ground; deteriorating; declining in strength or excellence.
It is good ior princes, if they use ambitions men, to hande it ae as they be still progressive and not retro-
7t. Contrary; opposed; opposite.

\section*{For your intent}

In golug back te achool to Wittenberg,
It is most retrograde to our deaire.
Shak., Hamlet, 1. 2. 114.
From instrumenial eausea preud to draw Conclusions retroyrade, snd masd mistake. \(\begin{gathered}\text { Cowper, Task, iii. } 239,\end{gathered}\)
Retrograde cancer, a caneer which baa beceme firmer and smaller, and so remains. - Retrograde development or metamorphosis, in biol.: (a) Degradation ot the ferm or structure of an organism, reduetion of morphological character to one lesa specialized or more gencrallzed, as in parasites. See parasitism. (b) Change of tissue or sub-
stance from the mere cemplex to the simpier compositien ; catabolism. See metainnrphosis.-Retrograde imitation or inversion, in contrapuntal music, imitation in which the subjeet or theme is repeated backward: uauaily msrked recte e retro. Compare cancrizans.-Reversed retrograde imitation. See reversed.
retrogradingly (ret'rọ̀- or rē'trộ-grā-ding-li), adv. By retrograde novement. Imp. Dict. retrogress ( \(\mathrm{re}^{-}\)'trōo-gres), \(n\). [< L. retrogressus, a retrogression (of the sun), <retrogradi, pp. retrogressus, go backward: seo retrograde.] Ret rogradatiou; falling off; decline. [Rare.]

Progress in buik, complexity, or aetivity luvolvea retrogress in fertility ; and progress in
gress in bulk, complexity, or aetivity.
I. Spencer, Prin. of Blol., 8327.
retrogression (rē-trọ̄-gresh'on), \(n . \quad[=F \cdot r e ́-\) trogression, as if < L. retrogressio ( \(n-\) ), < retrograde.] 1. The act of going backward; retrogradation.
In the body politic. . it is the stoppage of that pro greas, and the commencement of petrogrcsson, that aicne
would censtitute decay.
J. S. Mill, Logic, V. v. 86 . 2. In astron., same as retrogradation.-3. In biol., backward development; degencration ; retrograde metamorphosis. When a plant, as it appronches maturily, becomes less perfectly oiganized than minght be expected Irom itt es erly sfages and known re-
lationships, lationships, it is saiu to undergo retrojremin.
retrogressional (rē-trō-greslíon-al), a. [< re-
trogression + at.] Pertaining to or characterized by retrogression; retrogressive.

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\section*{retrospective}

Some of these \{manipulations in glass-making\}, from a
 retrogressive (rè-trō-gres'iv), a. [< retrogress + -ive.] Going backward; retrograde; declin ing in strength or excellence; degenerating.
We most have discovery, and that by liceusing the fashions of successive times, mest of them defective, many retrogressive, a few on the path The Century, XXIX. 503.
With regard to parasitea, nsturalists have tong reeognised what ia called retrogressive metamorphosis; and parastitic animais are as a rule admitted to te instanees of
Degeneration.
E. \(\boldsymbol{R}\). Lankester, Degeneration, p. 30 . retrogressively (rē-trộ-gres'iv-li), adv. In a retrogressive manner; with retrogression or degeneration.
retroinsular (rē-trọ-in'sụ̄-lärr), \(a\). [< L. retro, behind, + insulda, an island: sce insular, 5.] Situated behind the insula.- Retroinsular convolutions, twe or three convelutions behilla the insuis, and wholly within the fissure of Sylvius. Also called temporo parietal convolutions.
retrojection (rē-trọ-jek'shọn), n. [< L. retro, back, behind, + jectio( \(n-\) ), in comp., < jacere, throw: see jet1.] In med., the washing out of a cavity or canal from within ontward. retrolingual (ree-trō-ling'gwal), \(a\). [< L. retro,
back, behind, + lingua, tongue: see lingual.] Serving to retract the tongue.
The museular snd ciastic elementa of the retrolingual
Nature, XLI. 479 . membrane of the frog. Nature, XLI. 479
retrolocation (rē"trọ̄-lọ-kā'shona), \(n\). [<L. retro, back, + locatio \((n-)\), location.] Same as retroposition.
retromammary (rē-trọ̄-mam'a.-ri), a. [<L. re\(t \cdot o\), behind, + mamma, the breast: see mammary.] Situated behind the mammary gland: as, a retromammary abscess.
retromingency (rē-trō-min'jen-si), \(u\). [< retromingen \((t)+-c y\).] Backward urination; the habit of being retromingent, or the conformation of body which necessitates this mode of urinating.
The iast foundation [for the belief that hares are hermaphrodite] was retromingency. Browne, Vulg. Ear., iii. 17, retromingent (rê-trọ̄-min'jent), a. and \(n\). [ [ LL. retro, back, behind, + mingen \((t\)-)s, ppr. of min gere, urinate: see micturition.] I. a. Urinat ing backward; characterized by or exhibiting retromingency.

The leng penis has a moshroom-ahaped glana, and the suinal [rinineceros] is retromingent.

II uxley, Anst. Vert., p. 362. II. n. A retromingent animal.

Except it be in tetromingents, and such ss couple back-
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.
retromingently (rē-trō-min'jent-li), adv. So as to urinate backward; iu a retromingent manner. Imp. Diet.
retromorphosed (rē-trō-môr'fōzd), a. [< retro-morplos-is \(+-e^{2} d^{2}\).] Characterized by or exhibiting retromorphosis; affected by retrograde metamorplosis.
metamorphiosis. (remorphosis (rō-môr-fō'sis), \(n\). [NL.,
retromorphosis (rē \({ }^{\prime \prime}\) trō̄-môr-fō'sis), \(n\).] [NL.,
L. retro, backward, + morphosis, q. v.\(]\) Retrograde metamorphosis; catabolism.
retroöcular (rē̄trọo-ok' \(̣\)-lä̈r), \(a . \quad\) [ L L. retro,
back, behind, + oéulus, eyë.] Situated behind the eyeball; retrobulbar.
retroồnerative (rc̄-trō-op' e-rā-tiv), \(a\). [< L. retro, hack, + LL. operaticus, operative.] Retroactive; retrospective in effect: as, a retroöperatire decree. Kinglakc.
retroperitoneal (rē-trọo-per"i-tō-nē \({ }^{\prime}\) al ) , \(\alpha\). [ < L . retro, back, behind, + peritoneum, peritoneum.] Situated or occurring behind the peritoneum.Retroperitoneal hernia, hernia of the intesfine into the illiae fossa behind the peritonenm.-Retroperitoneal space, the apace behind tbe peritoneum along the spine, occupied by the sorta, vena eava, and other structures, with loese cennective tissue.
retropharyngeal (rē" trọ-fạa-rin'jê-all), a. [ \(\langle<L\) retro, back, + NL. pharynx, pharynx: see phar\(y n x\), pharyngeal.] Situated behind the pharynx. - Retropharyngeal abscess, an sbsce

Retropinna (rē-trọ--pin'äi), n. [NL.., < L. retro, back, + pinna, a feather: see pimna1.] In iehth., a genus of Argentinidx. R. rielhardsoni is known as the New Zealand smelt.
retroposition (rē"trō-pö-zish'on), n. [< L. rement backward, but without flexion or version said of the uterus.
retropulsion (rē-trō-pul'shon). \%. [< L. reetro, back, + LL. pulsio( \((u-)\), a beating (pushing):
sce pulsion.] 1. A disorder of locomotion, seen
sometimes in paralysis agitans, in which the patient is impelled to run backward as if in the endeavor to recover his balance.-2. A pushing or forcing of tho fetal head backward in labor. etropulsive (rē-trō-pul'siv) \(a_{\text {L }}\) L retro etropulsive (rê-trọ-pul siv), a. «< 1. retro, back, + pulsus, pp. of pellere, drive, pusis, +
-ive. Cf. pulsive.] Driving back; repelling. Smart.
retrorse (rẹ̀-trôrs'), a. [< L. retrorsus, contracted form of retroversus, bent or turned backward, < retro, backward, + rersus, pp. of crtere turn: see verse] 1. In hot, and zoöl. urned back: directed backward; retral-2 n ornith turned in a direction the In omith., turned one, without reference to any other line or plane; antrorse. See the quotation.
Bristles or feathers thua growing iorwards are calted retrorse: here used in the sense of an upposite direction from the jay of the general plumage; but they shonl properiy be called antrorse.
\[
\text { Couer, Key te N. A. Birds, p. } 105 .
\]
retrorsely (rệ-trôrs'li), adv. So as to be retrorse; in a backward direction; retrad.
retroserrate (rē-trọ-ser'āt), \(a\). [< L. retro, back, + serratus, saw-shaped: see serrate entom., armed with retrorse teeth; barbed, as the sting of a bee.
retroserrulate (rē-trọ̀-ser'ọ-lāt), a. [< L. rctro, back, + NL. servilatus, < serrula, a little saw: see serrulate.] In entom., finely retrosersate; armed with minute retrorse teeth, as the stings of some hymenopters.
Retrosiphonata (rē - trộ-sī-fọ-nā'tä̈), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of retrosiphonatus: see retrosiphonatc.] A primary group of ammonitoid cephalopods whose partitions around the siphon were inclined backward, including the Goniatitids.
Retrosiphonatæ (rē-trō-sī -fō-nā'tē), n. pl. [NL., fcm. pl. of retrosiphonatus: see retrosiphomate.] A sulbdivision of belemnitoid cephalopods whose phragmacone had the siphon and partitions around it directed backward, including Belemnites and most other genera of the family Belemnitidx.
retrosiphonate (rē-trō-sī'fō-nāt), a. [ \(\langle\) NL. retrosiphonatus, ( L. retro, back, \(+\operatorname{sipho}(n-)\), a siphon: see siphonate.] In eoneh., having the siphon and surrounding partitions directed backward, as in Goniatitide and most Belemnitidar.
retrospect (ret'rō- or rē’trō-spekt), \(r\). t. [< L retrospectus, pp. (not used) of retrospieere, look back, < retro, backward, + specere, look: see spectacle.] To look back upon; consider retrospectively. [Rare.]
I wiil net sully the whiteness of it \{my lifel (parden my vanty; 1 presume to eall it so, on retroppecting it, regardIng my inteniions oniy), by giving way to an aet of injus-
tiee. Richardson, Sir Charies Grandisen, III. Ixsxviii. retrospect (ret'rọo- or rē'trọ-spekt), \(n .[=P g\). retrospecto, < L. as if "retrospectus, < retrospicere, pp. retrosprectus (not used), look back: see retrospect, \(v\).] 1. The act of looking backward; contemplation or consideration of the past; hence, a review or survey of past events.

Most of us take eecasion te sit stili and throw away the time in our pessession by retrospect en what is past.

Steele, speetater, No. 374.
IIe reviewed that grand and meianeholy story, he gave IIe reviewed that grand and melanenoly scory, he it had been appointed to them to act in ine final extremity of Greee. \(\quad\) R. Choate, Addreasea and Orations, p. 185. Hence-2. That to which one looks back; the past ; a past event or consideration.
This Instrument ia executed by you, your Son, and my Niece, which discharges me of all Retrospects.

Steele, Tender Husband, v. 1.
Know you no seng of your own land," she aaid,
"Not such as moans about the retrospect,
But deals with the other distance and the hnes
Of promiae; not a death's-head at the wine."
Tennyson, Princess, iv.
retrospection (ret-rō- or rē-trō-spek'shon), \(\%\). [< L. retrospectus, pp. (not used) of retrospicere, ook back: see retrospect.] 1. The act of looking back on things past; reflection on the past.
prooping she bends o'er pensive Fancy's urn,
To traee the honra which never can return
Yet with the retrospection lovea to dweil,
Byron, Childish Recelleetions.
2. The faculty of looking back on the past; recollection.

Canst thon take defight in viewing
This peer isle's approaching ruin;
When thy retrospcetion vaat
Sees the giorious ages past?
etrospective (ret-rō- or rē-trō-spek
[ = F. vótrospectif \(=\) Pg. retrospectico; as retro-

\section*{retrospective}
spect + －ive．］1．Looking backward；consider－ ing the past．

Would from the apparent what concle
hat conclude the why，
Pope，Moral Essaya，i．
．
2．In law，retroactive；affecting matters which occurred before it was adopted：as，a retro－ spective act，law，or statute．In general，a penal plying only to offenses committed after it is passed．See plying only
To annul by a retrogpective statute patenta which in Westminster Hall were held to be legally valld would
Every statute which takes awsy or impairs vested rights acquired under exlating laws，or crestea a new obllgation， impposes a new duty，or attacher a new liability in respect to tranaactions or consideratlons alresdy past，must he
deemed retrospective． 3．Capable of being looked back to；occurriug in the past；bygone．
I have sometimes wondered whether，as the faith of men in a future existence grew less confident，they might not be seeking some equivalent in the feellng of a retrospective duration，il not thelr own，at least that of their race．
retrospectively（ret－rộ－or rē－trọ̄－spek＇tiv－li）， \(a d v\) ．In retrospect；with reference to or with reflection upon the past；in lavo，ex post facto．

The lsw may have been meant to act retroopectively，to prevent a queation beling raised on the interpettations of
Bibulus．
F＇roude，Ceesar，p． 210 ．
retrosternal（rē－trō－stér＇nal），a．［＜L．retro， back，behind，＋NL．sternum，sternum．］Being behind the sternum．
retrotarsal（rē－trọ̆－tür＇sal），a．［＜L．retro，be－ hind，+ NL．，tarsus，the cartilage at the edges of the eyelids：see tarsal．］Being behind the tarsus of the eye．－Retrotarsal feld，the fornlx of the conjunctiva．
retrotracheal（rē－trō－trā \(\left.{ }^{\prime} \bar{e}-\mathrm{a}-\mathrm{al}\right), a\) ．［ \(\langle\mathrm{L} . \operatorname{retro}\) ， back，behind，＋NL．trachea，trachea．］Being at the back of the trachea．
retroussage（rè－trö－sázh＇），n．［F．，くretrousser， turn up：see retrousse．］In the printing of etchings，a method of producing effective tone， as in foregrounds，skies，or shadows，by skilful manipulation of ink in the parts to be treated， the ink being brought out from the filled lines， after careful wiping of the plate，by＂pumping＂ with a soft cloth．
retroussé（ré－trö－sā＇），a．［F．，pp．of retrous－ ser，turn up，s re－＋tronsser，tuck up，turn up：see truss．］Turned up，as the end of a nose；pug．
The four examples of Reloboam＇a princes exhtbit a more delicate and refined profle thansny other type before us， and one has even a nose alighty retrouse．Anthropological Jour．，XVII． 239. retro－uterine（rē－trọ－ū＇te－rin），a．［＝F．rétro－ utérin，＜L．retro，back，behind，+ uterus，uterus： see uterine．］Situated behind the uterus． retrovaccinate（rē－trọ̄－vak＇si－nāt），e．t．［くretro－ + vaccinate．］1．To vaccinate（a cow）with hu－ man virus．－2．To vaccinate with lymph from a cow which has been inoculated with vaccine matter from a human being．
retrovaccination（rē－trōo－vak－si－nā＇shọn），\(n\) ．［＜ retrovacinate + －ion．］1．Vaccination of a cow with human virus．－2．In med．，the act of vac－ cinating with lymph derived from a cow which bas previously been inoculated with vaccine matter from the human subject；the act of passing vaccine matter through a cow．
retrovaccine（rē－trọ－vak＇siu），\(n\) ．［＜L．retro， back，+ E．vaccine．］The virus produced by inoculating a cow with vaccine matter from the human subject．
retroversion（rē－trọ̄－vér＇shọn），n．［ \(=\mathrm{F}\). rétro－ version，＜L．retroversus（retrorsus），turned or bent backward，（retro，backward，+ versio（ \(n\)－）， a turning：see version．］A tilting or turning backward：as，retroversion of vertebral pro－ cesses：especially applied in gynecology to an inclination of the uterus backward with the re－ tention of its normal curve：opposed to ante－ version．
retrovert（rê－trō－vèrt＇），\(v, t\) ．［ \(\left\langle\mathrm{L}_{.}\right.\)retro，back－ ward，+ vertere，turn：see verse．\(]\) To turn back． retrovert（rē＇trō－vèrt），\(n_{\text {．}}\)［［ retrovert，v．］ 1．One who returns to his original creed． ［Rare．］
The goats，il they come back to the old sheep－fold，
are now，in plons phrase，denominated retroverts．
．Hall，Mod．Eng．，p． 308. 2．That which undergoes retroversion，as a part or organ of the body．
retrovision（rē－trō－vizh＇on），n．［＜L．retro， backward，＋risio（ \(n-\) ），vision：see rision．］The
act，process，or power of mentally seeing past events，especially such as have not come with in one＇s personal experience or observation． ［Rare．］
Clairvoyance or aecond sight，including prevision and
retrude（rē－tröd＇），v．\(t . ;\) pret．and pp．retruded ppr．retruding．［＜L．retrudere，thrust back， re－，back，＋trudere，thrust：sce threat．Cf．de－ trude，extrude，intrude，obtrude，protrude．］To thrust back．

The term of latlinde is breadthlesse line；
A polnt the lins doth manfully retrude
From infinite processe．
Dr．H．More，Psychathanasia，II．II． 6.
retruseł（rê－trös＇），a．［＜L．retrusus，pp．of re－ trudere，thrust back：sce retrude．］Hidden； abstruse．
Let vs enquire no further into things retruse and hid than we have authoritle from the aacred Scriptures．

Heywood，Hierarchy of Angels，p． 50. retrusion（rē̄－trö＇zhon），n．［＜L．retrusus，pp． of retrudere，thrust back：see retrude．Cf．tru－ sion．］The act of retruding，or the state of be－ ing retruded．
In virtue of an endless re－motlon or retrusion of the con－ atltuent csuse．

Coleridge．
rettet，v．\(i\) ．See ret 1 ，ret \({ }^{2}\) ．
rettery（ret＇ér－i），\(n . ;\) pl．rettcries \((-i z)\) ．［＜ret \({ }^{3}\) + ecry．］A place where flax is retted．
retti（ret i\(), n, p l\) ．［＜Hind．ratti，rati．］The hard smooth seeds of the red－bead vine，Abrus precatorius，used by East Indian jewelers and druggists for weights，and forming a standard． The weight so named varies in different parts of India from Jess than 2 to uearly 4 troy grsing．See \(\Delta\) brus． retting（ret＇ing），\(n_{0}\) ．［Verbal n ．of ret \({ }^{1}, v_{\text {．}}\) ］ 1. The process of steeping flax in open water，or its exposure，in thin layers，to dew，in which the woody part of the stalk is，by action of moisture and air，rendered easily separable from the fiber or harl．The princlpal change which the stalk undergoes is the conversion of insoluble pectose water，and insoluble pectic acld，which ia retalned．Also called rotting．
2．The place where this operation is carried on；a rettery．Ure．
retund（rē－tund＇），\(c . t\) ．［＜L．retundere，beat or pound back，blunt，dull（＞It．retundere，dull， temper，\(=\) Sp．Pg．retundir，beat back，even up）， （re－，back，+ tundere，beat，strike．Cf．contund， contuse，intuse．］To blunt or turn，as the edge of a weapon；dull．
This［the akull］ls covered with akln and hatr，which serve hail be dealt it，snd retund the force of sny atroke that shail be dealt it，and retund the edge of sny weapon．
Ray，Works of Creation． return \({ }^{1}\)（rệ－te̊rn＇），\(v\) ．［＜ME．returnen，retornen， retournen，＜OF．returner，retorner，retourner， F ． retomirner \(=\) Pr．Sp．Pg．vetornar \(=\mathrm{It}\). ritornare，〈ML．retornare，turn back，return，〈L．re－，back， ＋tornare，turn：see turn．］I．trans．I．To turn back．（a）To restore to a former posttion by turning．
We seeke．．．［the turtles］in the uights，where w Inde them on ahore，we turae them upon their backs，till the next day wo fetch them homs，for they can never re－ crne themselves．

Quoted in Capt．John Smith＇s Works，11．273． （b）To fold back；turn or roll over，as s thlng upon itaelf The attlre of masquers wan sllke in all，．．the colours anttque dressing of feathers antique dressing of feathers．

B．Jonson，Masque of Blackness．
（c）To reverae the position or direction of ；turn backward Then dead through grest affright
hey both nigh were，and each bad other flye：
Both fled attonce，ne ever backe retourned eye．\(\underset{\text { Spenser，F．Q．，II．1il．} 19 .}{ }\)
2．To cast back；reflect；reëcho．
In our passage we went by that famous bridge over yo good singer \(\theta\) or 10 timea．Evelyn，Diary，March 1， 1644

Long Chsncery－lane retentive rolls the sound，
And courts to courts return it round and round．
Pope，Dunciad，ii． 264.
3＋．To turn over；revolve．
Retournynge in hir soule ay up and doun
The wordes of thls sodeyn Drome
Chaucer，Trollus，v． 1023
4．To send back；cause to go back to a former place．
Returninge hils ahyppes towarde the West，he［Columbus］
found a more holesome syre，and（as God woulde）came at the length to a lande well Inhsbyted．

R．Eden，tr．of Sebastlan Jiunster（First Books on Ssy thst Marclus
Return me，as Cominius ls return＇d，
Unheard；what then？ Cyrue，with relenting pity mov＇d，
Return＇d them happy to the lind they lov＇d．
Conver，Expostulation，1． 76.
return
51 ．To take with one when going back；bring or carry back．
The commoditles which they returned backe were Sllks， wines．
6．To give back ；restore．
If she will return me my jewels，I will give over my suit， and repent my unlawful sollcitation
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Shaik., Othello, iv. 2. } 200 .
\end{aligned}
\]

Restore，reatore Eurydice to life：
Pope，Ode for Muslc．
7．To give in repayment，requital，or recom－
pense；make a return of：as，to return good for evil．

The Lord shall return thy wickedness upon thine own head．
\(e\) bid me
When，for some triflug present，you have bid me
Return so much， 1 have shook my head sad wept．
Shak．，T．of A．，II． 2.
146.
Thanks，
The alightest，easlest，readiest recompense
From them who could return hlm nothlng else
Milton， \(\mathbf{Y} . \mathbf{R}_{3}\), ili． 129.
8．To make a return for ；repay；requite：as， to return kindness by ingratitude；to return a loan；to return a call．－9．To give back in re－ sponse ；reply．

The Dauphin，whom of succours we entreated，
Returns us that his powers are not yet ready
Returns us that his powers are not yet ready，\({ }^{\text {To }}\) rslise so great s slege．Shak．，Hen．V．，in．3． 46. It was thres moneths after ere hee returned vs any an－ With All the hoat of hell
With deafening shout return＇d them loud accisim．
But Death returne an answer aweet：
Tennyson，Io Memoriam，1xxxi．
10．To retort．
Even in has throat－anless it be the klng－
That calls me traltor，I return the Ite． Shak，Pericles，il．6．57．
If you are a maliclous reader，you return upon me thst I affect to be thought more impartial than 1 am．Dryden． 11．To bring back and make known；report， tell，or communicate．
And Moses returned the worda of the people unto the ord．
words of the people unto the
Ex．xix． 8 ．
While we return thee dukea what wa decree
While we return theqe dukea what we decree．
12．To report officially；render as an official statement or account：as，to return a list of killed and wounded after a battle．
The borough menbers were often returned by the same sealers as the knlghts of the shtre：not that they were choaen by them，but that the return was certifled by
their suthority．
Stubbs，Const．Higt．， 8421.
13．In law，to bring or send back，as a process or other mandate，to the tribunal whence it is－ sued，with a short statement（usually indorsed on the process）by the officer to whom it is－ sued，and who returns it，stating what he has done under it，or why he has done nothing： as，to return an execution non est inventus；to return a commission with the depositions taken under it．The return it now uaualty made by fillng the paper in the clerk＇s office instead of by presenting it the paper in the clerks office，indead
14．To send；transmit；convey；remit．
Instead of a ship，he should levy money and return the mes to the tressurer for His Majesty＇s Clarendon． 15．To elect as a member of Congress or of Parliament．
Upon the election of a new Parliament，Boling－ In fsct，only one papist had been returned to the Iriah Parliament since the Restorstion．

Macaulay，Hist．Eng．，vl．
16．To yield；give a return or profit of．
I more then wonder they hane not five linndred Sas－ uages to worke for them towards their genersil malnte－ nance，and as many more to returne some content and satlsfaction to the Aduenturera．

Capt．John Smith，Worka，I1． 107.
17．In card－playing，to lead back，as a suit pre－ viously led；respond to by a similar lead：as， to return a lead or a suit．
At the end of every hand，Miss Bolo would tnquire why Mr．Pickwick had not returned that diamond or led
\(=\) Syn．Return，Restore（see restorel），render．
II．intrans．1t．To turn back．
The Salsnes were grete snd stronge，and holde and hardy，sind full of grete prowesse，and oiten thel returned vpon hem that hem puraued．Merlin（E．E．T．S．），iii． 597.
2．To come back；come or ge back to a former place or position：as，to return home．

As water that doun renneth ay，
Rom．of the Rose，i． 884.

\section*{return}

Thursday, the vil Day of May, we retornyed by the aame watir of brent to Venese sgeyne. Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 9.
The undiscover'd country from whose bourn
No traveller returns. No traveller returns. Shak., Hamlet, iii. I. 80 She was so famillarly receiv'd [in hesven] As one returning, not ss one arrivd.

Dryden, Eieonora, 1. 133,
3. To go or come back to a former state ; pass back; in general, to come by any process of retrogression.
The ses returned to his atrength when the morning sp-
Ex, xiv. 27. peared
Alexsnder died, Alexsader was buried, Alexander re turneth into dust. Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 232
4. To come again; come a second time or repeatedly; repeat a visit.

Be good and friendly atill, and oft returnt
Milton, P. L., viili. 651.
So aweetly she bsde me adien,
Shenstone, A Pastoral Bsllad, i. 5.
5. To appear or begin again after a periodical revolution.
The wind returneth agsin according to his circuits.
Thus with the year
not not to me returns
Seasons return, but not to me returns
Day, or the aweet spproach of even or morn.
6. To revert; come back to the original possessor; hence, to fall to the share of a person; become the possession of either a previous or a new owner.
In the year of the jubile the field shall return unto him Had his necessity made nae of me,

1 wonld have pat my wealth into donation,
And the beat half should have return'd to him.
Shak., T. of A., iit. 2. 91.
7. To go back in thought or speech; come back to a previous subject of consideration; recur.
Now will I retourne azen, or I procede ony ferthere, for to declare zon the othere weyes, that drawen toward
Babiloyne.
Manderille, Travels, p. 53 . But to return to the verses: did they please yon?
8. To reappear; come back before the mind.

The scenes and forms of desth with which he had been familiar in Naples returned again and again betore his 9. To make reply; retort.

A plaln-apoken snd poasibly high-thinking critic might
here perhaps return upon me with my own expressions Scribner's Mag., IV. 126. 10. To yield a return; give a value or profit. [Rare.]
Ailowing 25 . men and boles to euery Barke. they will make 5000 . persons, whose labours returne yeerely to abont 135000 . pound sterling.

Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 246. 11. In fencing, to give a thrust or cut after parrying a sword-thrust.
return \({ }^{1}\) (rệ-tèrn'), \(n\). [<ME. return; ef. OF. retor, retur, retour, F. retour \(=\mathrm{Pr}\). retorn \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\). retorno \(=1\) t. ritorno; from the verb: see return 1 , \(v\)., and cf. retour.] 1. The act of sending, bringing, rendering, or restoring to a former place, position, owner, or state; the act of giving back in requital, recompense, retort, or response ; election, as of a member of Congress or of Parliament; also, the state of being returned. See return \({ }^{1}\), v. \(t\).

I'li pawn my victories, all Shak., T. of A., ill. 5. 82.
nce the girl gave me spair of besded moccasona, in Once the girl gave me s pair or besded moccasona,
return, I suppose, for my bread and cider.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 4. 2. The act of going or coming back; resumption of a former place, position, state, condition, or subject of consideration; recurrence, reappearance, or reversion. See return \({ }^{1}, v . i\). At the return of the year, the king of Syris will come In our returnes we visited all our friends, that reloyced mnch st our Victory aganat the Manahockss
Qnoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 188. To continue us io goodness there minst be iterated returns of mitsery. The regular return of genial montha, And renovation of a faded world.
3. That which is returned. (a) That which is glven in repayment or requital ; s recompense; s payment; a withe.
Withtn these two months, that 's s month before
This bond expires, I do expect return
of thrice three times the value of this bond.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 100 . make him a return in envy.

\section*{5131}

Contempt instead, diahonour, obloqny?
Hsrd recompense, unanitable return
For so mnch good, so much beneficence !
(b) Profit, as arising from labor, effort advantage; a proftable reanit.
The fruit which comes from the many daya of recrea-
tion and vanity is very little tion and vanity is very little; ... but from the few houra we spend in prayer and the exercises of a pious life the
return ta great.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, i., Int.
Just Gods! ahall all things yield returns hut love?
c) A response; a reply an anawer Pope, Antumn, 1. 76.

\section*{Say, if my father reader fair return,}

It ta against my will. Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4. 127.
They nelther appesred, nor sent aatiafying reasons for their sbsence; but in stead thereof, many insolent, prond, railling, opprobrions returns.
N. Morton, New
N. Morton, Nev Eogland's Memorisl, p. 204. (d) A report; a formal or official account of an action percormed or a duty discharged, or of facta, atatiatics, and the like; especially, it the plural, a set of tabnlated atatistica prepared for general information: as, agricultural returns; ceusus retumns; election returns. The return of memberz of Pariliament is , atrictly speaking, the return by to him, certifying the election in pursusnce of ti.
No note was taken of the falaificstion of election returns, or the dangera peculiar to elective governmenta.

Bancrof, Hist. Const., II. 150,
Accordingly in some of the earlier returns it ia possible that the sheriff, or the persons who joined with inim in electing the kutghts of the shire, elected the borough But a fatrly adequate iustrnment of calculation
plited by the Regitrar-Geveral's marriage-returns.
ment of calculation is anp-
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 50
(e) In fencing, a thrust or cut given in snswer to a awordlifc meaning genfing the for noste, which has a ape stroke avsilable under given circumstances
4. In lav: ( \(a\) ) Tho bringing or sending back of a process or other mandate to the tribunal whence it issued, with a short statement (usually indorsed on the process) by the officer to whom it issued, and who returns it, stating What he has done under it, or why he has done nothing. The return is now usually made by filing the process, with indorsed certificate, in the clerk's office. (b) The official certificate so indorsed. (c) The day on which the terms of a process or other mandate require it to be returned. See return-day.
I must sit to bee ktid, sud stand to kill my aelfe! I could vary it not ao little as thrice oner agen; 'tas aome etght returnes like Michelmas Terme!

Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, v. 1.
5. pl. A light-colored mild-flavored kind of to-bacco.-6. In arel., the continuation of a molding, projection, ete., in an opposite or dif-


Returned Molding.-From Apse of a Romanesque Church at Agen,
ferent direction; also, a side or part which falls away from the front of any straight work. As a feature of a molding, it is usual at the termination of the dripstone or bood of a window or door.
I understsnd both these aides to be not only returns, bnt parta of the front.

Bacon, Building (ed. 1887).
7. The air which ascends after having passed through the working in a coal-mine.-8. In milit. engin., a short branch gallery for the reception of empty trucks. It enables loaded trucks to pass.-9. In musie, same as reprise, 5. -Clause of return, in Scots lauk. See clause.-False return. See falze.-Return request, in the poatal aysthe envelop of a letter, that, if not delivered within a certalin time, it be returned to the writcr'a address, which is given-Returns of a mine, in fort., the turninga snd windings of 8 gallery leading to a mine.- Returns of a trench, the varions turnings and windinga which form the linea of a trench.
return \({ }^{2}\) (rē-tèrn'), \(v, \quad\left[<r e_{-}+\right.\)turn. \(]\)To turn
again: as, to turn and return. Also written distinctively re-turn.
Face. 0, yon must follow, sir, and threaten him tame: He'II turn again elae.
Kaz. 711 re-turn him then. B. Jonson, Alchemiat, iv. 4. returnability (reè-tèr-ma-bil'i-ti), \(n\). [< returnable + -ity (see -bility).] The character of be-
ing returnable. ing returnable.
return-tag
returnable (rēe-tèr'ną-bl), \(a .\left[\left\langle r e t u r n^{1}+\right.\right.\)-able. \(]\) 1. Capable of being returned. Sins that disceit is sy returnable, If very force it is agreable

Wyatt,
Wyatt, Abused Lover.
2. In lari, legally required to be returned, delivered, given, or rendered : as, a writ or precept returnable at a certain day; a verdict returnable to the court.
It may be decided in that court where the verdict is returnable. sir M. Hale, Hist. Common Law of Eng., xil manufacture of prussiate of potash (see prussiate) on a large seale, the salt obtained from the residual mother-liquor, which, after the lixiviation of the calcined cake, the second crystallization, and second concentration, yet contains about 70 per cent. of potassium carbonate. The salts crystallizing out are also called blue salts. They are utiltzed by mixing them with the charge for snother cal cining process.
return-ball (rê--tèrn'bâl), n. A ball used as a plaything, held by an elastic string which causes it to return to the hand from which it is thrown.
return-bead (rề-te̊rn'bēd), \(n\). In arch. and carp., a double-quirk bead following an angle, and presenting the same profile on each face of the stuff. Also called bead and double quirk. See cut under bead.
return-bend (rë-tèrn'bend), n. A pipe-coupling in the shape of the letter U, used for joining the ends of two pipes in making pipe-coils, heat-radiators, etc. - Open return-bend, a return-beat-raving its, etranches aep return-bend, in return-
letter \(\mathbf{V}\). It differs from a elosed return-bend in that the lstter has its branchea in contact.
return-cargo (rẹ̄-tėru'kär "gō), n. A cargo brought back in return for or in place of merchandise previously sent out.
return-check (reē-têrn'chek), \(n\). A ticket for readmission given to one of the audience who leaves a theater between the acts.
return-crease (rē-tern'krēs), \(u\). See crease \(1,2\). return-day (rḕ-tern'dā), n. In law: (a) The day fixed by legal process for the defendant to appear in court, or for the sheriff to return the process and his proceedings, or both. (b) A day in a term of court appointed for the return of all processes.
returner (rê-tér'nèr), \(n\). [< return \({ }^{1}+\operatorname{er}^{1}\).] One who or that which returns.
The chapmen that give highest for this [bullion from spaing are . those who csin make most profit by it ; into those countriea where our debta... make a need of it. Locke, Obs. on Encouraging the Coining of Silver. returning-board (rẹ̄-têr'ning-bōrd), \(n\). In some of the United States, a board consisting of certain designated State officers, who are by law empowered to canvass and declare returns of elections held within the State.
returning-officer (rë̀-tẻr'ning-of"j-sér), n. 1. The officer whose duty it is to make returns of writs, precepts, juries, etc.-2. The presiding officer at an election, who returns the persons duly elected.
returnless (reē-te̊rn'les), a. [< return \(1+\)-less.] Without return ; admitting no return. [Rare.] But I would nener credit io you both Least canae of aorrow, but well knew the troth Of this thine owne returne; though all thy friends I knew, as well slould make returnterse ends.

Chapnan, Odyssey, xiii.

\section*{return-match (ieē-te̊rn'mach), \(n\). A second} match or trial played by the same two sets of opponents.
For this year the Wellesburn return-match and the Marylebone match played st Rngby.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown's School-Dsya, ii. s.
returnment (rē-tetrn'ment), n. [< return \({ }^{\perp}+\)
-ment.] The act of returning; a return; a going back. [Rare.]

Sometimea we yeeled; but, like a ramme,
That makes reeurnment to redonble strength,
Heywood, If you Know not me (Worka, ed. Pearson, 1874,
return-piece (rẹ̀-tèrn'pēs), n. Theat., a piece of scenery forming an angle of a building.
return-shock (rệ-tern'shok), \(n\). An electric shock, due to the action of induction, sometimes felt when a sudden discharge of electricity takes place in the neighborhood of the observer, as in the case of a lightuing-flash.
return-tag (rẹ-téru'tag), n. A tag attached to a railway-car, usually by slipping it on to the slackle of the scal, serving as evidence of the due arrival of the car, or' as a direction to what

\section*{return－tag}
point the car is to be returned．Car－Builder＇s Dict．
return－ticket（rệ－tèrn＇tik＂et），\(n\) ．A ticket is－ sued by a railway or steamboat company， coach proprietors，and the like，for a journey to some point and return to the place of starting， generally at a reduced clarge．
An excursion opposition stesmer wassdvertised to start or Bouiogne－tsres，hali－a．crown；return－tichets，fou
return－valve（rē－térn＇valv），n．A valve which opens to allow reflux of a fluid under certain conditions，as in the case of overflow．
retuse（rệ－tūs＇），a．［＝F．rétus，＜L．relusus， blunted，dull，pp．of retunder， blunt，dull：see retund．］1．In bot．，obtuse at the apex，with a broad and very shallow sinus re－ entering：as，a retuse leaf．－2．In zoöl．，ending in an obtuse sinus．
Retzia（ret＇si－ä），n．［NL．（King， 1850），named after Rctzius，a natu－ ralist．］A genus of brachiopods， ypical of the subfamily Retriens．They four ished in the Paleozoic seas from the Silurian to the Upper Carboniferous．
Retziinæ（ret－si－i＇nē̃），n．pl．［NL．，＜Retzia＋ －ina．］A subfamily of arthropomatons brachio－ pods，mostly referred to the family Spiriferidx． Externally they much resemble the terebratu－ lids．
Reuchlinian（rū－klin＇i－an），\(a\) ．［＜Reuchlin（see def．）＋－ian．］Pertaining or relating to Johaun Reuchlin（1455－1522），a celebrated German classical scholar：－Reuchlinian pronunclation． See pronunciation．
reul \({ }^{1}+, \pi\) ．An obsolete form of rule \({ }^{1}\) ．
reul \({ }^{2}\) ，\(v\) ．\(i\) ．Same as rule \({ }^{2}\) Halliwell．
reulet，\(n\) ．and \(\because\) ．A Middle English form of rute \({ }^{1}\) ． reulichet，\(a\) ．A Niddle English form of rulyl． reulyt，a．A Niddle English form of ruly \({ }^{1}\) ，ruly \({ }^{2}\) ． reume \({ }^{1}+\) ，\(n\) ．A Middle English form of realm． reume \({ }^{2} \dagger, n\) ．An obsolete form of rheum \({ }^{2}\) ． reumourt，\(n\) ．A Niddle English form of rumor． Cath．Ang．，p． 306.
reune（rẹ̆－un＇\(), v_{0}\) ；pret．and pp ．reuned，ppr． reuning．［＜OF．reunir，F．réunir \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．Pg．reu－ nir＝It．riunire，〈 ML．reunire，make one again， unite again，＜L．ve－，again，＋umire，unite：see wite．］I．trans．Te reunite；bring inte reu－ nion and coherence．［Obsolete or rare．］
It pieased her Malestie to call this Country of Wingan－ dscoa，virginia，by which name now you are to vnderstand Quoted in Copt．John Smith＇s Works，1．85． II．intrans．To be reunited；specifically，to hold a reunion．［American college slang．］ reunient（rê－－ū＇niẹnt），a．［＜ML．reunien \((t-) s\) ， ppr．of reumire：see reune．］Uniting or con－ necting：as，the rounient canal of the ear，or canalis reuniens（which see，under eanalis）． reunification（rē－ \(\bar{u}^{\prime \prime}\) ni－fi－kā＇shon），\(n\) ．［＜re－+ unification．］The act of reunifying，or redu－ cing to unity；a state of reunion or reconcilia－ tion．
No scientific progress is possible unfess the stimulus of the original unffication is strong enough to clasp the dis－ cordant facts sad establish s reunification．

Encyc．Brit．，XI． 619.
reunify（rē̄－u＇ni－fī），vot．\(\quad[<r e-+\) unify．\(] \quad\) To bring back to a state of unity or union．
reunion（rể－ū＇nyọn），n．［＜OF．reunion，F．ré－ union \(=\) Sp．reunion \(=\) Pg．reunião，\(\langle\mathrm{ML}\) ．reu－ vire，make one again，reunite：see reune．Cf． union．］1．The act of reuniting，or bringing back to unity，juxtaposition，concurrence，or harmony；the state of being reunited．

She，that shouid ail parts to reunion bow；
She，that had all magnetic force aione
She，that had all magnetic force aione
To drsw and fasten sundered parts in one．
Donne，Funerai Elegies，Anstomy of the World． ＂Tbe reunion，in a siugle invoice，of various parcels， every one of which does not amount to \(\$ 20\) ，but which in the tax．
Mère Marchetle struggled a moment，ssif she could not yield to anything which delayed her reunion with Plerre．

Specifically－2 A meeting assembly or so cial gathering of familiar friends or associates after separation or absence from one another： as，a family reunion；a college reunion．－Order of the Reunion，an order founded by Nspoleon in 1811 to commemorste the union of IIolland with France．The badge wss a silver stas of twelve points，having the spaces filied with rays of gold，the whole surmou
perisl crown bearing the name Nopoleon．
reunite（rē－ū－n̄̄̄t＇），\(t . \quad[\langle r e-+\) amite．Cf．reunc．］
I．trans．1．To unite again；join after separa－ tion．

\section*{5132}

By the which marringe the fine of Chat fes the Great
I wander here in vain，and want thy hand
To guide and re－unite me to my Lord． Rove，Ambitious Stepmother，v．\％． At fength，after many evcntfui ycars，the associates，
iong parted，were reunited in Westminster Abbey． Macaulay，Hist．Eng．，vil．

\section*{2．To reconcile after variance}

A patriot king wifi not despsir of reconciling and re－ Bolingbroke，Of a Patriot King．
II．intrans．To be united again；join and cohere again．
Yet not for this were the Britana dismaid，but reunite－ ing the next day fonght with such a courage as made it hard to decide which way hung the Victorie．

Hiltom，Hilst．Eng．， 11.
reunitedly（rē－ū－ni＇ted－li），adrc，In a reunited manner．
reunitiont（rē－\(\overline{\text { ü }}\)－nish＇onn），u．［＜reunite + －ion．\(]\) A second or repeated uniting；reunion．［Rare．］ I helieve the resurrection of the body，and lts reunition with the soul．

Knatchbull，On the New Testament Transiation，p． 93.
reunitive（rē̄－ūni－tiv），a．［＜reunite + －ive．\(]\) Causing reunion；tending toward or character－ ized by reunion．［Rare．］
Noon－time of a Sundsy tha New England country town used to be，snd even now is，a socfal and reunitive epoch
of no smali interest．
S．Judd，Msrgaret，
14．
reurge（rē－èrj＇），v．t．［［ re－＋urge．］To urge again．
reus（rīéns），n．；pl．rei（ \(-\overline{1}\) ）．［＜L．revs，in．，rea， f．，orig．a party to an action，plaintiff or de－ fendant，afterward restricted to the party ac－ cused，defentant，prisoner，ete．；also，a debtor （ \(>\) It．reo，wicked，bad，\(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\) ．reo，a crimi－ nal，defendant），〈res，a cause，action：seeres．］ In law，a defendant．
reuse（rē－ūz＇），\(v_{0}, t_{0}[<r e=+u s e, v\).\(] To use\) again．
It sppears that Jarge quantities of domestic distilled spirits sre being piaced upon the market s imported spirits and ander reused imported spirtt atamps．
Report of Sec．of Treasury， 188

reuse（rē－ūs＇），n．［＜re－＋use，n．］Repeated use；use a second time．
The waste liquor is collected，and made up to the first reutilize（rē－ū＇til－iz），vot．\(\quad[<r c-+u t i l i z e\). To utilize again；make use of a second time． Also spelled reutilise．
After the white celis have ifved their life and done their work，portions of their worn－out carcases may be reutil－
ised in the body ss nutriment．
Lancet，No． 3447, p． 585 ．
reutter（rē－ut＇èr），r．t．［＜re－＋utter．］To utter again．

\section*{The truth of Man，as by God first spoken， \\ Which the actual gencratious garble，}

Was re－uttered．
Srowning，Ofd Pictures in Florence，st． 11.
rev．An abbreviation of（a）［cap．］Revelation； （b）revenue；（c）reverend；（d）roview；（c）revolu－ tion；（f）revised；（g）reverse．
revalenta（rev－a－len＇tä），n．［NL．，transposed from ervalenta，＜NL．Ervum Lens：see Ervum and Lens．］The commercial name of lentil－ meal，introduced as a food for invalids．In full，recalenta Arabica．Also ervalenta．［Eng．］ revalescence（rev－a－les＇ens），\(n\) ．［＜revalescen（ \(t\) ） ＋－ce．］The state of being revalescent．［Rare．］
Would this prove that the pstient＇s revalescence had been independent of the medicines given him？Coleridge． revalescent（rev－a－les＇ent），a．［＜L．rerales－ cen（t－）s，ppr．of revales̈cere，grow well again， ＜re－，again，＋valescere，grow well：see con－ ralescent．］Beginning to grow well．［Rare．］ Imp．Dict．
revaluation（rē－val－ū－ā＇shọn），n．［ \(\langle\) revalue + －ation．］A repeated valuation．
revalue（ \(\mathrm{re}-\mathrm{-val}{ }^{\prime} \overline{\mathrm{u}}\) ），v．t．［＜re－＋value．］To value again．
revamp（rē－vamp＇），\(v_{i} t . \quad[\langle r e-+\) vamp．］To vamp，mend，or patch up again；rehabilitate； reconstruct．

Thenceforth he［Cariyle］has done nothing but revamp his telling things；but the oddity hss become siways odder，the paradoxes al ways more paradoxical．

The revamping of our own writting vai so long that the mentai status in which we composed them is forgotten，snd cannot be conjured up sid revivi－ fled，is a dsngerous experiment．

Marsh，Lects．on Eng．Lang．，xxi． 147.
reve \({ }^{1} t\) ，\(r\) ．A Middle Epglish form of reave． Chaucer．
reve \(^{2}+n\) ，A Nildle English form of reeve \({ }^{1}\) ． see ruct（rēv），\(r\) ．i．［＜F．rever，OF．rescer，dream： see ruce \({ }^{1}\) ．］To dream；muse．

\section*{reveille}

1 reved sli night what coull be the meaning of such \({ }^{8}\) reveal（rẹ－－vēl＇），\(e^{\prime}\) ．t．［Early mod．E．revcle，＜ OF ．reveler， F ．révéler＝Pr．Sp．Pg．revelar \(=\) It．revelare，rivelare，＜L．revelare，unveil，draw back a veil，〈re－，back，＋rclare，veil，く velum， a veil：see reil．］1．To discover；expose to sight，recognition，or understanding；disclose ； divulge；make knewn．
I had．．welf played my first set，assuring myself hat under ths disguisement 1 should ． eveal myself． ii tell your reved it yet to sny Sout breathing，but now in Flandera Exceliency，and so

\section*{While in and out the verses wheef，}

Lowell，Dobson＇s＂Old World Idylls．＂
Specifically－2．To disclose as religious truth； divulge by supernatural means；make known by divine agency．
The wrath of God is reveoled from heaven against alt ungodifiness sad unrighteousness of men．Rum．i． 18 No Man or Angei can know how God would be worahip＇t and serv＇d uniess God reveal it．Mitton，True Religion．

I cali on the souls who have left the light
To reveal their lot．
hittier，My Soul and I．
3．In metaph．，to afford an immediate know－ ledge of．
Such is the fsct of perception revealed in consciousness． Sir if．Ilamilton，Ediaburgh Rev．，Oct．， 1830.
\(=\) Syn．To unveil，uncover，communicate，show，furpart． veveal（＇ē̄－vēl＇），\(n\) ．
vealing；disclosure．
In pature the conceaiment of secret paris is the ssme In both sexes，and the shame of their reveal equal．
sir T＇．Bronone，Vuig．Err．，iv． 7 of the vertical faces of a win dow－opening or a doorway，included between the face of the wall and that of the window－or doer－frame，when such frame is present．
revealable（rê－vē＇lạ－b］），a．［＜reveal＋able．］ Capable of being revealed．
1 would fain fearn why tresson is not as reveolable as revealableness（reè－vé＇la－bl－nes），\(n\) ．The state or character of being revealable．Inp．Dict． revealed（rệ－vēld＇），p．a．1．Brought to light； disclosed；specifically，made known by direct divine or supernatural agency．
Scripture tescheth sili supernaturai revealed truth，with－ out the knowiedge whereof salvation cannot be sttsined． hooker，Eccies．Polity，ifi． 8 ．
Undoubtedly the revealed faw is of infinitefy more sul henticity than that morsi system which is framed by ethicai writera，snd denominated the natural law．

Diackstone，Com Int．， 82.
2．In entom．，not hidden under other parts．－ Revealed alitrunk，the posterior part of the thorax or alitruns when it is not covered by elytra，hemelytra，or tegmina，sa in Hiymenoptera，Diptera，etc．－Revealed religion．See religion，and evidences of Christianity（un－ der Christianity）．
revealer（rệ－vé＇ler），\(n\) ．One who reveals or discloses；one who er that which brings to light，shows，or makes known．
A Lord of kings，and a rerealer of secrets．Dan．if． 47. He brought a taper；the revealer，fight，
Exposed both crime and criminsi to sight．Dryden．
revealment（rê－vēl＇mẹnt），n．\(\quad[<\) reveal + －ment．］The act of revealing；revelation． ［Rare．］
This is one reason why he permits so many heinous im． pleties to be concealed here on earth，because he intends digoify that day with the revealment of them．
South，Sermons，viI．xili． revehent（réveè－hent），a．［＜L．revchen \((t-) s\) ， ppr．of revehere，carry back，＜re－，back，+ re－ here，carry：see vehicle．］Carrying forth；tak－ ing away；efferent：applied in anatomy to sun－ dry vessels：opposed to advehent．
reveille（re－vā！\({ }^{\prime}\)＇ye，sometimes rev－e－lē＇），＂． ［Also written incorrectly revcillé and reveillée， as if く \(\mathbf{F}\) ．réveillé，pp．；＜ \(\mathbf{F}\) ．rércil，OF．rereil， resceil（＝Pr．revelh），an awaking，alarm，re－ veille，a hunt＇s－up，＜resreiller，awake，＜re－， again，+ esveiller，waken，\(\langle\) L．ex－，ont，+ rigi－ lare，watch，wake：see vigilant．］Milit．and na－ ral，the beat of a drum，bugle－sound，or other signal given abeut break of day，to give notice that it is time for the soldiers or sailors to rise and for the sentinels to forbear challenging．

\section*{Sound a reveille，sound，sound，}

The warrior god is come！
Dryden，Secuiar Missque，1．63．
And all the bugle breezes blew
Reveillee to the hresking morn．
Tennyson，In 3 jemoriam，lxviii．

\section*{revel}
revel \({ }^{1}\)（rev＇cl），\(\quad\) ．［く MF．revel，rececl，rerell， ＜OH．recel（＝Pr．revel），pride，rebelliou，sport， jest，disturbance，disorder，delay，く receler，re－ Pg．rebellar \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．ribellare，rebellare,\(\langle\mathrm{L}\). rebel－ lare，rebel：see rebcl，\(r\) ．Honce，by contraction， \(r u l c^{2}\) ．］1．A merrymaking；a feast or festivity eharacterized by boisterous jollity；a earouse； henee，mirth－making in general；revelry．
Whan thel com in to the town thei fonde ．．．ladyea
and maydenes carofinge and dannsinge，and the most reu－ ell and disport that myght be made．

Merlin（E．E．T．S．），iii． 448.
Reuelle amanges thame was full ryfe．
． The brief night goes

Tennyson，Maud，xxii． 5.
2．Specifically－（a）A kind of danee or chorie performance often given in connection with masques or pageants；a dancing procession or entertainment：generally used in the plural．

Our revels now are ended．These our actors，
As \(\perp\) foretold you，were ail spirits，and
Are melted into air，Into thin air．
Shak．，Tempest，jv．1． 148.
We use aiwaya to have revels；which is indeed dan－ cing，and makea an exceilicnt ahew in truth．

B．Jonson，Every Man out of hia Humonr，iii． 2.
The Rerels were dancea of a more free and general na－ ture－that ia，not immediately connected with the story of the piece under repreaentation．In these many of the spectatars．The Revels，it appears from other paskages， were usualis composed of galifarda and corsntos．
（b）An anniversary festival to eommemorate the dedication of a ehureh；a wake．Halliwell． －Master of the revela．Same as lord of misrule（which rousal1．
revell（rev＇el），\(v\). ；pret．and pp．reveled or re－ velled，ppr．reveling or＇revelling．［〈ME．revelen， reevelen，＜OF．reveler，also rebeller，rebel，be riotous：see revcll，\(n\) ．The F．verb follows the noun．］I．intrans．1．To hold or take part in revels；join in merrymaking；indulge in bois－ terous festivities；earouse．

See！Antony，that revels long o＇nighta，
Is notwithstanding up．Shak．，J．C．，ii．2． 116. 2．To dance；move with a light and dancing step；frolie．

> Along the crisped shades and bowera
> Revels the spruce aod jocund Spring.
ititon，Comus，1． 985.
3．To act lawlessly；wanton；indulge one＇s inclination or caprice．

His father renell＇\(d\) in the heart of France， And tamed the king，and made the dauphin stoop． in fancied security：．．It The Naboh was revelling in tancied security：．．It dare to invade his dominiona．＂Macaulay，Lord Clive． 4．To take great pleasure；feel an ardent and keen enjoyment；delight．

Our kind hnst so revelled in my father＇s humour that he was incessantiy stimulating him to attack him．

Lady Holland，Sydney Smith，vii．
II．t trans．To spend in revelry．
An age of pleazurea revelld dont comes home At last，and ends to sorrow．
revel \({ }^{2} t\) ，\(v, t\) ．\([=\) It，revellere， revellere，pp．revulsus，pluek or pull hack，tear out，off，or away，〈 re－，baek，＋vellere，pluek． Cf．avel，convulse，revulsion．］To draw baek or away；remove．
Those who miscarry escape by their flood revelling the reve－land \(\dagger\)（rēv＇land），n．［ME．，repr．AS．ge－ rēf－land，tributar＇y land（sundor－gerēf－land，pe－ culiar tributary land），＜gerēfa，reeve，＋land， land：seo recver and land．］In Anglo－Saxon low，such land as，having reverted to the king after the death of his thane，who had it for life，was not afterward granted out to any by the king，but remained in charge upon the ac count of the reeve or bailiff of the manor．
revelatef（rev＇ē－lāt），\(v, t\) ．［ \(\langle\) L．revelatus，pp．
of rewclare，reveal，disclose：see＂reveal．］To reveal．Imp．Diet．
revelation（rev－ \(\bar{e}-1 \bar{a}\)＇shon），n．［＜ME．revelu－ ioun，\(\angle \mathrm{OF}\) ．revelation，revelacion， F ．révélation \(=\) Pr．rerclacio \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). revelacion \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．revelação
\(=\mathrm{It}\). rirelazione，revelation，\(\langle\mathrm{LL}\) ．revelatio \((n-)\) ， an uncovering，a revealing，＜L．revelare，pp． revelatus，reveal ：see reveal．］1．The act of re－ vealing，（ \(\alpha\) ）The disclosing，discovering，or making known to others what was before unknown to them．
It was nothing short of a new revelation，when Scott
\(\therefore 133\)
national life，ant ahowed them there a field of human interest and poetic creation which long had iain negiected．
J．C．Shairp，Aspects of Poetry，p．104． （b）The set of revealing or communicating religlous trnth， especialiy ly divine or aupernatural meana．
The book of quintta esaenclis ．Hermys．
of an aungif of God to him aende．
By revelation he made known muto me the mystery．

\section*{A botcher，and a main by revelation， \\ That hath a competent knowledge of the truth．}

2．That which is revealed，disclosed，or made known ；in theol．，that disclosure which God makes of himself and of his will to his crea－ tures．
When God declarea any trnth to us，this is a revelation． More speeifically－3．Such diselosure，com－ municated by snpernatural means，of truths which conld not he ascertained by natural means；hence，as containing such revelation， the Biblo．Divine revelation may be afforded by any one of fonr media－（a）nature，（b）history，（e）conscions－ ness，or（d）supernatural and irect communcationa，an nifiea excinsively the last form of revelation．Revelation differa from inspization，the latter being an exaltation of the natural facuitiea，the former a communication to or through them of truth not otherwise ascertalnabie，or at east not otherwise known，
The Revelation of Jesus Christ，which God gave unto him，to alew unto his servants thinga which must shortiy
come to pass．
Rev．i．
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { pass. } \\
& \hline \text { Tis }
\end{aligned}
\]

Tis Revelation satisflea all doubta，
Expiains all mysteries except her own，
Cowper，Task，ii． 527.
4．In metaph．，immeriate consciousness of something real and not phenomenal．－Book of Revelation，or The Revelation of St，John the Divine， alypse．It apostie John，and the date of jts composition is oftels put near the end of the firat century．There is a wide differ－ ence of opinion as to the interpretation and significance principal kthds．The first achool，that of the preterists， principal kthas．who hold that the whole or by far the embracea those who hold that the whote or by far the greater part of the prophecy of thia book haa been mile who hold that the prophecy enibracea the whole history of the chnrch and its foes，from the firat century to the end of the worid ；the third view is that of the fitarista， who maintain that the prophecy，with perhaps the excep－ tion of the firat three chapters，relatea cntirely to events which are to take place at or near to the aecond coming of the Lord．Abbreviated Beo．
revelational（rev－ē－lā＇shon－al），\(a . \quad[<\) revcla－ tion＋－al．］Pertaining to or involving reve－ lation；admitting supernatural diselosure．
It seema，however，unnecessary to discusa the precise relation of different Revelational Codes to Utilitarianism．
H．Sidgwick，Methods of Ethica，p．467．
revelationist（rev－ẹ－lā＇shọn－ist），\(n\) ．［＜revcla－ tion + －ist．］One who bellieves in supernatu－ ral revelation．［Rare．］
Oruppeagreat work on Greek mythology ．．．is likely in the immediate future to furnish matter for contention between evoluttonists and revelationists．

Athenseum，No．3149，p． 272.
revelator（rev＇ê－lā－torr），\(n . \quad\)［ \(=\) F．révclateur \(=\) Sp．Pg．revelador \(=\) It．rivelatore，revelatore，\(\langle\) LL．revelator，〈 L．revelare，reveal：see reveal．］ One who makes a revelation；a revealer．［Rare and objectionable．］
The forms of civil governunent were only to carry ont the wiil of the Church，and this soon came to mean the
wili of Bricham Young who from year to year was re－ wili of Brigham Young，who from year to year wa
el ected and instailed＂prophet，aeer，and revelator．＂
New York Evening Post，March 8， 1890.
revelatory（rev＇ē－lạ̄－tō－ri），a．［＜LLL．revelato－ rius，of or belonging to revelation，く L．revelare， reveal：see reveal．］Having the nature or character of a revelation．Imp．Diet．
evel－coilt，\(n . \quad\left[<\right.\) revel \({ }^{1}+\) coil \(^{2}\) ，prob．originat－ ing as a sophisticated form of level－coil．］Loud and boisterous revelry；a wild revel；a carouse or debauch．

They all had leave to leave their endiess toyles， sport，and to keepe revell－coyles．
John Taylor，Worka（1630）．（Nares．）
revel－dash \(\dagger, n\) ．Same as revel－coil．
Have a flurt and a crash，
Now play reved
Greene，Dram．Works，I． 175.
reveler，reveller（rev＇el－èr）， \(\boldsymbol{n}\) ．［＜ME．recclour， revelorre，＜OF．＂revelcor，revelour，く revcler， revel：see revel1，r．］One who revels．（a）One who takes part in merrymakings，feasts，or caroua My fourthe houshonde was a revelour
This is to aeyn，he hadde a paramour．

Chaucer，Prol，to Wife of Batil＇s Tale，i． 453 ，

\section*{revenge}

\section*{None a atranger there}

So merry and so gamesome；he is cairid
The Briton reveller．Shak．，Cymbeline，i．6． 61.
In the ears of the brutalized and drunken revellers there arose the sound of the clanking of Britiah cavairy． II．Kingrley，Stretton，iiii．

\section*{Specifically－（b）One who dances in a revel ；one who} takea part in a choric entertainment．

It is no diggrace，no more than for your adventurous B．Jonson，Cynthia＇s Revels，iil． 1 ．
revelingt，\(n\) ．Same as riveling \({ }^{2}\) ．
revellent（rẹ－vel＇ent），a．［＝Pg．It．revellente， ＜L．revellen＇（ \(t\)－）s，ppr．of revellere，pluek or tear back，off，away，or out：see revel2．］Causing revulsion．
reveller，\(n\) ．See ravcler．
revel－master（rev＇el－màs＂ter），n．The master or director of the revels at Chinstmas；the lord of misrule．
revelment（rev＇el－ment），\(n . \quad[\langle\) revel \(I+-m e n t]\). The act of reveling．
revelourt，\(n\) ．An obsolete form of reveler．
reveloust，\(a\) ．［＜ME．revelous，くOF．revelen． full of revelry or jest，riotous，〈 revel，riot，revel： see revell，\(n\) ．Cf．rebellious．］Inelined to fes－ see revel，\(n\) ．Cf．rebellio
tivity and merrymaking．

A wyi he hadde of exceilent beautee，
And compaignabie and revelous was sh
Chaveer，Shipman＇a Tsie，i． 4.
revel－routt，\(n\) ．1．A troop of revelers；hence， any riotous throng；a moh；a rabble．

Ay，that we will，we＇ll break your apell，
Reply＇d the revel－rocet：
Weifi teach you for to fix s
Wen any woman＇s snout．
The Fryar and the Boy，ii．（Nares．）
2．A lawless，uproarious revel；wild revelry； noisy merriment．

Then made they revell route and goodly glee．
Spenser，Mother Hub．Taie， 1.558.
The Sorcerers and Sorceressea make great lights，and incense aif thia visited honse，．．．langhing，singing， dauncing in honour of that God．After alif thia reuel－rout they demannd aguine of the Demonilake if the God he ap－ peased．

Purchaz，Pilgrimage，p． 430 ．

\section*{3．A daneing entertainment．}

Witt thou foraake ns，Jeffrey？then who ahall daunce
The hobby horse at our next Revel rout？
The hobby horse at our next Revel rout？Exchange，ii． 2. To play revel－rout，to revel furiously ；carouse；act the bacchanalian．
They chose a notaine swaggering rogue calied Puffing indeede reuell ouer them，who plaud reuell－rout with then
Rowlan
Rowlands，Hiat．Rognes，quoted in Ribton－Turner＇a Va－
revelry（rev＇el－ri），n．［＜ME．revelric；as revel \({ }^{1}\) \(+-r y\) ．］The act of reveling；merrymaking； especially，boisterous festivity or jollity．

The awetnesse of her melodye
Nade al myn herte in revelryee［rar．reverye］．
Rom．of the Rose，
Meantime，forget this new－falin dignits，
And fall into our rustic reverry－－
Play，music ！
Shak．，As you Like it，v．4． 183. \(=\) Syn．See carousal1．
revelst，\(n\) ．Same as revel．
The huntreas and queen of thesc groves，Diana，
hath ．．proclaimed a aolemn revels
B．Jonson，Cynthia＇s Revels，i．1．
revenant（rev＇ẹ－nănt），\(n . \quad[\langle\mathrm{F}\). revenant，ppr． of revenir，come back，くre－，back，again，+ ve－ nir，＜L．venire，come：see come．Cf．revenue．］ 1．One who returns；especially，one who re－ turns after a long period of absence or after death；a ghost；a speeter；specifieally，in mod． spiritualism，an apparition；a materialization． ［Rare．］
The yellow glamour of the sunset，dazzing to Inglesant＇s eyes，flattered upon its veatment of whitiah gray，and clothed in tramaparent radiance this ahadowy revenant
from the tomb．J．H．Shorthouse，John Ingleaant，\(x x \times\) fii． 2．In math．，a form which continually returns as leading coefficient of irreducible covariants． revendicate（rẹ̄－ven＇di－kāt），v．t．；pret．and pp． revcndicated，ppr．revendicating．Same as revin－ dieaté．Imp．Dict．
revendication（（ree－ven－rli－kā＇shọn），\(n\) ．Sameas revindication．Iimp．Dict．－Action of revendica－ tion，in civil law，an action brought to assert a titie to or erty．
revenge（rē－venj＇），\(v . ;\) pret．and pp．revengerl， ppr．revenging．［＜OF．revenger，revencher， \(\mathbf{F}\) ． revancher， F ．dial．revanger，revenge \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．re－ rindicar，elaim，\(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．recindicar，elaim，refl． he revenged，\(=\bar{I}\) ．rivendicare，revenge，refl． be revenged，〔 ML．＊revindieare，revenge，lit． vindicate again，＜L．re－，again，＋vindicare（＞ OF．rengicr，venger），arrogate，lay elaim to： sce vindicate，venge，avenge．Cf．revindicate．］

\section*{revenge}
I. trans. 1. To take vengeance oll acceunt of inflict puuishment because of ; exact retribution fer; obtain or seek to ebtain satisfaction for, especially with the idea of gratifying a sense of injury er vindictiveness : as, to revenge an insult.
These injuries the king now bears will be revenged home.
hope you are bred to more humanity
Than to revenge my father \& wrong on me.
Fletcher (and another), Love'a Cure, ii. 2
2. Tosatisfy by taking vengeance; secure atonement or expiation to, as for an injury; avenge the real or faucied wrongs of; especially, to gratify the vindictive spirit of: as, to rcienge ene's self for rude treatment.
You do more for the obedlence of your Lord the Em. perour, then to be reuenged of the French Kinge.

0 Lard, .
Guevara, Letters (tr. by 1 ellowes, 1577), p. 70.

Come Antony, and young Octavius, come,
Revenge yourselves alone on Casius
yn. Avenge, Revenge. See avenge.
I. intrans. To take vengeance. I wil reuenge (quoth ahe),
Gascoigne, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 100).
The Lord revengeth, and is furious. Nahum i. 2 revenge (rẹ-venj'), \(n\). [Early med. E. rerenge, F dial reraine, revere, revanche, revenge The act of revenging; the execution of vengeance; retaliation for wrengs real or fancied; hence, the gratification of vindictive feel ing.

Revenge is a kind of wild juatice. Bacon, Revenge. Though now his mighty soul its grief contslas;
He meditatea fevenge who least complains.
Sweet ia revenge - especially to women.
Byron, Don Juan, 1.24.
2. That which is dene by way of vengeance; a revengeful or vindictive act; a retaliatory measure; a means of revenging ene's self.

I will make mine arrowa drunk with blood . . . from the beginuing of revenges upon the enemy. Dent. Exxil. 42
And thus the whirligig of time bringa in hia revenges.
3. The desire to be revenged; the emotion which is aroused by an injury or affrent, and which leads to retaliation; vindictiveness of mind.

Not tied to rules of policy, you find
bryden, Astrea medux,
Dryden, Astrea Redux, 1. 261.
The term Revenge expreases the angry passion carried to the full length or retaliation.
. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 136. To give one his revenge, to play a return-match in any game with a defeated opponent; give a defeated opponent a chance to gain an equal acore or atanaing.
Lady Snart. Well, miss, you'll have a sad huaband, you have such good luck at cards.
Mis8, Well, my lady Smart, 1 'll give you revenge when-
ever you please.
=Syn. I. Revenge, Vengeance, Retribution, Retaliation, and Reprisal agree in expressing the vlsiting of evil up-
on others in return for their miadeeds. Revenge la the carrying out of a bitter desirc to lnjure an enemy for carrying out of a be'tert osirc to those who seema a part of one'a seli, and is a purely peraonal feeling. It generally has reference to one's equala or auperiora, and the mallg. nant feeling is all the nore bitter when it cannot be gratifled. Venjeance has an earlier and a later use. In itsearlier use it masy ariae from no peranal feeling, but may be vlsited upon a person for another'a wrong as well na for his own. In the scripture it means retribution with indio nation, as in Rom. . xii . \(19:\) "Yergeance is mine; 1 will
repay, aaith the Lord," where it is a reservation for Jehovah of the offices of distributive and retributive justice. In itslater use it involvea the idea of wrathful retribution, whether just, unjuat, or excessive; it la often a furiona revenge: hence there is a general tendency to turn to other words to express juat retribution, especially as an act of God. Retribution bears more in mind the amount of the wrong done, viewing it as a sort of loan whose equivalent is in some way paid back. Any evil reanlt of that deed ia said to be a retribution, whether occurring by human intention or not; personal agency is not prominent in the idea of retribution. Retaliation comblnea the notion of equivalent return, which is found in retribution, with a distinctly peraonal agency and inteation; sometimes, unlike the precedlng worda, it has a light aense for good-humored teasing or hanter. Reprisal is an act of retatiation in war, its essential point belng the capture of something in return or as indemnification for pecunlary figurative meaning, amounthc essentlally to retaliatlon of any sort. See avenge, requital, snd the defnition of retorsion.
revengeable (rē-ven'ja-bl), a. \([<\) revenge + -able.] Capable of or suitable fol being revenged. [Rare.]

\section*{The buzzard, for he doted more}

And dared lesse than reason,
Through blind bace loue induring wrong
Warner, Albion's Eugland, vii. 342.
revengeance (rē̄-ven'jans), \(n\). [Early mod. E.
revengeaunce; < ievenge + -ance. Cf. vengeance.] Revenge; vengeance.
Hee woulde not neglecte to take reuenjeaunce of so foule
an act. J. Lrende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 136.
revengeful (rḕ-venj'fül), a. [<rerenge + -ful.] 1. Full of revenge or a desire to inflict injury or pain fer wrong received; harboring feelings of revenge; vindictive; resentful.

If thy revengeful heart cannot forgive
Lo, here I lend thee this aharp-pointed aword.
2. Avenging; executing revenge; instrumental to revenge

> Tis a meritorious fair design
> To chase injuatice wlth revengeful arms.

Shak., Lucrece, 1. 1693.
\(=\) Syn. 1. Unforgiving, implacable. See revenge, \(n\)., snd
revengefully (rẹ-venj'fül-i), adv. In a revengeful manner; by way of revenge; vindictively; with the spirit of revenge.

IIe amiled revengefully, and leapt
Upon the floor: thence gazing at the akies,
Tyden and Lee, Edipus, v. I.
revengefulness (rê̄-venj'fül-nes), \(n\). The quality of being revengeful; vindictiveness. Bai\(l e y, 1727\).
revengeless (rẹ̈-venj'les), a. [<revenge + -less.] Witheut revenge; unrevenged. [Rare.] We, full of heartie teares
For our good father's loase,
Cannot so lightly over-jumpe hia death As leave his woea revengdesse.

Marstom, Malcontent, iv. 3.
revengement (rẹ̀-venj'mẹnt), \(u\). [< revenge + -ment.] Revenge; retalíatiou for an injury. [Rare.]
Thinges of honour are so delicate that the same day Chat any confeaseth to have recefued an infurie, from that day he bindeth himseife to take reuengement. Murther .- hath more ahapes than Proteus, and will man's diah, lifa drinke, his apparell, hla ringa, his stirhopa, his nosgay. Nashe, P'érce Penilesse, p. 34.
revenger (rê-ven'jèr), \(n\). One whe revenges; an avenger.

Now, darting Parthia, art thou struck; and now
Pleased fortune does of Marcua Crassua' death
Make me revenger. Shak., A. and c., iii. 1. 3.
revengingly (rē-ren'jing-li), \(a d v\). With revenge; with the spirit of revenge; vindictively.

1 have belled a lady,
The princess of this country, and the air on 't
Revengingly enfeeblea me. Shak., Cymbeline, \(\mathrm{v}, 24\). revenual (rev'e-nū-al), a. [< revcmue + -al.] Pertaining to revenue: as, revemul expenditure. [Recent and rare.]
Admitting the restraint exercised to be due to a necesaary caution in dealing with publle funds, ... the ad.
vantagea of a more rapid advance might be secured with. out in the least involving recenual riaks,

The Engineer, LXV1. 224.
revenue (rev'e-nū, formerly and still occasioually rêe-ven'ū), \(u\). [Early mod. E. also revenew; <OF. rerени, m., also revenue, f., F. revenu, m. (ML. reflex revenuta, f., revcnutum, n., also rerennea, f., also in pure L. form reventus and reventio), revenue, rent, < revenu, pp. of revenir, come back, return: see recenant. Cf. avenue, parvenu.] 1. The annual rents, profits, interest, or issues of any kind of property, real or personal; income.

She beara a dake's revenues onl her back,
And in her heart she acorns our poverty.
Shak., 2 Hen. Vi., 1. 3. 83.
One that had more skill how to quaffe a can
Then manage his reveneves.
Times I call it [a monastery of the Benedictine monka]
rich, because their yearly revenero amounteth to one h rich, because their yearly revenew amounteth to one hun-
dred thousand Crowns.
Coryab, Crudlties, I. 177 . 2. The annual income of a state, derived frem the taxation, customs, excise, or other sources, and appropriated to the payment of the national expenses. [This is now the common meaning of the word, income being applied more generally to the renta and profits of individuala.]

The common charty
Good people's alma and prayers of the gentle,
Is the revenue muat aupport my atate
Ford, Ferkln Warbeck, v. 1.
A complete power, therefore, to procure a regular and adequate supply of revenue, as far as the reaourcea of the
community will permit, may be regarded as an indlapencommunity will permit, may be regarded as an indiapen-

\section*{reverberate}
3. Return; reward.

Neither doe 1 know any thing whereln a man may mure improute the reuenues of his learnlng, or make grenter than in this mater or the Creation.
Inland revenue, in Great Britain and Ireland, interns revenue, derived fron excise, stanps, income-tax, and
other taxea. The Board of Internal hevenue consiata of a chairman, a deputy chalrman, and three commiasioners.internal revenue, that part of the revenue or income of a country which ia derived from dutica on artlcies manuactured or grown at home, on licenaes, atampa, incones tc.; all the revenne of a country except that collecte principal recelpta are from apirits the cocco aud fermented Inquora. During the period of the civil war taxea were mposed on many other manufacturea, but they were re moved in grcat part in 1868.- Revenue cadet, or cade or the revenue-cutter service, an ofticer of the junior rade ia the voited stater revemue marine, undergoing natruction preparstory to examination for the poaition of hird lieuteaant. The appointment is made after a consperea of 18 and 25 are ellgtble by the Secretary of the Trea aury. A term of two years' service shoard a practice-ves gel is required, which is followed by the examination for promotion-Revenue cutter. See cutterl.-Revenuecutter school-ship, a vessel used for the purpose of in tructing cadets in the revenue-cutter service in the dnties of thelr profesaion, previous to commisaioning then as third lieutenants.- Revenue-cutter service: See revenue marine.-Revenue ensign, a distinctive flag, auhorized March, 1798 , for revenue chtters, to distinguish fous to that date, the revenue cuttera salled under the vious to that date, the revenue cuttera salled under the flag is also used over cuatom-houses, It consists of aixteen vertical stripes of red and white alternately, with white unlou in which is a blue eagle carrying ln hi beak the motto "E pluribus unum," a ahield with red and white atripes on hla breast, and in his talons a bundle of arrows and a branch of olive, the whole surrounded by semicircle of thirteen blue stars.-Revenue law. Se azc1.-Revenue marine, or revenue-cutter service, ceretary of the Treasury for the purpose of guarding th ecretary or the Treasury, 1or the parpose of guarding the lon of the customs revenue. During the period of it xlstence, the duties of the service have neceasarily un dergone many changes. The corps, combining both civi nd mititary features, is employed in assasting to maintein aw and order throughout United Statea territory.-Revenue pennant, a pennant used on revenue veasela in comisaion, and in the bow or boota when carrying an office orripes, and haa a white field carrying thirteen blue stars Revemue tariff. See tariff- To defraud the revenue. see deffaud. =Syn. Proft, etc. See income.
revenued (rev'e-nūd, formerly rḕ-ven'ūd), \(a\). [< revenue \(+-e d^{2}\).] Endowed with a revenue or inceme.

Pray reaolve me
Why, beling a Gentleman of fortunes, meanes,
And well revenude, will you adventure thua
A doubtfull voyage. (1874, II. 265).
revenue-officer (rev'e-nū-of/i-sėr), \(n\). An officer of the custems or excise.
revert, \(n\). An obsolete form of reaver.
reverable (rề-vēr'a-bl), a. [< reverc + -able.] Worthy of reverence ; capable of being revered. The character of a gentleman is the moat reverable, the
reverb \(\dagger\) (rệ-vèrb'), v. t. [Erroneously abbr. from reverberate: see reverberate.] To reverberate. [Rare.]

Nor are those empty-hearted, whose loud sound
Reverbs no hollowness. Shak., Lear, 1. 1. 156
reverberant (rẹ̀-vèr'bèr-ant), a. [< L. reverberan \((t-) s\), ppr. of reverberare, repel: see reverberate.] Reverberating; causing reverberation; especially, returning seund; resounding.
Mutitudinons echoes awoke and died in the distance
Over the watery floor, and benesth the reverberant hranche
Longfellow, Evangeline, 1 i .2 .
reverberate (rē-vèr'bèr-āt), v.; pret. and pp . reverberated, ppr. reverberating. [< L. reverberatus, pp . of reverberare ( \(>\mathrm{It}\). riverberare \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). Pg . reverberar \(=\mathrm{OF}\). reverberer, \(\mathbf{F}\). réverbérer), beat back, \(\langle\) re-, back + verberare, beat: see verberate.] I. trans. 1t. To beat back; repel; repulse.
This banke... aerveth in ateed of a atrong wall to repulae and reverberate the violence of the furioua waves of
the sea.
Coryat, Cruditles, 1. 199. 2. Te return, as sound; echo.

Who, like an arch, reverberates
The volce again. Shak., T. and C., iil. 3. 120.
3. Te turn back; drive back; bend back; reflect: as, to reverberate rays of light or heat.4. Specifically, to deflect (flame or heat) as in a reverberatory furnace.-5 5 . To reduce by reverberated heat: fuse.
Some of our chymicka facetiously affirm that at the laat Hized sind reverberated into glaas.
is T. Browne, Religio JIedlci, 1. 50 . ; fall upon.
6 t . Te beat upen; fall upon.
The Sunne i goeth continually rounde sbout in cir-

\section*{reverberate}
sente auche a maner of lyght
houres before
R blor
，ooka on Americs，ed．Arber，p．xili．）．
How still your voice with pradent diacipline
Sytuester，tr．of Du Bartas＇a Weeka，ii．，The Handy－Crafts．
II．intrans．1．To be driven back or re－ flected，as light or heat．
For the perpendicular beames reflect and reuerberate in themserves，so that the heat is doubied，cuery beame 2．To echo；reëcho；resound．

And even at hsud s drum is ready braced，
Shak．，K．John，v．2． 170.
E＇en for a demi－groat thia opened soul
Reverberates quick，and senda the tuneful tongue
To laviah music on the rugged walls
Of aome dark dungeon．Shenstone，
Shenstone，Economy，i．
Echoes díe off，zcarcely reverberate
And never let our ears have done with ill，
Browning，Ring and Book，II．27．
3．To apply reverberated heat；use reverbera－ tory agency，as in the fusing of metals．
Sub．Out of that calx I have won the salt of mercury．
Mam．By pouring on your rectlfied water？
Sub．Ves，and reverberating in Athanor．
B．Jonson，Alchemist，i1．1．
＝Syn．Recoil，etc．See rebound
reverberate（rệ－vér＇bér－āt），a．［＜L．reverberu－ tus，pp．of reverberare，cast back，repel：see the verb．］1．Reverberated；cast back；returned； reflected．

\section*{The lofty hilla}

Sent forth anch echoing ahouts（whlch，every way ao shrill， With the reverberate sound the apacious sir did fill）， That they were eas＇ly beard through the Vergivian main． rayton Polyolblon ix． 58.
2．Reverberant；causing reverberation．
Halloo your nsme to the reverberate hilla．
Shak．，T．N．，1．5．291．
I waa that bright face，
Reflected by the lake In which thy race
Read mystic lines，which skill Pytharoras
First taught to men by a reverberate glass．
B．Jonson，Masque of Blackness．
reverberation（rề－vèr－bé－rā＇shọn），n．［＜ME． reverberacioun，くOF．reverberation，F．réverbéra－ tion \(=\operatorname{Pr}\) ．reverberatio \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). reverberacion \(=\) Pg．reverberação \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．reverberazione，riverbera－ zione，〈 L．rcvcrberare，pp．reverberatus，beat back：see reverberate．］1．The act of rever－ berating，or of driving or turning back；particu－ larly，the reflection of sound，light，or heat：now chiefly of sound．

> Every soun Nia but of eir reverberacioun.

Chaucer，Summoner＇s Tale，1． 526.
Alao snother maner of fier：：aette zoure vessel forseid to he atrong reuerberacioun of the sunne in somer tyme，and lete it stonde there ny \(3 t\) and day．
ook of Quinte Essence（ed．Furnivall），p． 6.
The days are then very longe in that clime，and hot by eason of contynuall reucrberation of the beames of the R．Eden，tr．of Sebastian C
（Flrst Books on Amertcs，
［ed，Arber，p．287）． ［ed．Arber，p．287），
In these straights we frequently alighted，now freezing In the anow，and anon frylng by the reverberation of the Evelun，Dlary，

Evelyn，Diary，March 23， 1646.
My tub，which holda fifty－Fold thy wisdom，would crack at the reverberation of thy voice． Landor，Diogenes snd Plato． 2．Resonance；sympathetic vibration．－3． That which is reverberated；reverberated Jight， heat，or sound：now chiefy sound．
Then through those realma of shade，in multiplied rever－ Heard he that cry of pain．Longfellow，Evangeline，1i． 5. A．．ahed， and in strong contrast to the room，was R．L．Stevenson，The Dynamiter，p． 56. 4．The circulation of flame in a specially form－ ed furnace，or its deflection toward the hearth of the furnace，as in the reverberatory fur－ nace（which see，under furnace）．
First 3 e moste the rist blak erthe of oon hide nsture ［made，Harl．853］，or ellia reverberaciouneys of glas mon （made，Harl．8os．or ellis reuerberacioun，xx）．©ayes cal－
cync．
Book of Quinte Essence（ed．Furnivall），p．13． The evolved heat［in a rotative furnace］is ．．．trana－ mitted hy reverberation snd conduction to the mixture of
ore，fluxes，and coal．
Ure，Dict．，II． 945 ．
reverberative（rè－－vér＇bẻr－ā－tiv），\(a\) ．［＜rever－ berate + －ive．\(]\) Tending to reverberate；re－ flecting；reverberant．
Thia reverberative Intluence is what we have Intended ahove as the influence of the mass upon ita centres．
reverberator（rë－vér＇bér－ā－tọr），n．［［ rererber－ ate \(+-o r^{1}\) ．］That which roverberates；espe－

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cially，that which reflects light；a reflecting lamp．
reverberatory（rẹ̈－vér＇bèr－ā－tọ－ri），a．［＝F．ré－ verbératoire \(=\) Pg．reverberatorio \(=\) It．riverberu－ tino；as recerberate + －ory．］1．Characterized by or liable to reverbera－ tion；tending to reverber－ ate－2．Pro－ ducing rever－ beration；act－ ing by rever－ beration；re－ verberating： as，a reverbera－
 or kiln furuace
or kiln．See reverberation， 4 ，and furnace，and cut under puddling－furnace．
Reverdin＇s operation．See operation．
reverdure \(\dagger\)（rēe－vér＇dūr ），v．t．［＜re－＋verdure．］ To cover again with verdure．［Rare．］
The swete tyme of Marche was come，and the wyndea were apeased，snd ye watera swaged of their rages，and the wodear Berner
revere \({ }^{1}\)（rề－vēr＇），\(v_{0} t_{0}\) ；pret．and pp．revered， ppr．revering．［ \(\langle\) OF．reverer， F. révérer \(=\mathrm{It}\) ． reverire，riverire ，＜L．vevereri，revere，fear，＜re－， again，＋vercri，fear，regard，feel awe of，akin to E．ware \({ }^{1}\) ．］To regard with deepest respect and awe；venerate；reverence；hold in great honor or high esteem．

Whose word is truth，as sacred and revered
As Heaven＇s own oracleas from altara heard
Pope，Init．of Horace，II．i．27．
I see men of advanced life，whom from infancy I have been taught to revere．

D．Webster，Speech at Concord，Sept．30， 1834.
The war－god of the Mexicans（originally s conqueror），
the most revered of all their gods，had his ldol fed with the moat revered of all their gods，had his ldol fed with
human fleah．
H．Spencer，Prin．of Nociol．， 8259. \(=\) Syn．Worship，Reverence，etc．See adore 1 ．
revere \({ }^{2}+\) ，\(n\) ．A Middle English forin of river \({ }^{2}\) ．
reverence（rev＇e－rens），n．［くME．veverence， OF．reverence， F ．＇révérence \(=\) Pr．veverencia，reve rensa \(=\) Sp．Pg．recerencia \(=\) It．revcrenza，rive－ renza，くL．reverentia，reverence，\(\langle\) reveren \((t-)\) s， reverent：see reverent．］1．A feeling of min－ gled awe，respect，and admiration；veneration； esteem leightened by awe，as of a superior； reverent regard；especially，such a feeling to－ ward deity．
They have In more rewerence the triumphes of Petrarche than the Geneais of Mosea．

Ascham，The Scholemaster，p． 82.
With what authority did he［Jesus］both speak and live auch aa commanded a reverence，where it did not beget a love：

Stillingfteet，Sermona，1．vi．
With all reverence I would say，
Let God do hla work，we will see to ours，
Whittier，Abraham Davenport．
Reverence we may deflne aa the feeling which accompa－ ntes the recogoition of Supertority or Worth in ochers．
II．Sidguich，Methads of Ethics，p．225．
2．The outward manifestation of reverent feel－ ing；respect，esteem，or honor，as shown by conduct．See to do revercnce，below．
They give him the reverence of a master．
Sandys，Travalles，p． 52
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Honour due sud reverence none neglecta. Milton, P. . }
\end{aligned}
\]

3．An act or token of reverence．Specifically－（a） A bow；s courtesy；an obeisance．
The lamentation was so great thst was made through out Spaine for the death of thia good King Alonso that if he were a man he put off hia cap，and If a woman ahe made a reuerence

Guevara，Letters（tr．by Hellowes，1577），p． 230. With a low submiaive reverence
Say，＂What is it your honour will command ？＂
（b）The nse of a phrase indicsting respect．See save your
In any lady＇s presence without a reverence．
4．Revcrend character；worthiness of respect and esteem

With him are the Lord Aumerle，Lord Salisbury，
Sir Stephen scroop，besidea a clcrgyman
Of holy reverence．
Shak．，Rich．
Heuce－5．With a possessive persomal 1．3． 29. a title of respect，applied particularly to a cler－ gyman．
Will Ay＇rice and Concuplscence give place，
Charn＇d by the sounds－Your Rev＇rence，or Your Grace？
Quoth I，＂Your rorter，I． 105. ieve you＇re aafe．＂
Crabbe，Works，I． 134.

\section*{reverend}
\(6+\) Precedence；preëminence．
And zone knyght is wedded to a lady of royal blode； alhe shal kepe the estate that she was before．And a lady of lower degree shal kepe the eatate of her lordes blode， \(\mathbb{d}\) therefore the royall blode shall haue the reuerence，as 1 haue shewed you here before．
At the reverence of \(t\) ，out of respect or regard for．
But I praye yow at the reuerence of God that ye hem now
Merlin（E．E．T．S．），iif． 492.
And，my Lord，hyt were to grete a thyng，and hyte laye yn my power，but y wold do at the reverens of your Lord－ schyp，yo las than hyt schold hurt ine to gretly，wyche y wote wel your Lordachyp wol nevyr desyr．

Paston Lettera，I． 75.
Save or saving your reverence，with all due respect to you：a phrase nsed to excuse sn offensive expresaion or statement ：sometimes contracted to sir－reverence．
To run away from the Jew，I ahould be ruled by the flend，who，zaving your reverence，is the devil himaelf．
Thia Natatile Beet ．．．grows in wet，stinkling Places， and thrives no where ao well as in Mud，or a Dunghili， saving your Reverence

N．Baitey，tr．of Colloquies of Eraamus，II． 148. To do reverence，to make reverence；ahow respect； do honor；apecifically，to do homage；make a bow or obelsance

Ech of hem doth sl his dillgence
Chaucer，Clerk＇s Tale，1． 140.
＂Apparaile the propiril，＂quod Pride，
Hymns to Virgin，etc．（E．E．T．S．），p． 62. But yesterday the word of Cesar might
Have atood againat the world；now lies he there
And none so poor to do him reverence．
Shak．，J．C．，ii1．2． 125.
To make reverencet，to perform an act of worship； worship．
Seynt John stered in his Modres Wombe，and made reverence to hig Creatour，that he aaughe not．

Mandeville，Travele，p． 94.
\(=\) Syn．1．Ave，Veneration，Reverence．Reverence is nearly equivalent to veneration，but expresaes somethlng leas of the same emotion．It differa from ave in that it is not akin to the feeling of fear，dread，or terror，while also im－ plying a certain amount of lova or affection．We leel rev－ atand in awe of a tyrant．
reverence（rev＇e－rens），\(x . t . ;\) pret．and pp．rev－ erencel，ppr．rëverencing．\([३ \mathrm{ME}\) ．reverencen， ＜OF．reverencer，reverencier \(=\) Sp．Pg．reve－ renciar＝It．riverenziare，reverence，make a reverence；from the noun．］1．To regard with reverence；look upon with awe and esteem； respect deeply；venerate．

Those that I reverence those I fear，the whe
Shak．，Cymbeline，iv．2． 95.
They too late reverence their advisers，as deep，fore－ seeing，and faithful propheta．

Bacon，Moral Fables，v．，Expl．
The laws hecame Ineffectual to restrain men who no C．E．Norton，Church－building in Middle Agea，p． 164. 2．To do reverence to ；treat with respect ；pay respect to ；specifically，to salute with a rev－ erence，bow，or obeisance．
Ich a－roos up ryght with that and reucrencede hym fayre， Piers Plowman（C），xiv． 248.
Reuerence thi felswia；bigynne with hem no strijf；
To thi power kepe peea al thl lijir．
Sabees Book（E．E．T．S．），p． 31.
Nor wanted at hia end
At golden thresholda．
Tennyson，Ay
See adorel．
＝Syn．1．Wrohith，Revere，etc．See adorel reverencer（rev＇e－ren－sér），\(n\) ．\(\quad[<\) reverence + －er \({ }^{1}\) ．］One who foels or displays reverence．
The Atheniana，．．quite sunk in their affairs，
were becoming grest reverencers of crowned heads．
Svift，Nobles and Commons，ii．
reverend（rev＇e－rend），a．［＝OF．reverent，F． révérend \(=\mathrm{Pr}\) ．reverent \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). Pg．It．reverendo， ＜L．reverendus，gerundive of revereri，revere： see revere \({ }^{1}\) ．］1．Worthy to be revered；worthy of reverence；entitled to veneration，esteem，or respect，by reason of one＇s character or sacred office，as a minister of religion；especially，de－ serving of respect or consideration on account of age；venerable．

If ancient sorrow be most reverend，
Give mine the beneflt of sentiory．
Shak．，R1ch．III．，iv．4． 3
He is within，with two right reverend fathers， Divinely bent to ineditation

Shak．，Rich．III．，iif．7． 61.

At length a reverend aire among them came
Milton，P．L．，xi． 719
Thic Duchess marked his weary pace，
Scott，L．of L．M．，Int．

\section*{reverend}

1 past beside the reverend walla
Tennyson, In Atemorism, 1xxxvii.
2. Specifically, a title of respect given to clergymen or ecclesiastics: as, Reverend (or the Reicrend) Jolin Smith. In the Anglican Church deana are styled very (Also the Bishop of Meath) most reverend. In the Roman Catholic church the members of the religious orders are
also styled reverend, the anperiors betng styled reverend also styled reverend, the anperiors betng styled reverend
fathers or reverend mothers, as the ease may be. In seotfathers or reverend mothers, as the ease may be. In seotthe moderstor of the Genersil Assembly for the time being, sre styled very reverend. Abbrevisted Rev. (also, the Rev.) when used with tie name of sit individual.
The reverend gentlemsn was cquipped in a buzzwig, upon the top of which was an equateral cocked hat.
3. Of or pertaining to ecclesiastics, or to the clerical office or profession.

Carlisle, this is your doom
choose out some secret plsce, some reverend room,
More than thou liant, and with it joy thy life.
Shak., Rleh. II., v. 6. 25.
With all his humour and high spirsta he (Syduey Smith] hsd always, as he ssid himself, Jashioned his msnners and conversation so sa not to bring diseredit on his reverend profession.
4†. Reverent. [A misuse formerly common.] With a joy
As reverend as religion csn m
I wlll embraee thig biessing.
Middleton, The Wlteh, iv. 2.
Where-e'er you walk'd Trees were as reverend msde
As when of old Gods dwelt in ev'ry shade.
Coviey, The Mistress, Spring.
There are, I find, to be in it (the drams) all the reverend offices of life (such as regard to parents, husbsnds, Steele, Tatler, No. 182. reverendlyt (rev'e-rend-li), alv. [< reveremi \(+-1 y^{2} .1\) Reverently.

Whieh doe indeed esteem more reverendlie
Of the Lords Supper.
Times
Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 18. 1 sin not the first ass, sir,
Has borne good offiee, and perform'd it reverendly.
Fleicher (and another?), Prophetess, i. 3. reverent (rev'e-rent), a. [< ME. recerent, < OF . reverent \(=\) isp. Pg . reverente \(=\mathrm{It}\). riuerente, reverente, < L. reverent \((t-) s, \mathrm{ppr}\). of revereri, revere: see reverel.] 1. Feeling or displaying reverence; improssed with veneration or deep respect; standing in awe with admiration, as before superior age, worth, capacity, power, or achievement.

\section*{Towards either Lhrowly reverent}

Towards either throde they bow.
Milton, \(P . L\). iii. 349.
The most awiul, living, reverent frame 1 ever felt or beheld, I inust say, was his [George Fox's] in prayer.
Peun, Rise and Progress of Quake

O saered weapon! Ieft for Truth's defence,
Reverent I touch thee, lout with honest zal
Reverent I touch thee, but with honest zeal.
Wise and grave men, who
Were reverent learners in the solemn sehool
2. Proceeding from or characteristic of reverence; expressive of veneration or profound respect and awe: as, reverent conduct; a reverent attitude toward religious questions.

The reverent eare \(I\) bear unto my lord
Msde me collect these dangers in the duke.
Shak., 2 lien. VI., iii. 1. 34.
3ヶ. Reverend. [A misuse formerly common: compare reverend, 4.]
And I beseche your [mastership] that this sympil skrowe may reeomaund me to my reverant and worshipinl mais-
tres your moder.
Paston Letters, I. 55. A very reverent body; ay, sueh a one as s man may not
speak of without he gay, "sir-reverenee." Shak., C. of E., iii. 2. 95.
Yet, with good honest cut-throat usury,
I fear he'li mount to reverent dignity.
Marston, scourge of Vilianie, v. 67
4. Strong; undiluted: noting liquors. Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 46. [Local, U. S.] reverential (rev-e-ren'shal), a. [< OF. reve rential, F. révéreveiel \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\). reverencial \(=\)
It. reverenziale, riverenziale, \(\langle\mathrm{ML}\). reverentialis, reverential, < L. reverentia, reverence: see reverence.] Characterized by or expressive of reverence; humbly respectful; revcrent.

Their reverential heads did sll incline,
And render meek obeysanee unto mine.
All, all look up, with reverential awe,
triumph o'er the law.
Rapt in reverential awe,
1 sate obedient, in the flery prime
M. Arnold, Myeerinus

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reverentially (rev-e-ren'shạl-i), ithe. In a rev erential manncr; with reverence.
reverently (rev'e-rent-li), ade. [< ME. *reverentty, reverentliche; < reverent + -ly2.] In a reverent manner; with reverence; with awe and decp respect.
Thauh he be here thyn vaderling, in hevene, paraunter, He worth rather receyued and reuerentloker sette.

Piers Plowman (C), ix. 14
Read the same diligently and reverently with proyer. Chide him for fanlta, and do it rererently.
shak., 2 Ilen. IV., jv. 4. 37.
reverer (rệ-vēr'e̊r), \(n\). [<revere \(\left.{ }^{\overline{1}}+-e r^{1}.\right]\) One who reveres or venerates.
The Jews were such acrupulons reverers of them [the dito number not only the seetions and lines, but even the words and letters of the old Testament.

Government of the Tongue.
revergence (rē-vèr'jẹns), \(n\). [< LL. rerer\(g e n(t-) s\), ppr. of recergere, incline toward, < \(L\). re-, back, + rergere, bend, incline: see rerge. A tending toward a certain character. [Rare.] The evernioid revergence of thia aubdivision is olsservable also in Psrmelia periorata,
. Tuckerman, Genera Lichenum, p. 22.
reverie, revery (rev'e-ri or -rē), n.; pl. revcrics (-riz). [Formerly also resvery; <OF. resverie, F. réverie, delirium, raving, dream, day-dream, < resier, rever, also raver, \(\mathbf{F}\). dial. raver, > E . rave: sce ravel. Cf. ravery.] 1. A state of mental abstraction in which more or less aimless fancy predominates over the reasoning faculty; dreamy meditation; fanciful musing. The mind may be oecupied, according to the age, tastes or pursufts of the individusi, by calcuitations, by profonnd metsphysical speeulstions, by fineiinul visions, or by sueh trining and tranaitory objeets 88 to make no Impression on conselousness, ao that the period of reverie ia left an entire ulsnk in the memory. The most obvious externsl feature perfect pereeption of exterusl objeets.
When idens float in our mind without any reflection or regard of the understanding, it is that which the French eall reverie; our language lass searce a nsme for jit. \(L\) Locke, fuman Understanding, II. 1 .

Dream-forger, I refll thy eup
Lovell, To C. F. Brsdford.
In reverie, snd even in understanding the eommuniesideational movemsents, non-voluntarily determined.
deational movements, non-voluntarily determined. J . 7
2. A waking dream; a brown study; an imaginative, fanciful, or fantastic train of thought; a day-dream.

Defend me, therefore, eommon sense, say I,
From reveries so ariry, Irom the toil
of dropping buekets into empty weils,
And growing old In drewing nothing np!
Corper, Task, iii. 188.
3. The object or product of reverie or idle faney ; a visionary scheme, plan, aim, ideal, or the like; a dream.
The principle of aseetieism seems originally to have been the reveric of eertain hasty speculators, who . took oc.
easion to quarrel with every inlug thst offered jiself under the nsme of pleasure.

Beniham, Introd. to Morals and Legislstion, iL. 9. 4. In musie, an instrumental composition of a vague and dreamy character.
reverist (rev'e-rist), \(n\). [<reverie + -ist.] One who is sunk in a reverie; one who indulges in or gives way to reverie. Chambers's Encyc.
Their religion eonsisted in \& kind of sleepy, vaporous aseension of th ist, Idealists.
H. IV. Becher, Plymouth Pulpit, Mareh 19, 1884, p. 183.

\section*{revers \({ }^{1}\), \(a\). An obsolete form of reverse.}
revers \({ }^{2}\) (rė-vār', commonly rê̄-vēr'), n. [F. : see reverse.] In dressmaking, tailoring, etc.: (a) That part of a garment which is turned back so as to show what wonld otherwise be the inner surface, as the lapel of a waistcoat or the cuff of a sleeve. (b) The stuff used to cover or face such a turned-over surface, as a part of the lining exposed to view.
reversability (reè-vèr-sa-bil'ị-ti), \(n\). [< reversable + -ity (see -bility). Same as reversibility. reversable (rệ-vèr'sal.b]), \(a\). [<reverse + -able.] Same as reversible.
reversal (rḕ-vèr'sạl), \(n\). and a. [< F. rérersal; as reverse + -al.]" 1. n. 1. The act of reversing, or of altering a position, direction, action, condition, or state to its opposite or contrary; also, the state of being reversed.

Time gives his hour-glasa
Its due reversal;
ir. Arnold, Consulation.
It is assumed as possible that the astronomicsl condftiong might be reversed without a reversal of the physieal
conditions.
\(J . C r o l l\)
2. In physies, specifically, the clanging of a bright line in a spectrum, produced by an incandescent vapor, into a dark line (by absorption), and the reverse. The reversal of lines in the solar spectrum has been obscived at the time of a total eelipse, when certsin of the dark sbsorption-lines have
suddenly beoone bright lines as the light from the body of the sun has been cat off. See spectrum.
3. The act of repealing, revoking, or annulling; a change or overthrowing: as, the rerersal of a judgment, which amounts to an official declaration that it is crroneous and rendered void or terminated; the reversal of an attainder or of an outlawry.
She [Elizabeth] began her relign, of course, by a reversal of her sister's legislstion; but she did not restore the Edwardian syatem. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 323. 4. In bial., reversion.-Method of reversal. See
II. \(\dagger\) a. Causing, intending, or implying reverse action; reversing.
After his death there were reversal letters found aniong his papers. Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, Charles II. reversatile (rệ-vèr'sa-til), a. [<LLL. reversatus, pp . of reversare, reverse, + -ile.] Reversible; capable of being reversed.
reverse (rệ-vèrs'), \(x \cdot\); pret.and pp. reversed, ppr. reversing. [< ME. reversen, < OF. reverser, \(F\). recerser, reverse, \(=\) Pr. recersar \(=\) Sp. reversar, revesur, revezar, vomit, \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). revessar, alternate, \(=\mathrm{It}\). riversare, upset, pour out, < LLL. reversare, turn abont, turn back, freq. of L. revertere, turn back, revert: see revert.] I. trans. 1. To turn about, around, or upside down ; put in an opposite or contrary position; turn in an opposite direction, or through \(180^{\circ}\); invert.

In her the atream of inild

Revers'd that spear, redonbtable in wrs.
Burns, Death of Sir J. II. Blalr. 2. In maeh., to canse to revolve or act in a contrary direction; give an exactly opposite motion or action to, as the crank of an engine, or that part to which the piston-rod is attached.3. In general, to alter to the opposite; change diametrically the state, relations, or bearings of.

With what tyrsany enstom governs men! It makes that reputable in one age which was a vice in another, and reverses even the distinetions of good and evil.

He thst seem'd our counterpsirt st first
Soon shows the strong similisude reversid. Cower, Tirocinium, 1. 443.
4. To overturn; upset ; throw into confusion. Puzzling contraries confound the whole;
Or sffectstions quite reverse the soul.
Pope, Morsi Essays, i. 66 .
5. To overthrow ; set aside; make void; annu]; repeal; revoke: as, to reverse a judgment, scntence, or decree.

YI the proces be erroneons, lete his concell reverse it.
Paston Letters, 1. 125.
If Clarence dead? The order was reversed.
When judgment pronounced nponconvietion is fatsited When judgment pronounced npon convietion is faisifted snd the party standsasil he had never been st ail sccnsed.

6t. To turn back; drive away; banish.
That old Dame said many an idle verse,
Out of her daughters bart fond fancies to reverse. 48
74. To cause to return; bring back; recall.

Well knowing trew all thst he did reherse,
And to his fresh remembrsunce did revers
The ugly vew of his deformed crimes.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 48.
Reversing counter-shaft. Sec counter-shaft.-Revers ing engine, an engine provided with reversing vslve-gesr, by which it msy be inade to turn in efther direetion. sueh rolling-nills, and for other pnr poses. Compare reversing gear.-Reversing key. See telegraph.-To reverse a battery or current, to turn the current in direction, as by mesens of a commutator or pole-eh
II. intrans. 1. To cbange position, direction, motion, or action to the opposite; specifically, in round dances, to turn or revolve in a direction contrary to that previously taken: as, to rererse in waltzing. - \(2 t\). To be overturned; fall over.

The kyng presid isst gway certsyn,
And so, betwix the striving of them twayn
The horse reversid bak, snd ther he lay.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3476
And happed that Boydas and Brsundalis mette hym bothe attonys, and smote hym so on the shelde that he re-
uersed on his horse croupe. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), lii. E51. 3 . To turn back; return; come back.

\section*{reverse}

Beene they alt dead, and iaide in doletuli herse,
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv.
reverse (rḕ-vers'), a. and \(u\). [<ME.reverse, rerers, ( OF. recers, reverse, cross (as a noun recers, a back blow), \(=\mathrm{Pr}\). revers \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\). re verso \(=\) It. rivcrso, < I. recersus, turned baek, reversed, pp. of revertere, turn baek, reverse see revert.] I, a. 1. Tumed backward; opposite or contrary in position or direction; reversed: as, the revorse end of a lance; reversc curves; reverse motion.
Of Michael, . . . with swift wheel reverse, deep cnterlng, All fis right side.

Milton, P. L., vi. 320. Two points are said to be reverse of each other, with reterence to two fixed ortgins and two flxed sxes, when the first axis at the point where the line through the aecond origin and the second point meeta the same axis while the line through the first origin and the second point meets the aecond axis at the same point where th line through the second origin and the flrst point meets 2. Contrary
relations: as, a reverse order or method efts, or or method.

He was troubled with a disease reveren. Amant., il. the stinging of the tarantula, and would run dog-mad a \(3 \dagger\). Overturned; overthrown
Whan the kynge that was called le roy de Cent Chiua. era sangh the kynge Tradeiyuaunt reuerse to the erthe was right wroth, for he hym loved with grete love.
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 157 4 . Upset; tossed about; thrown into confusion.

\section*{He found the sea dtuerse,
With many a windy storme reverse.}

Gower, Conf. Amant., vi.
5. In eoneh., same as reversed, 5.- Reverse artil lery fire. See fire, 13.- Reverse aspect or view tn entom., the appearance of an insect or any part of it when battery, eurrenti, fault. See the nouna-Reverse earing, in surv., the bearing of a course taken from the ourse in advance, looking backward.-Retwo curves fying in opposite direction like the letter S.-Reverse imitation, in contrapuntal mustic, imftation by inversion. See inversion (c), and imitation, 3.-ReverseJaw chuck. See chuck4. Reverse mo(which see, under motion, 14 (b)).-Reverse proof, in congraving, a counter-proof.-Reverge shell, in conch, a counter-proot.-Rehas the aperture opening on the left aide when placed point upward in front of the spectator, or which has its volutiona the reverse way of the common acrew; a sinistral ahell. The cut siowa the reverse ahell of Chrysodomus an II., n. 1. Reversal; a change to. See valve. form, state, or condition; a eomplete alteration This pleasant and speedy reuers of the former wordes holpe alf the matter againe.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 231.
Base passion! said I, turning myseif about, as a man naturaliy does upon a sudden reverse of sentiment
2. A complete change or turn of affairs; a vi eissitude; a ehange of fortune, particularly for the worse; hence, adverse fortune; a misfortune; a ealamity or blow; a defeat.

Violence, unleas it eacapes the reverses and changes of thinga by ontimely death, is commonly nnproaperons in
the issue.
Bacon, Moral Fablea, vii., Expl.

My heliet of this induces me to hope. . that the same goodness will atili be exerctsed toward me, in con
tiouing ... happiness, or enabling me to bear satal re verse. B. Franklin, Autobiography, p. 4 3. In fencing, a baek-handed stroke; a blow from a direetion contrary to that usually taken; a thrust from left to right. [Obsolete or obsoleseent.]
 4. That whieh is presented when anything, as a lance, gun, etc., is reversed, or turned in the direction opposite to what is considered its natural position.
Any knight proposiug to combat might... select s ing his shield. If he did so with the reverac of his tunce the triai of skill was made wtth . . . the arms of courtegy.
5. That whieh is directly opposite or eontrary; the contrary; the opposite: generally with the.
"Ont of wo in to wele zoure wyrdes ahnl chaunge,"
He . . . theu mistook r
They are called the Constitupe, Moral Lissays, iii. 198. \begin{tabular}{l} 
a name less appropriate. They were not constituent, but \\
the very recerse of constituent. Macaulay, Mirabean. \\
\hline
\end{tabular} very rever
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Reverse
6. In numis., the baek or inferior side of a coin or medal, as opposed to the obverse, the face or prineipal side. The reverse generaily displays a deafgn or an inacription ; the ohverse, a head. Usually anbreviated
A reversc often clears up the passage of an old poet, as the poet oftca serves to unidison, Ancient Medala, 1. 7. Iu her., the exaet contrary of what has been described just before as an eseuteheon or a quartering. An eariy form of hcraldic difference is the giving to a younger branch the reverge of the arms of the eider branch: thua, if the originai escutcheon ts argent a
chevron gules, chevron gules, a young
gulea a chevron argent.
reversed (rệ-vèrst'), p. a. 1. Turned in a coutrary or opposite position, direction, order, or state to that whieh is normal or usual; reverse; upside down; inside out; hind part before.
In all superatition wise men foliow foola; snd arguBacon, su
And on the gibhet tree reversed
Scott, Marmion, i. 12
2. Made void; overthrown or annulled: as, a reversed judgment or deeree.-3. In geol., noting strata whieh have been so eompletely overturned by erust-movements that older beds overlie those more recent, or oceupy a reversed position.-4. In bot., of flowers, resupinate (Bigelow); of leaves, having the lower surface turned upward (Imp. Dict.).-5. In conch., sinistral, sinistrorse, or sinistrorsal; turning to the left; reverse; heterostrophie. See eut under reverse. - 6. In her., faeing in a position the contrary of its usual position: said of any bearing which has a well-defined position on the eseutcheon: thus, a chevron reversed is one which issues from the top of the eseuteheon, aud has its point downward. Also renverse, re-versic.-Gutté reversed. See gutté- Regardant re-- Reversed motion, in music, contrary sotion. See motion, 14 (b).- Reversed ogee. See ogee.-Reversed retrograde imitation, in contrapuntal music, retrograde imitation by inversion, the anbject or theme being repcated both backward and in contrary motion.- Reversed wings, in entom., wings which are deflexed in repose, the upper winga lytng closer to the body than the lower onea, which project beyond their anterior margin as in certain replaoplera.
reversedlyt (rê-vér'sed-li), adv. Same as reversely. Bp. Lowth, Life of Wykeham, ix.
reverseless (rệ-vèrs'les), a. [<reverse + -less.] Not to be reversed; unalterable.

E'en now thy iot ahakes in the urn, whence Fate
Throws her pale edicts in reverseless doom!
A. Seward, To the Hon. T. Erskine,
reverse-lever (rệ-vérs'lev \({ }^{y}\) èr), \(n\). In a steamengine, a lever or handle which operates the valve-gear so as to reverse the aetion of the steam.
reversely (rệ-vèrs'li), adv. 1. In a reverse position, direction, or order.
Lourena. . began to shape heechen bark first into figures of lettera, by which, reversely tmpressed one by one on paper, he composed one or two lines to zerve aa an cx-
ampie.
Encye. Brit., XXIII. 680. 2. On the other hand; on the contrary.

That ia propcriy credible which is not . . . certainly to bo collected, elther antecedentiy hy its cause, or reversely by tta effect; snd yet ... hath the attestation of s trath.
reverser (rệ-vér'sér), \(n . \quad\). One whe reverses; that which eauses reversal; speeifieally, a deviee for reversing or ehanging the direetion of an eleetric eurrent or the sign of an electrostatic eharge.-2. In lare, ru reversioner.-3. In Scots law, a mortgager of land.
reversi (rê-vèr'si), \(n\). [OF. and F.: see reversis.] 1. Same as recersis.-2. A modern game played by two persons with sixty-four counters. differently colored on opposite sides, on a board of sixty-four squares. A piayer, on placing a counter on a vacant square, "reverses" (that is, turna over, an thus appropriatea) all hia opponent'a pieces lying in unand any other of hia own piecea siready on the board counter cannot he removed from ita square, but may be reveraed again and again.
reversibility (rẹ̄-vèr-si-bil'i-ti), \(n . \quad[=F\). réver sibilité \(=\mathrm{It}\). viversibilità; "as reversible + -ity (see-bility).] The property of being reversible ; the capability of being reversed. Also vecersa bility.
Reversibitity is the soie test of perfection; so that all heat-engines, whatever be the working substance, pro-
vided only they be reversibie, convert into work (under given circumatances) the same traction of the heat sup-
pifed to them.
I. G. Tait, Ency. Brit., X X11I. 284 . reversible (reè-vèr'si-bl), a. and \(n\). \([=\mathrm{F}\). ré-
riversibile; as reverse + -iblc.] I. a. Capable of being reversed. Specifleally-(a) Admitting, as a process, of change so that all tite succeaatve poatitions shal of time ; thus, if the firat proces8 converts hest finto work true of any other trangormation of and the inke wir be aggregatton, etc. See reversible process, below.
Aithough work can be tranatormed into heat with the heat can be changed back agains into work:... tin the the process is not a reversible one.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature (1st ed.), p. 56. (b) Admitting of legat reversai or sunulment.

If the judgement be given by him that hath authority, and it be erroneous, it was at common law reversible by
writ of error. Sir \(\$\). Malc, Hist. Pleas of the Crown, xxvi. (c) Capable of being reversed, or of beling used or ahown with either aide exposed: aa, reversible cioth. Also reversa-ble.-Doubly reversible polyhedron. see polyhedron. - Reversible compressor, filter, lock. See the nouns. - Reversible engine. See Carnot'8 cycle, under cyclel. factors, as those of ordinary multtplic or interchangeabie pedal, plow, etc. See the nouna-Reversible pendulum. See pendulum 2.- Reversible process, in dy nam., a motion which might, under the influence of the aanie forces, take place in either of two opposite directions, the different bodiea runntng over prectaely the same patha, with the aame velocitics, the directions only If reversed.
II. n. A textile fabrie having two faces, either of whieh may be exposed; a reversible fabric. Reversibies usually have the two faces unlike, one of them
being often striped or platded while the other fa piati. reversibly (rẹ̀-vèr'si-bli), adv. In a reversible manner.
reversie (rẹ̀-vèr'si), \(u\). [< OF. reverse, pp. of reverser, reverse: see reccrse.] In her., same as reversed, 6
reversing-cylinder (rê-vér'sing-sil \({ }^{z i n}\)-dèr'), \(n\). The eylinder of a small auxiliary steam-engine used to move the link or other reversing-gear of a large steam-engine, when the latter is too large to be quickly and easily operated by the hand: now much used in marine engines.
reversing-gear (rệ-vèr'sing-gēı'), u. Those parts of a steam-engine, particularly of a locomotive or marine engiue, by which the direction of the motion is changed : a general term covering all sueh parts of the machine, including the reversing-lever, ceeentries, link-motion, and valves of the eylinders. The most widely uaed reversing-gear ia that enpioying the link-motion. There are, however, many otier forms in use. See valve-gear,
steam-engine, and locomotive.
reversing-layer (rḕ-vèr"sing-lā"èr), n. A hypothetical thin stratum of the solar atmosphere, containing in gaseous form the subtanees whose presence is shown by the dark lines of the solar spectrum, and supposed to be the seat of the absorption whieh produees the dark lines. The apectrum of thia atratum, if it extats, nust be one of bright linea-the negative of the ordinary solar spectrum - and should be seen at the moment when a soiar eclipse becomes total. The observation of such bright-fine spectrum, frat made by Profeasor C. A. Young in 1870, and atnce repeated more or less completely by sev erai eclipse observers, led to the hypothesis. It gtill rematns doubtful, however, whether ail the Frauuhofer ines originate in sucb a thin atratum, or whet her different re-
glons of the solar atmosphere cooperate in their formation reversing-lever (rê̈-vér'sing-lev"er), \(u\). In a steam-engine, a lever which operates the slide valve so as to reverse the action of the steam and thus change the direction of motion.
reversing-machine (rẹ̄-vèr'sing-mą-shēn"), \(n\). In founding, a molding-machine in whieh the flask is carried on trunnions, so that it ean be reversed and the sand rammed from either side. reversing-motion (rē - vèr'sing-mō"shon), \(n\). Any mechanism for changing the direetion of motion of an engine or a machine. A common de vice of this uature for a steam-engine is a rock-shnitt to operate the valves, having, on opposite aidea, two levers centric on the main shatt. The most nsusi form of reverg-ing-motion for a locomotive is the link-motiou
reversing-shaft (rẹ̀-vèrósing-shäft), n. A shaft connected with the valves of a steam-engine in such a manner as to permit a reversal of the order of steam-passage through the ports.
reversing-valve (rẹ - vèr'sing-valv), \(n\). The valve of a reversing-eylinder. It is often a plain silde-valve, but in some forma of steam reveraing-gear pis ton-valves have heen used. Sce reversing-cylinder.
reversion (rē-vèr'shọn), \(\pi_{\mathrm{F}}\). [Formerly also revertion; <OF. reversion, F. rérersion \(=\) Pr. reversio \(=\) Sp. revcrsion \(=\) Pg. reversão \(=\mathrm{It}\). ri versione, \(\langle\) L. reversio( \(n-\) ), , revertere, turn baek: see revert, reverse.] 1. The act of reverting or returning to a former position, state, frame of mind, subject, ete.; return; recurreuee.
Atter his reversion home [he] was spoiled also of all that
Foxe, Acts, etc., p. 152 . 2. In biol.: (a) Return to somo aneestral type or plan; exhibition of ancestral characters;

\section*{reversion}

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atavism; specifically, in botany, the conversion of organs proper to the summit or center of the floral axis into those which belong lower down, as stamens into petals, etc. Also reversal.
The slmple brain of a microcephalous idiot, in as for as It resembles that of an ape, may in thls sense be said to
(b) Return to the wild or feral state after do mestication; exhibition of feral or natural charactersafter these have been artificially modificd or lost.-3. In law: (a) The returning of property to the grantor or his heirs, after the granted estate or term therein is ended.
The righta of Guy devolved upon hls brother; or rather Cyprus, for the reversion of which no arrangements had Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hlst., p. 170. Hence - (b) The estate which remains in the grantor where he grants away an estate smaller than that which he has himself. (Digby.) (See estate, 5 , and remainder.) The term is also frequently, though improperly, used to include future estates in remainder: (c) In Scots law, a right of redeeming landed property which has bcen either mortgaged or adjudicated to secure the payment of a debt. In the former case the reversion is called conventional, in the latter case it is called legal. See legal.-4. A right or hope of future possession or enjoyment; succession.

As were our England in reversion hla,
And he our subjects \({ }^{\circ}\) next degree in hope.
Shak., Rlch. II., 1. 4. 35.
\(P\) sen. My mald ahall eat the relics.
Lick. Whice you sod your doga have dined ! a sweet re-
version. 'To London, concerning the office of Latine Secretaiy to his Maty, a place of more honour and dignitie than proft, the perertion of whith he had promised me.

Evelyn, Dlary, May 5, 1670.

\section*{He knows. . . who got his pension rug, \\ Or quickened a reversion by a drug.}

Pope, Satlres of Donne, iv. 135.
\(5 \nmid\). That which reverts or returus; the remainder.
The amall reversion of this great army which came home
might be looked on by religions eyea as relich. Fuller. 6. In unnwitics, a reversionary or deferred annuity. See amuity.-7. In music, same as retroyrade imitation (which see, under retro-grade).-8. In chem., a change by which phosphates (uotably such as are associated with oxid of iron and alumina) which have been made soluble in water by means of oil of vitriel, become again insoluble.- Method of reversion, a method of studying the properties of curves, etpectally conica, by means of points the reverse of one another.-
Principie of reversion, the principle that, when any material system in which the forces acting depend only on the poitions of the particles is in motion, if at any instant the velocities of the particles are reversed, the previous motion will be repeated in a reverse order.- Reversion of series, the process of passlng from sn Inflnite series expressing the value of one variahle quantty in ascending powers of another to a aecond infinite serica exprewera of the first of the second quantity in ascending eversionary
+ -ary] 1 Pertar sbon-ặ-rì), a. [<reversion sion: enjoyable in succession involving a reversion: enjoyable in succession, or after the determination of a particular estate.
These money trangections - these speculations in 11 fe and death-theae silent battlea for reversionary spoilmake hrothers very loving towards each other in Vanley
Fhackeray, Vanity Falr, xi. 2. In biol., pertaining to or exhibiting reversion; tending to revert; reversive; atavic: as, reversionary characters; a reversionary process. - Reversionary annuity. See annutity.
reversioner (rê-vèr'shon-ér), \(n\). [ \(<\) reversion + er'2.] One who has a reversion, or who is entitled to lands or tenements after a particular estate granted is determiued: loosely applied in a general sense to any person eutitled to any future estate in real or personal property. Another statute of the same antlquity .. protected eatates for yeara from being deatroyed by the reversioner.
reversis (reē-vér'sis), \(n\). [< OF, reversis, "recersi, a kind of trump (played backward, and full of sport) which the duke of Savoy brought some ten years ago into France" (Cotgrave), く reverser, reverse: see reverse.] An old French card game in which the player wins who takes the fewest tricks.
reversive (rê-vèr'siv), \(a\). [<reverse + -ive.] 1. Causing or tending to cause reversal. [Rare.] It was rather hard on humanity, and rather reversive of on cats and doga, while little morsels of flesh and blood, ragged, hengry, and immortal, wandered up and down the streets. R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Nelghbors, p. 47.
2. Reverting; tending toward reversion; specifically, in biol., returning or tending to return to an ancestral or original type; reversionary; atavic.
There is conslderable evidence tendlng to show that among those classea of soclety properly designated low Amer. Anthropologist, 1. 70.
reverso (rẹ̄-vèr'sō), n. [< It. *reverso, viterso: see reverse, \(n\).] \(1+\). In feneing, same as reverse, 3 . I would teach these ninetecn the specisl rules, as your punto, yourreverso, your stoccato, your imbroccato, your passada, your mootant, thl they courd all play very near or ajtogether as well as myscli.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5. 2. In printing, any one of the left-hand pages in a look: the opposite of recto.
reversor (rệ-vér'sor), \(n\). [<reverse + orr\({ }^{2}\).] A linkwork for reversing a figure.
revert (rē-vèrt'), \(v_{0}^{\text {[ }}\) ( ME. severten, < OF. reverlir \(=\) Pg. reverter \(=\mathrm{It}\). rivertere, \(\langle\mathrm{L}\). revertere, rocortere, also deponent reverti, revorti, pp. reversus, revorsus, turn back, turn about, come back, return, < re-, back, + vertere, turn: see verse. Cf. avert, advert, convert, invert, etc.] I. trans. 1. To turn about or back; reverse the position or direction of.

Thane syr Priamons the prynce, in presens of lordes, Presez to his penowae, and pertly it hentes ; Revertede it redily, and a-waye rydys
'Co the ryalle rowte of the pownde table.
of the rownde lable.
Morte Arthure (E.

\section*{The trembling stream}
T. S.), 1. 2910.

Around the stone, or from the hoilow'd bank Reverted plays. Thomson, Spriag, 1. 405.

With wild despsilr's Feverted eye,
he marks the throne.
Scott, The Wild funtsman.
Yet ever runa ahe with reverted face,
And looks sad ltstens for the boy behlnd. Coleridge, Tlme, Real and Imaginary.
2ł. To alter to the contrary; reversc.
Wretched her subjects, gloomy aits the Queen
Till happy Chance reverts the cruel Scene.
Prior, Imlt. of Passage in Morixe Encomlun of Erasmus. 3. To cast back; turn to the past. [Rare.] Then, when you . . chance to revert a look
Youle feel your heart atabid through thraidom,
Brome, Northero Lass, i. 7
To revert a series in math, to translorm a serles by re-
II intrans. 1. To turn back; face
II. intrans. 1. To turn back; face or look backward.
What half Januses are we, that cannot look forward with the same ldolatry with which we for ever revert!
Lamb, oxford In Vacation.
2. To come back to a former place or position; return.

\section*{Too ailghtly timber'd for ao loud a wind \\ Would have recerted to my bow again.}

Shak., Ilamlet, 1v. 7. 23.
Bid him [the goblin) labour, soon or late, To lay theae rtnglers lank and, stralght;
Th' elastic fibre, And in more vlg'rous curls reverts.

Congreve, An Imposslble Thing.
3. To return, as to a fermer habit, custom, or mode of thought or conduct.
Flnding hinself out of stralts, be will rerert to hls cus-
Bacon, Expense. oma.

\section*{The Cindstlans at that time had reverted to the hablt of}
wearing the white turhan.
E. IV. Lane, Modern Egyptisns, II. 341.
4. In biol., to ge back to an earlier, former, or primitive type; reproduce the characteristics of antecedent stages of development; undergo reversion; exhibit atavism.
1 may here refer to a atatement often made by natural. 18ta-namely, thst our domeatic varieties, wheo rum wild gradually but invariably revert in character to thelr aho-
rigiual atocks.
Daruin, Origin of Specles, p. 28.
5. To ge back in thought or discourse, as to a former subject of consideration; recur.
Permit me, in conclualon, gentlemen, to revert to the idea with which I commenced - the marvelloua progress

Each punishment of the extra-legal step
To which the high-born preferably rever
I' the taking vengeance not for seng
Browning, Ring sad book. II
My fancy, ranging thro' and thro',
To search a meanthg for the song,
Tennyson, The Day.Dream, L'Envol.
6. In laze, to return to the donor, or to the former proprictor or his heirs.
If hls tenant and patentee shall dispose of hls gift with.
out his kingly aasent, the lands shall revere to the king.

\section*{revestry}

The eanllest princlple is that at a man's desth his goods rerert to the commonwealth, or pase as the custom of the
commonwealth ordains. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lecta., p. 142.
7. In chem., to return from a soluble to an insoluble condition: applied to a change which takes place in certain superphosphates. See reversion, 8.-Reverting draft. See draft1.
revert (rẹ-vèrt' or rē̉vért), \(n\). [< revert, \(\left.v_{\text {. }}\right]\) 1. One who or that which reverts; colloquially, oue who is reconverted.
An active promoter in making the East Saxons converts, or rather jeverts, to the fslth.

Fuller.
2. In musie, return; recurrence; antistrophe. Hath not muslek her figurea the same with rhetorlck What is a revert but her antistrophe? Peacham, Music.
3. That which is reverted. Compare introvert, n. [Rare.]
revertant (rê-ver'tant), \(a_{\text {. }}\) [< OF. revertant, \(\langle\) L. reverten ( \(t\)-) s, ppr. of revertere, return: see re vert.] In her.: (a) Flexed or reflexed - that is, bent in an S-curve. (b) Bent twice at a sharp angle, like a chevron and a half.-Issuant and revertant. See issuant.
reverted (rê-vér'ted), p. a. 1. Reversed; turned back.-2. In her, same as revertant.
reverter (rệ-vêr'têr), \(n\). 1. One who or that
which reverts.-2. In lau, reversion. - Forme-
don in the revertert seeformedon
Capable of reè-vert ti-bl), a. [< revert + -ible.]
Capable of reverting; subject to reversion.
A femsle fiei revertible to daugliters.
W. Coxe, Honse of Auatris, xllv.
revertive (rē-vėr'tiv), \(a\). \([<\) retert + -ive. \(]\) Turning back; retreatiug; retiring.

The tide revertive, unstracted, leaves
A yellow waste of lde sands behind.
A yellow waste of ldie ands behind.
Thomson, To the Memory of Sir Is
, No Menton.
evertively (rẹ̃-vèr'tiv-li), \(a d r\). By way of reversion. Imp. Diet.
revery, \(n\). See rercrie
revest (rẹ̀-vest'), \(r\). [\& ME. revesten, < OF. rerestir, ravestir, F . revétir \(=\mathrm{Pr}\). revestir, rivestir \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\). revestir \(=\mathrm{It}\). rivestire,\(\langle\mathrm{LL}\). revestire, clothe again, < L. re-, again, + vestire, clothe: see rest. Doublet of revet \({ }^{2}\).] I. trans. 1t. To reclothe; cover again as with a garment.

Right 80 as thise holtes and thise hay ti,
That han in winter dede ben and drye,
Revesten hem in greene, when that May is.
Chaucer, Troilus, III. 853.
Awaked sil, shall rise, and sill reuest
The flesh and bones that they at first possest.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 1.
2 . To invest; robe; clethe, especially in the restments of state or office.

Throly belles thay rynge, and Requlem syngys, osse meases and matyns with mournande notes Relygeous reveste tn theire riche copes,
Pontyficalles and prelates in precyouse
relates in precyouse wedys.
Morle Arthure(E. ET S
For the weale of the common wealth it ia as necesssirie that the Knight doe arme as the prleat reuest hlmaelfe: for, as prayera doe remoue ainnea, even so doth armour defend from enlimiea.

Gucvara, Letters (tr. by Ilellowes, 1577), p. 42.
3. To reinvest; vest again with ownership or office: as, to revest a magistrate with authority. -4. To take possession of again ; secure again as a possession or right.
If s captured shlp escapes from the captor, or is retaken, or if the owner ransoma her, hls property is thereby re-
rested.

Like othera for our apoils ahall we return;
But not that any one may them revest,
Longfellone, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xili. 104.
II. intrans. To take effect again, as a title; return to a former owner: as, the title or right revests in A after alienation.
revestiary \(\dagger\) (rệ-ves'ti-ạ-ri), \(n\). [=F. vevestiuire, ML. reiestiarium, an apartment in or adjoining a church where the priests robed themselves for divine worship, the sacristy, vestry, LL. revestire, revest: see revest and vestiary. [f. revestry.] The apartment in a church or temple in which the ecclesiastical restments are kept. Compare vestry.
The imptons Jews ascribed all miracles to a name which was ingraved in the revextiary of the temple. Canden, Remains.
"Yay," asid the Ablot, "we will do more, snd will huvesticry 20 eend us auch thlugs as he may want, even this night.: Scout, Monastery, xvi.
revestry \(\dagger\) (rè-ves'tri). . \(\quad\) [ \(<\) ME. rercstry, rerestrie, revestre, 〈 OF. *revesterie, revestiere, rerestiaire. \(<\) ML. revestiarium, vestry: see rerewtiery. ©f. vestry.] Same as revestiury.

\section*{revestry}

Then ye syyd Kuight to bee convayd into the revestre， and there to bee vusrmyd． Booke of Precedence（E．E．T．S．，extra ser．），1． 35. Beatrewe thine altars wh．flowers thicke， Sente theml wt．odoura Arrsbicque ： Perfuninge all the revestryes， \(W \mathrm{t}\) ．muske，cyvett，snd smbergries？ revestu（rệ－ves＇tū），\(a\) ．［OF．，pp．of recestir，re－ vest：see revest．］In her．，covered by a square set liagonally，or a lozenge，the corners of which touch the edges of the space covered by it：said of the field or of any ordinary，as a chief or fesse．
revesturet（rẹ－ves＇tūr），n．［＜revest + －ure．Cf． cesture．］Vesture．
The aultars of tha chapeli were hanged with riche reves－ ure of clothe of gold of tissue，enibroudered with pearies． Hal，
revet \({ }^{1} t, n\) ．and \(v\) ．An obsolete form of rivet． revet \({ }^{2}\)（rệ－vet＇），\(v . t\). ；pret．and pp．revetted，ppr． revetting．［＜F．revétir，clothe again，face or line，as a fortification，foss，etc．，＜OF．reves－ tir，clothe again：see revest．］To face，as an embankment，with masonry or other material．
All the principsil apartments of the palace properly so cailed were reveted with sculptursi sisbs of alabaater，gen－ erally sbout 9 ft ．in height，like those at Nimroud．
revetment（reê－vet＇ment），\(n\) ．［Also revetement；〈F．revêtement，〈revêtir，line，revet：see revet \({ }^{2}\) ．］ 1．In fort．，a facing to a wall or bank，as of a scarp or parapet；a retaining wall（which see， under retaining）．In permsnent works the revetment is ususlly of masonry；in field－worka it may be of sods，
2．In civil engin．，a retaining wall or breast－ wall；also，any method of protecting banks or the sides of a cut to preserve them from ero－ sion，as the sheathing of a river－bank with mats，screens，or mattresses．

Back of all this rises a stone revetement wall，supporting the river atreet．

Harper＇s Mag．，LX XIX． 92. 3．In arch．，any facing of stone，metal，or wood over a less sightly or durable substance or con－ struction．
The sbsence of any frginents of coiumus，friezes，cor nices，etc．（except terra－cotta revetements，confirms New Princeton Rev．，V． 141.
revictt，r．t．［＜L．revictus，pp．of revincere， conquer，subdue，refute：see revinee．Cf．eon－ tict．］To reconquer；reobtain．Bp．Hall，Au－ tohiog．，p．xxvii．（Davies．）
revictiont（rệ－vik＇shọn），n．［＜LL．revivere，pp． revietus，live again，revive：see revive．］Return to life；revival．

Do we live to see a reviction of the old Sadduceism，so long aince dead sud forgotten？

Bp．Hall，Myatery of Godfinesa，\＆ 9
revictual（rē－vit＇l），v．［Formerly also revittle；
＜re－＋vietual．］I．trans．To victual again； furnish again with provisions．

We reuiclualled him，and sent him for England，with a true relation of the causes of our defsiiments．

Quoted in Capl．John Smith＇s Works，I． 232
II．intrans．To renew one＇s stock of provi－ sions．
He［Captsin Giles de Ia Roche］had deaign＇d to revittle in Portugal．Milton，Letters of State，Ang．， 1656. reviet（rẹ̀－vi＇），\(r\) ．［Also recye；＜re－＋rie．］I． trans．1．To vie with again；rival in return；es pecially，at cards，to stake a larger sum against． Thy game at weakest，gtili thou vy＇st；
If seen，and then revy d，deny＇st
Thou srt not whst thou seem＇st；falae world，thou fy＇at．
To revie wsa to cover it［a certain aum］with a iarger aum，by which the chsilenged became the chsilienger，snd was to be revied in hia turn，with a proportionate incresse of atake．Giford，Note to B．Jonson＇s Every Man in hi
［IIumour，iv． 1.
2．To surpass the amount of（a responsive challenge or bet）：an old phrase at cards； hence，in general，to outdo；outstrip；surpass．
What ahali we play for？－One shiling stake，snd three and revye it．\(\quad\) Florio，Secret Erutes（1591）．（Latham．） Here＇s a trick vied and revied！

B．Jonson，Every Man in his Humour，1v． 1
True rest consists not in the oft revying
Of worldiy droas．Quarles，Emblems，i． 6.
II．intrans．To respond to a challenge at cards by staking a larger sum；hence，to re－ tort；recriminate．
We must not permit vying and revying upon one sn－ Chief Justice Wright，in the Trial of the Seven Bishops． review（rê－vū \({ }^{\prime}\) ），\(n\) ．［＜OF．rcvue，reveue，a re－ viewing or reviow，F．revue，a review，く revu，

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pp．of revoir，＜L．revidere，see again，go to see gain，\(\langle\) re－，again，＋videre，see：see view，and f．revise Cf．Sp．Pg．revista \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．rivista，re view，of similar formation：see vista．］1．A second or repeated view．
But the works of nature will besr a thousand views and reviezos，and yet atill be instructive and still wonderful．
\(B p\) ．Atterbury，Sermons，II．ii．

\section*{2．A view of the past；a retrospective survey．}

Mem＇ry＇pointing wand，
Mem＇ry a pointing wand，
That calla the psst to our exct reviev．
Cowper，Task，iv． 184.
Is the plessure that is tasted M．Amold，New Strens．
3．The process of going over again or repeat－ ing what is past：as，the revier of a study；the class has monthly reviews in Latin．－4．A re vision；a reëxamination with a view to amend－ ment or improvement：as，an author＇s review of his works．［Obsolete or obsolescent．］
Great importunities were used to His Sacred Majesty that the said Book might be reviaed．．In which re as we find to have been used in the like case in former times．Book of Common Prayer（Church of Eng．），Pref． 5．A critical examination；a critique；partic－ ularly，a written discussion of the merits and defects of a literary work；a critical essay．
If a review of his work was very landatory，it was a great pleasure to him to send it home to hia mother at
Thairoaks．
6．The name given to certain periodical pub－ lications，consisting of a collection of critical essays on subjects of public interest，literary， scientific，political，moral，or theological，to－ gether with critical examinations of new pub－ lications．

Novels（witness ev＇ry month＇s review）
Belie their name，snd offer nothing new．
Cowper，Retirement，I． 713.
7．The formal inspection of military or naval forces by a higher official or a superior in rank， with a view to learning the condition of the forces thus inspected，and their skill in per－ forming customary evolutions and manoeu－ vers．－8．In law，the judicial revision or re－ consideration of a judgment or an order al－ ready made；the examination by an appellate tribunal of the decision of a lower tribunal，to determine whether it be erroneous．－A bill of review，it law，a bill filed to reverse or alter a decree in chancery if some error in law sppears in the body of the cree was made．－Commission of review in Eng．lazo commission formerly granted by the sovereign to revize the sentence of the now extinct Court of Delegates．－Court of Review，the court of appeal from the commissioners in bankruptey，estabilished by 1 and 2 Wm ．IV．，Ivi．，but aboilahed by 10 and II Vict．，cii．，etc．
review（rề－vū＇），\(v . \quad[<r e-+v i e w\) ；or＜review， n．］I．trans．1t．To see again．

When thou reviewest this，thou dost review
The very part was consecrate to thee．
Backe he was sent to Brssil ：snd Shat，Sonnets，ixxiv onging could be satiafied to review his Countrey snd fritends，Purchas，Pilgrimage，p． 842.
2．To look hack upon；recall by the aid of memory．

Let me review the scenc，
And summon from the shadowy Past
Longfellow，A Gleam of Sunshíne．
3．To repeat；go over again；retrace：as，to review a course of study．

Shali I the iong，laborious scene review，
And open ali the wounds of Greece anew
Pope，Odysaey，iii．127．
4．To examine again；go over again in order to prune or correct；revise．

Many hundred（Argus hundred）eyes
View，snd reciew，each line，each word，s8 spies．\({ }_{\text {Times }}\) Whistle（E．E．T．S．），p． 2. I masturely thought it proper，
To dedicate thems sir to youm，
Burns，Dedication to Gavin Hamilton． 5．＇To consider or discuss critically ；go over in careful examination in order to bring out ex－ cellences and defects，and，with reference to established canons，to pass judgment；espe－ cially，to consider or discuss critically in a written essay．

How oft in pleasing tasks we wear the day，
How oft review；esch finding，like a friend
something to bisme and something to commend
See honest ITallam lay aside hia fork，
Resume his pen，review his Lordship＇s work，
And，grateful for the dainties on his plate，
Byron，Engliah Barda and Scotch Reviewers，
revile
By－the－wsy，when we come by－sid－by to review the ex－ hibition at Burlington House，there is one painter whom we must try our best to crish．

Bulwer，Keneim Chillingly，iv．t．

\section*{6．To look carefully over；survey；especially，} to make a formal or official inspection of：as， to review a regiment．

At the Msuchline muir，where they were review＇d，
Ten thousand men in armour show＇
Battle of Pentland LIills（Child＇s Ballads，VII．241）．
The skilful nymph revieus her force with care
Pope， \(\mathbf{R}\) ．of the \(\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{b}}\) ，iif． 45.
7．In lav：（a）To consider or examine again； revise：as，a court of appoal reviews the judg－ ment of an inferior court．（b）To reëxamine or retax，as a bill of costs by the taxing－master or by a judge in chambers．
II．intrans．1．To look back．
Hss iost the chasers，and hila ear the cry
s，and hila ear the cry．
2．To make reviews；be a reviewer：as he ro views for the＂Times．＂
reviewable（rê－vū＇ạ－bl），a．［＜review＋－ablc．］ Capable of hing reviewed；subject to review． The proceedings in any criminai trial are recievable by trial certiffes that any point raised at it is doubtful． trial certifes that any point rajged Nation，Dec． \(20,1883\).
The
reviewage（rẹ̄－vī \({ }^{\prime}\) āj），\(n . \quad[\langle\) review + －agc．\(]\) The act or art of reviewing or writing critical notices of books，etc．；the work of reviewing． ［Rare．］

Whatever you order down to me in the wsy of reviewage， I shalt of course execute．\(W\) ．Taylor，To R．Southey，Dec．30， 1807. reviewal（rệ－vū＇ăl），n．［＜review＋－al．］The act of reviewing；a review；a critique．
\(I\) have written a revievol of＂Lord Howe＂a Life．＂
Southey，To Mrs．J．W．W arter，June 5， 1838.
reviewer（rẹ̆－vū＇ér），u．1．One who revises； a reviser．

This rubric，being the asme that we have in king Ed－ sift into the present book through the inadvertency of the reviewers．

Bheatly，Illus．of Book of Conmon Prgyer， 11.85 2．One who reviews or criticizes；especially， ono who critically examines and passes judg－ ment upon new publications；a writer of re－ views．

Who shall dispute what the reviewers gay？
Their word＇a sufficient．Churchill，The A pology． Those who have fatled as writera turn reviexers． Landor，Imaginary Conversations，Southey and Porson， 1.

Between ourseives，I think reviewers，
When call＇d to truss a crowing bard，
Should not be sparing of the skewers．
Locker，Advice to a Poet．
He has never，he says，been a reviewer．He confesses to wanting a revieuer＇s gift，the power of being＂blind to grest merits snd lynx－eyed to minute errors．＂
sineteenth Century，XXVI．833，
revigorate（rẹ̀－vig＇or－āt），v．t．［＜L．re－，again， + vigoratus，pp．of vigorare，animate，strength－ en，＜vigor，vigor：see vigor．Cf．invigorate．］ To give new vigor to．Imp．Diet．
revigorate（rê－vig＇or－āt），a．［＜revigorate，v．］ Reinvigorated．

The fire which seem＇d extinct
Hsth risen revigorate．
Southey．
revile（rệ－vil＇），v．；pret．and pp．reviled，ppr． reviling．［く ME．revilen，revylen，＜re－＋OF aviler，F．avilir，make vile or cheap，disprize disesteem，\(\langle a-\) ，to，\(+v i l\) ，vile，cheap：see vilc．］ I．trans．To cast reproach upon；vilify；es－ pecially，to use contemptuous or opprobrious language to；abuse；asperse．
Bieased are ye when men shall revile yoll，snd persecutc you，snd ahsll say sll manner of evil against you taisely，

Me，ss his sbject
His eye reviled
object．
Wen．VIII，i．1． 126
No ill words：let his own ahsme first revile him．
Fletcher，Bouduca，ii． 4.
\(=\) Syn．To vilify，sbuse，mslign，tampoon，detame．（Sec it always anedatinction or reneneraliy unjust and aiway improper，generaily applies to what is ssid to or before the person sffected，and makes him seem to others vile or orthless．
II．introns．To act or speak abusively．
Christ，．．．when he was reviled，reviled not ggaill．
revilet（rẹ̀－vil＇），n．［＜revile，v．］Revilement； abusive iteatment or language；an insult；a reproach．
I have gain＇d a name bestuck，or，as I may say，bedeckt with the reproachea snd reviles of this modest Confuter．
Milton，Apology for Smectynnuus．

\section*{revilement}
revilement (rẹ--vil'ment), \(n\). [ revile + -mewt. \(]\) The act of reviling; abuse; contemptuous or insulting language; a reproach.

Yet n'ould she stent
Her bitter rayiling and Spenser, F. Q., 11. Iv. 12.
Scorns, and remilements, that bold and profane wretchea have cast upon him.
Dr. \(H\). More, Mystery of Godiness, p. 217. (Latham.) reviler (rệ-vīlèr), \(\mu\). One who reviles; one who acts or speaks abusively.
Nor revilers, nor extortloners, ahall inherit the kingdom
1 Cor, vl. 10. revilingly (rẹ̄-vīling-li), adv. With reproachful or contemptuous language; with opprobrium.
The love I bear to the civility of expression will not
anfer me to be revilingly broad. revince \(\dagger\) (rē-vins') \(v, t .[=\mathrm{It}\). rivincere.\(<\mathrm{L}\). revincere, refute, overcome, <re-, again, + rineere, overcome: see victor. Cf. convince, evince, and revict.] To overcome; refute; disprove. Whtch being done, when he ahould aee hits error by
manifest and aound testlmonles of Scriptures revinced, manifest and aound testlmonles of Scrlptares revinced, Luther ahould find no favour at his handa.
Foxe, dcts (ed. Cat
revindicate (rệ-vin'di-kāt), v, t. [Also revendicate; < LL. revindieatus. pp. of revindicare ( \(>\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\). revindicar \(=\mathrm{F}\). revendiquer), lay claim to, < L. re-, back, + rindicare, claim: see vindicate.] To vindicate again; reclaim; demand the surrender of, as goods taken away or detained illegally. Mitford. (Imp. Diet.) revindication (rê-vin-di-kā'shon), n. [Also revendication \(;=\dot{F}\). revendication \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). revindicação; as revindicute + -ion.] The act of revindicating, or demanding the restoration anything taken away or retained illegally.
reviret, \(v . i\). [<ME. reviren, © OF. revire, reviv reviret, et. i. [<ME. reviren, く OF. revirre, revive:
see recice.] To revive.

Eke slltte and sonne-drled thou maist hem kepe,
And when the liat in water hoote revire
\begin{tabular}{l} 
and taate even aa the 1 int dealre. \\
Palladius, IIuabondrle (E. E. T. S.), p. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
revirescence (rev-i-res'ens), n. [< L. revires-cen(t-)s, ppr. of revireseere, grow green again, inceptive of revirere, be green again, < re-, again, + vircre, become green or strong: see
revdant.] The renewal of youth or youthful strength. [Obsolete or archaic.]
A aerpent represented the divine uature, on account of its great vigour and apirit, tha long age and revirescence. A faded archaic atyle trying as it were to resume a mock-
ery of revirescence. revisal (rệ-vī'zal), n. [< revise + -al.] The act of revising; examination with a view to correction or amendment; a revision.
The revisal of these letters has been a kind of examina-
Pope.
tion of conscience to me. The theory nelther of the British nor the atate consti-
tnttong authorizes the rerizal of a ndictal gentence by a tutions authorizes the revisal of a judictal sentence by a
legislative act.
A. Hamiton, The Federalist, No. s1. revise (rē-viz'), v. t.; pret. and pp. recised, ppr. revising. [<OF. (and F.) reviser \(=\) Sp. revisar
\(\langle M L\). as it "revisare for L . rerisere, look back on, revisit (cf. revidere, see again), \(\langle\) re-, again, back, + visere, survey, freq. of videre, pp. visus, see: see vision. Cf. revicw.] 1. To look carefully over with a view to correction; go over
in order to suggest or make desirable changes and corrections; review : as, to rerise a proofsheet; to revise a translation of the Bible; specifically, in printing, to compare (a new proofsheet of corrected composition) with its previously marked proof, to see that all marked errors have been corrected.
He [Debendranath Tagorel revised the Brahmaic Covenant, and wrote and pullished hla Brahma-dharma, or the religion of the one true God.

Max Mifiller, Blog. Essays, p. 41. 2. To amend; bring into conformity with presont needs and circumstances; reform, especially by public or official action.
Fear for ages haa boded and mowed and gibbered over fovernment and property. That obscene bird is not there revised.
Emergon, Compenaation. Revised version af the Bible. See version.-Revising dise the list of voters for county and borough members of Parltament, and holding courta for thata purpose through out the country in the autumn. [Eng.l
revise (rē-viz'), \(n\). [< recise, \(v\).\(] 1. A revi-\) sion; a review and correction.

Patiently proceed
With oft re-vises Making aober apeed
In dearest buadness and obserue by prool
In dearest bustness, and observe by prool
s well doue ts done aoon enough.
Sylvester, \(t r\), of Du Bartas'a Weeka, 1. 1.

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revival
2. In printing, a proof-shcet to be examined revitalize (rē-vítal-īz), r.t. [< re- + vitalize.] by the reviser.
I at length reached a vaulted room, . and beheld,
aeated by a lamp, and employed \(\ln\) reading a blotted revise, the Anthor of Waverlcy !

Scott, Hortunea of Nigel, Int. Ep., p. 5.
1 require to see a proof, a revise, a re-revise, and a double re-revize, or fourth proof rectified impression of all my pro-
ductiong, especlally verse.
O. W. Holmes, Antocrat, 1 . reviser (rệ-vīzèr), u. [< revise \(+-\mathrm{cr}^{1}\). Cf. revisor.] One who revises, reviews, or makes corrections or desirable changes, especially in a literary work; hence, specifically, in printing, one who revises proofs. Also revisor.
Thegenerality of my acheme doea not admult the frequent notice of verbal inaccuraciea. . Whllch he [Bentley] Imputed to the obtrualons of a reviser, whom the author'a revision (rệ-vizh'on), \(n\). [<OF. revision, F. rérision \(=\) Sp.recision \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). revisão \(=\) It. revisione, < LL. revisio( \(n-\) ), a seeing again, < L. revidere, p. revisus, see again: see revise, reviev.] 1 , The act of revising; reëxamination and correction: as, the revision of statistics; the revision of a book, of a creed, etc.
I an persuaded that the stopa have been mlaplaced in laat revivion of the text. by. Jorsley, Sermons, 1. vill.
Bp. All male peasants in every part of the empire are in. acribed to cenaus lista, which form the basia of the direct taxation. These llsta are reviaed at irregular litervala, new-born babe to the centenarlan, are duly inacribed.
D. M. Wallace, Ruasla, p. 123
2. That which is revised; a reviscd edition or version; specifically [cap.], the revised English version of the Bible.-Councll of Revision. See counci.
-al.] Revisionary. \({ }^{\text {andalal }}\) ), a. [< revision + -al.] Revisionary.
revisionary (rē-vizh'on-ā-ri), a. \(\quad[<\) revision + -ary.] Of or pertaining to revision; of the nature of a revision; revising: as, a revisionary work.
revisionist (rệ-vizh'on-ist), \(n . \quad[<\) revision + -ist.] 1. One who favors or supports revision, as in the case of a creed or a statute.-2. A
reviser; specifically, one of the revisers of the English version of the Bible. See revised version of the Bible, under version.
"I had rather apeak," etc., 1 Corinthians xiv. 19. The Victorian revisionists are content with "had there.
\(A\) mer. Jour. Philoo, II. 281. revisit (rẹ-viz'it), e. t. [< OF. revisiter, F. rerisiter \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\). revistar \(=1 \mathrm{I}\). revisiture, \(\langle\mathrm{L}\). revisitare, visit again, <re-, again, + risitare, visit: see visit, r.] 1. To visit again; go back for a visit to ; retum to.

What may this mean,
That thou, dead corse, again in complete ateel
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 53.
Revisit'st not these eyes, that roll hou vain
To ind thy plerclog ray, and find no dawn.
Miltom, P. L., itt. 23.

\section*{2ヶ. To revise; review.}

Also they aaye that ye haue not dllygently reuisted nor
uersene the letters patentea gyuen, accorded, aworne, and aealed ly Kyng Johan.

Berners, tr. of Frolssart's Chron., II. cexxil.
revisit (rẹ̀-viz'it), n. [<re- + visit.] A visit to a former place of sojourn; also, a repeated or second visit.
I have beeo to pay a Visit to St. Jamea at Compoatella, Wand after that to the Iamous Vtrgin on the other Side the Water in England; and thta was rat
been to aee her three Yeara belore
N. Bailey, tr. of Collogutes of Erasmus, II. 2. revisitant (rẹ--viz'j-tant), a. [< LLL. revisi\(\tan (t-) s, \mathrm{ppr}\). of revisitare, revisit: see revisit.] Revisiting; returning, especially after long absence or separation.
Catching alght of a aolltary acquaintance, [I] would apof medium fit for aplrita departed and revisitant, lise myaelf. Hatthorne, Blithedale Itomance, p. 242. revisitation (rệ-viz-i-tā'shonn), n. [<re- + visitation.] The act of revisiting; a revisit.
A regular concerted plan of periodical revinitation.
revisor (rḕ-vī'zor), n. \(\quad[=\mathrm{F}\). rériseur \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\). revisar \(=\mathrm{It}\). recisore; as revise + orl.] Same as reviser.
revisory (rệ-vī'zō-ri), a. [= Pg. revisorio; as recise + ory. Cf. Sp. revisoria, censorship.] Having power to revise; effecting revision; revising.
revitalization (rē-vi" tal \(\left.-\mathrm{i}-z \bar{\prime}{ }^{\prime} \operatorname{shon}\right), n\). [ \(\langle r e-\) vitalize + -ation.] The act or process of revitalizing; the state of being revitalized. or informed with fresh life and vigor,

T'o restore vitality or life to; inform again or anew with life; bring back to life.
Professor Owen observea that "there are organlams. Which we can devitalize and revitalize - devlve and revive wlll admit, but probably I'roressor Owen will be aloul not recogndiaing conaiderable distinction between the worda revitatizing and reviving. The antmalcule that can be revived has never been dead, but that which is not
dead cannot be revitalized.

Beale, Protoplasm (3d ed.), p. 65.
revittle \({ }_{2} \because\) An obsolete spelling of rerietual. revivability (rē-vī-va-bil'i-ti), \(n\). [ \(\langle\) revicable + -ity (see -bility).] The character of being revivable; the capacity for being revived.
The revivability of past feellngs varles inversely as the vividneas of preaent feelinga.
II. Spencer, Irin. of Paychol., 88.
revivabie (rề-vi'vą-bl), a. [< revive + able.] Capable of being revived.

Nor will the responae of a aensory organ . . . be an experience, nuleasit be regiatercd in a modication al atruc. requilate for a dynamleal manifeatation. revivably (rệ-vi'va-bli), adr. With a capacity for revival; so as to admit of revival.
What kind of agedey can then be . . . that revirably atores up the memory of departed phenomena Mind, IX. 350.
revival (rệ-vị'vạl), \(n\). [<revive + -al.] 1. The act of reviving, or returning to life after actual or apparent death; the act of bringing back to life; also, the state of being so revived or restored: as, the revival of a drowned person; the reviral of a person from a swoon.-2. Restoration to former vigor, activity, or efficiency, after a period of languor, depression, or suspension; quickening; renewal: as, the reviral of hope; the reriral of one's spirits by good news; a revival of trade.
"I've thought of somethlng," sald the Rector, with a
ndden revival of apirits. George Eliot, Felix Ilolt, xxiii. 3. Restoration to general use, practice acceptance, or belieif; the state of being currently known or received: as, the revival of learning in Eturope ; the revical of bygone fashions; specifically [eup.], the Renaissance.
The man to whom the literature of hia country owea ita origin and lts Terival was born in tlmes alngularly adapted
to call lorth his extraordioary powers. Macaulay, Dante. 4. Specifically, an extraordinary a wakening in a chureh or a community of interest in and care for matters relating to personal religion.
There ouglt not to be much for a revival to do in any church which haa had the simple good newa preached to it, and to whtch the heart and life and better motivea have been affectionately and peraigtently addressed.

Scribner's Mo., XIV. 256.
A revival of religlon merely makea manlfeat for a tlme What rellgloll there is in a community, but \(l\) does not exalt men ahove their nature or above their times.
H. B. stone, Oldtown, p. 469.
5. The representation of something past; specifically, in theatrical art, the reproduction of a play which has not been presented for a considerable time.
One can hardly pause before It [a gateway of the seveneenth centaryl without aeeming to asian revival ol old Italy. II. James, Jr., Trana. Sketches, p. 145. Some of Mr. --'s rexirals have been beautlifully cos6. In ehem., same as revivification.-7. The reinstatement of an action or a suit after it has become abated, as, for instance, by the death of a party, when it may be revived by substituting the personal representative, if the cause of action has not abated.-8. That which is recalled to life, or to present existence or appearance. [Rare.]
The place [Castle of Blots] is full of ... memoriea, of sible evocations and revivals.
Anglo-Catholic revival, Catholic revival, a revival of Catholic or Anglo-Cathollc principlea and practices in the Church of England (aee Anglo-Catholic, and Catholic. I., 3 (d)), also known, because begun in the Unlversity of Oxford, as the Oxford movement. It began in 1833 , In opposition to an agitatlon for the expulsion of the bishops rom the IIouse of Lords and for the diseatabisimment of whom were joined Arthur Yerclval, IIurrel Fronde, and William Palmer, and, a little later, John Henry Newman origlnally an Evangelical) and John Keble, the publicatlon of whose "Christian Year" in 1827 has been regarded as an impoitant precursor of the movement. In its earlier
stage the promoters of thie revlyal werc known aa Tracstage the promoter8 of the revlval were known aa Trac.
(arians. (See Tractarian.) After Newman had, \(\ln 1845\). abandoned the Church of England and jolned the Church as the leader of the movenient, and ita adlierenta were

\section*{revival}
doctrinc was the main work of the movement, especially in its eartier stages, but this resulted afterward in a re vival of ritual also, and this extensinn of the movement is known as rituatisn. (See rituatist, 2 .) The genorsi the character of the Anglican Church as Cathollic 1 n the scnse of mibroken historical derivation from and agree ment in doctrine and organization with the ancient cath olic Church before the division between East and West. revivalism (rệ-vi'vål-izm), n. [< revival + -ism.] That form of religious activity which manifests itself in revivals. [Recent.]
The most perfect example of recivalism, the one to which it constantly appes is for its warrant, was the rept assemby at Pentecost, wr rensports and fervors and mirsculons pircu The Century, XXXI. 80
revivalist (rẹ̄-vī'vall-ist), n. [<revival + -ist.] One whe is instrumental in producing or pro moting in a community a revival of religious interest and activity: specifically applied to an itinerant preacher who makes this his special work. [Recent.]
The conviction of enmfty to God, whlch the revivalis assumes as the first step in sny true spiritual life.

The American, VIII. 126.
revivalistic (rē-vī-va-lis'tik), a. [< revivalist \(+-i c\).\(] 1. Of or pertaining to a revivalist or\) revivalism.
Revivalistic success is seldom seen spart from a certain easily recognized type of man.

Religious IIerald, Msrch 26, 1835. 2. Characterized by revivalism; of the nature of revivalism. [Recent and rare in both uses.] Spiritusi presching is reviving; it is not necessarlly re-
rivalistic. revive (rệ-viv'), \(v\). ; pret. and pp. revived, ppr. reviving. \([<\) OF. F. revivre \(=\) Pr. reviure \(=\) Cat. reviurcr \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). revivir \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). reviver \(=\mathrm{It}\). rivivere, <L. reviverc, live again, revive (cf. ML. revivarc, tr., revive), < re-, again, + viverc, live: see vivid. Cf. revire.] I. intrans. 1. To return to life after actual or seeming death; resume vital functions or activities: as, to rcvive after a swoon.
The soul of the chlld came finto him agaln, and ha re.
1 Ki . xvli. 22.
Henry is dead, and never shall revive. She smiled to see the doughty hero siain, But, at her smile, the beau revived again.
Pope, \(R\). of the \(L_{\text {. }}, ~ v .70\).
2. To live again; have a second life. [Rare.] Emotionally we revive in our children; economically we sscrffice many of our present gratifications to the develop-
Pep. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 386. 3. To gain fresh life and vigor; be jeanimated or quickened; recover strength, as after languor or depression.
When he saw the wagons which Joseph had sent to carry him, the splrit of Jacob their father revived. Gen. xlv. 27. A spirit which bad been extinguished on the plains of Philippi revived in Athanasius and Ambrose.
4. To be renewed in the mind or memory: as, the memory of his wrongs recived within him; past emotions sometimes rcvive.-5. To regain use or currency; come into general use, practice, or acceptance, as after a period of neglect or disuse ; become current once more.

Then Sculpture and her sister sris revive.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, 1. 701. This heresy having revived in the world about an hunfarther explanations of this doctrine of the Trinity. Suift, On the Trinity.
His [Clive's] policy was to a grest extent abandoned tha abuses which he had suppressed legan to revive.
6. In chem., to recover its natural or metallic state, as a metal

II, trans. 1. To bring back to life; revivify; resuscitate after actual or seeming death or destruction; restore to a previous mode of existence.

To heale the sicke, and to revive the ded.
Spenser, F. Q., II. Iil. 22.
What do these feeble Jews? . will they revive the stoncs out of the heaps of the rubbish which are burned?

> Is not this boy revived from desth?

Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 120
2. To quicken; refresh; rouso from languor, depression, or discouragement.

Jhose gracious words revive my drooping thoughts, And glve my tongue-tied sorrows leave to speak.
Shak., 3 Jten. VI., Iii. 3. 21
Your comfng, friends, revives mc. Jilton, S. A., 1 . 187. 3. To renew in the nind or memery; recall; leawaken.
The mind has a power in many cases to revive perceptions which it has once had.
Loeke, Human Understanding, II. x. \(\$ 2\)

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With tempers too much given to pleasure, it is almost nccessary to revive the old places of grief in our memory.
The beautiful specimens of pearls which he sent home from the coast of Paris revived the cupidity of the nation.
Prescot, Ferd. snd I sa., ii. 9 .
When I describe the moon at which I sm iooking I ann describing merely a plexus of opticai sensstions with sunciation with the optical seosations.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 327.
4. To restore to use, practice, or general acceptance; make current, popular, or authoritative once mere; recover frem neglect or disuse: as, to revive a law or a custom.
After this \& Parlisment is holden, In which the Acts mada in the eleventh Year of King Richard were revived, snd the Acts made in his one and twenticth Yese were whoily repested.
The function of the prophet was then revived, snd poets for the frst time ssplred to teach the art of life, sad
founded schools. \(J\). R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 92.
5. To renovate. [Colloq.]

The boy . . . appeared . . . In a revived hlack coat of 6. To reproduce; represent after a lapse of time, especially upon the stage: as, to revive an old play.

A past, vamp'd, future, old, reviv'd new piece,
atus, Fletcher, Shakespear, and Cornelle, Caa makes Cibber, Tibbald, or Ozell.

Pope, Dunciad, 1. 284.
Already in tha latter days of the Republic the multitude (including even the knights, according to Horace) could only be reconciled to trsgedy by the introduchan oplay shakspere's is ssid to be revived.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 8 .
7. In law, to reinstate, as an action or suit which has become abated. See revival, 7.-8. In chem., to restore or reduce to its natural state or to its metallic state: as, to revive a metal after calcination. \(=S y n .1\) and 2 . To reanimate, reinvigorate, renew, reinspirit, cheer, hearten. See the quo ation under revitalize.
revivet, \(n\). Revival; return to life.
Hee is dead, and therefore grieue not thy memorie with the imsgination of his new reuive.

Greene, Menaphon, p. 50. (Davies.)
revivement (rē-viv'mènt), u. [= It. ravrivamento; as revive + -ment.] The act of reviving; revivification.
We have the sacred Scriptures, our blessed Savlour, his apostles, and the purer primittve times, and the lato Ref ormation, or revivement rather, sll on our side.

Feltham, Letters, xvli. (Latham.)
reviver (rệ-vī'vèr), n. 1. One who revives or restores anything to use or prominence; one who recovers anything from inactivity, neglect, or disuse.
He saith it [learning] is the corrupter of the simple, the of treacherie, the reviuer of vices, snd mother of cowardize.

Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 39.
Giolto was not s reviver - he was an inventor.
The Century, XXXVII. 67
2. That which invigorates or revives.
"Now, Mr. Tapley," said MLark, giving himself a tremendous blow in the chest by way of reviver, "just you aftend to what I've got to say.
3. A compound used for renovating clothes Tis s deceitful liquid, that black and blue reviver.

Dickens, Sketches, Characters, x
4. In law. See revivor.
revivificate (rē-viv'i-fi-kāt), v.t. [< LL L. reviri-, ficatus, pp. of (ML.) revivificare, restore to life: see revivify.] To revive; recall or restore to life. Johnson. [Rare.]
revivification (rệ-viv"i-fi-kā'shonn), n. [=F. rérivification = Pg. revivificação, く ML. revirificatio \((n-)\), revivificare, revivify: see revivificate, revivify.] 1. Renewal of life; restoration to life; resuscitation.
The resurrection or revivification (for the word signifles no more than so) is common to both.

Godiness, p. 225. (Latham.)
2. In chem., the reduction of a metal from a state of combination to its metallic state.-3. In surg., the dissection off of the skin or mucous membrane in a part or parts, that by the apposition of surfaces thus prepared union of parts may be secured.
pevivify (rō-viv'i-f̄̄), \(v\). [< OF. revivifier, F. révivifier \(=\) Sp. Pg. revivificar \(=\) It, revivificare, < ML. rerivificare (LL. in pp. revivificatus), restore to life, < L. rc-, again, + LL. vivificarc, 1estore to life: see vivify.] I. trans. 1. To restore to life after actual or apparent death.
This warm Lhation. . seemed to anlmate my frozen Frame, snd to revivify wry Body.
Wraxall, Hitorical Mcmoirs, 1.369.
2. Te give new vigor or animation to ; enliven again
Locsl literature is pretty sure, . . . when it comes, to have that distincilive Australian mark. which msy even one day recivify the litcrature of England

Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britaln, II. 1
3. In chem., to purify, as a substance that has been used as a reagent in a chemical process, so that it can be used again in the same way.
deacription of the kilu in use for revivíning char will Thorpe, Dict.
See list under revive.
Syn. See ilst under revive. to become efficient a second time as a reagent, without special chemical treatment, as by oxidation in the air, fermentation, etc.
revivingly (rē-vi'ving-li), adr. In a reviving manner. Imp. Dict.
reviviscence (rev-i-vis'ens), \(n\). [= F. rériviscence \(=\) It. reviviscenza, L L. reviviscen \((t-) s\), ppr. of reviuisccre, inceptive of reviverc, revive: see revive.] Revival; reanimation; the renewal of life; in nat. hist., an awakening from torpidity, especially in the case of insects after hibernation.
Neither will the life of the soul alone contipuing smount Neither wil the iffe of the sou alon

> whole man. Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, il.
vis'en-si), n. [As revivis-
reviviscency (rev-i-vis'en-si), n. [As
conce (see-cy).] Same as rcviviscence.
Since vlislity has, somehow or other, commenced with. out a designling cause, why may not the same cause produce a reviviscency? T. Cagan, Disquisitions, iii.
reviviscent (rev-i-vis'ent), \(a . \quad[=F\). réviviscent, L. reiviscen(t)s ppr, of rcuviscere revive, inceptive of recivcre, revive: see revive.] Reviving; regaining life or animation.
All the details of the trial were canvassed snew with reviviscent interest. The Atlantic, LV 111. 390 .
revivor (rệ-vi'vor \(), n\). [< revive + or \({ }^{1}\).] In law, the reviving of a suit which was abated by the death of a party, the marriage of a female plaintiff, or other cause. See rerival, 7. Also spelled reviver.-Bill of revivor, \& bill flled to revives bill which had abated. - Bill of revivor and supplement, s bill of revivor flied where it was necessary not only to revive the suift, but slso to allege by way of supplennental pleading other facts which had occurred siv
revocability (rev \({ }^{s} \overline{0}-\mathrm{ka}\)-bil'i-ti), \(n\). [ \(=\) F. révocabilité; as revocable + -ity (see -bility).] The property of being revocable; revocableness. Imp. Dict.
revocable (rev'ō-ka-bl), a. [< OF. revocable, F. révocable \(=\operatorname{Pr}\). Sp. rovocable \(=\) Pg. revogavel \(=\mathrm{It}\). rivocabile, \(<\mathrm{L}\). revocabilis, \(<\) revocare, revoke: see revoke.] Capable of being recalled or revoked: as, a revocable edict or grant. Compare revokable.
Howsoever you ghow biterness, do not act anything
Bacon, Anger, Trealles may ... be revacable at the will batither party or irrevocabic. \(\begin{aligned} & \text { Trester } \\ & \text { Fooley, introd. to Inter. Law, } 8102 \text {. }\end{aligned}\) revocableness (rev'ō-ka-bl-nes), \(n\). The character of being revocable. Bailey, 1727. revocably (rev'ö-ka-bli), \(a d v\). In a revocable manner; so as to be revocable. Imp. Dict. revocatet (rev'ọ-kāt), v. t. [< L. revocatus, pp. of revocare, revoke: see revoke.] To revoke; recall.

His successor, by order, nuilifies
Many his patents, snd distisume his Iberalities.
Daniel, Civil Wsrs, iii. 89 ,
evocatet (rev'ō-kāt), a. [< L. revocatus, pp. of revocare, call back: see revoke.] Repressed; checked; also, pruned.

But yf it axe to be revocate,
And yi the stok be holgh or concavate,
Purge of the dede [dead wood].
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.h p. 70.
revocation (rev-ō-kā'shọn), \(n\). [< OF. revocacion, revocation, F. révocation \(=\) Pr. revocation \(=\) Sp. revocacion \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). revocacão, revogacão \(=\mathrm{It}\). rivocazione, < L. revocatio(n-), く revocare, revoke: see revocate, revoke.] 1. The act of revoking or recalling; also, the state of being recalled or summoned back.
One of the town ministers, that saw in what manner the peopla were bent for the revocation

IIooker, Ecctes. Polity, Pret., it.
The faculty of which this sct of revocation is the energy I call the reproductive. Sir \(\mathrm{Fi}^{\prime}\). Hamilton, Jetaph., xxi.
2. The act of revoking or annulling; the reversal of a thing done by the revoker or his predeccssor in the same authority ; the calling back of a thing granted, or the making void of some deed previously existing; also, the state

\section*{revocation}
of being revoked or annulled；reversal；repeal annulment：as，the retocation of a will．－Revo－ cation of the edict of Nantes，a proclamation by Louls discontinulng rellgleus toleration to the Huguenots．The Protestant einigration in consequence of thia revocation add of previons persecutions greatly injured the indus
revocatory（rev＇ō－kạ－tō－ri），a．［＜OF．reroct－ toire， F. rérocatoire \(\doteq \mathrm{S} \mathrm{p}\). revocatorio \(=P \mathrm{Pg}\). re vocatorio，revogatorio \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．rivocatorio，\(\langle\mathrm{LL}\) revocatorius，for calling or drawing back，＜L L revoeare，call back：see revoke．］Tending to revoke；pertaining to a revocation；revoking； recalling．
He granted writs to both partiea，with revocatory ietters one npoos soother，semetimes to the number of six or seven

808），p． 187
Revocatory action，in civil law，an action to set aside he real collr to add operating to thelr prejudice．\(K\) ．Cross，Pleailing p． 251.
revoice（rē－vois＇），\(v . t\) ．［＜rc－＋voice．］1．In organ－building，to voice again；adjust（a pipe） so that it may recover the voice it has lost or speak in a new way．－2．To call in return；re－ peat．［Rare．］

And to the wiods the waters hoarsely call，
And echo back agsin revoiced all．
G．Fletcher，Christ＇s Triumph on Earth，st． 64. revokable（rệ－vō＇kạ－bl），a．［＜revoke＋－able．］ That can or may bë revoked；revocable． revoke（rẹ－－vōk＇），\(v_{.}\)；pret．and pp．revoked，ppr． revoking．［〈ME．revoken，〈OF．revoquer，revoc－ quer，F．révoquer \(=\) Pr．Sp．revoear \(=\) Pg．reio－ ear，revogar \(=\) It．rirocare,\(\langle\mathrm{L}\). revocare，call back，revoke，＜re－，back，again，＋rocare，call： see re－and voeation．Cf，aroke，convoke，evoke， provoke．］I．trens．1t．To call back；summon back；canse to return．
Christ is the glorions instrument of God fer the revok ing of Man．G．Herbert，A Priest to the Temple， 1.

Whst strength then haat
Threughent the whele proportien of thy limbs，
Revoke It aill Into thy manly arms，
And spare me not．
Ieywood， 1 Edw．IV．
（Werk \(\varepsilon\) ，ed．Pearson，1874，1．55）． Histress Anne Boleyn was ．．aent heme agaln to her ward ahe］was revoked unto the conrt．

G．Cavendish，Welsey，p． 67.
How resdlly we wish tinue spent revok d．
Concper，Task，vi． 25.
2†．To bring back to consciousness；revive ； resuscitate．

Hym to revoken ahe dld al hire peyne．
And at the laste he gan his breth to drawe，
And of hla awongh sone eftlr that adawe． chaucer，＇Trellus，lii． 1118
\(3 \uparrow\) ．To call back to memory；recall to mind．
By revoking snd recoliecting ．．．certain passages．
4．To annul by recalling or taking back；make void；cancel；repeal；reverse：as，to revole a will；to revoke a privilege．

Let then assemble，
judgement all revoke
And on a safer judgement all revoke
Your ignorant electlen．Shak．，Cor．，ii．3．220， That forgiveness was only conditlonal，and is revoked by
Fielding，Amella，iii． 10. A devise by writing ．．．may be also revoked by hurn ing，cancelling，tearing，or obiterating thereof by the de－ viser，or in his presence and with his coosent．

Blackstone，Cem．，II．xxilif．
5†．To restrain；repress；check．
She with pitthy words，and ceunsell sad，
Still atreve thelr atubborne rages to revole．
Spenser，F．Q．，II，ii． 28.
6†．To give up；renounce．
Nay，traltor，stay，snd take with thee that mortal blew or
The which shail cauae thy wretched corpse this life for to revoke．Peele，Sir Ciyomon and Sir Clamydes \(=\) Syn．4．Recant，Ablure，etc．（aee renounce）；Repeal，Re－
II．intrans．1．To recall a right or privileges conceded in a previous act or promise．
Thinke ye then our Bishops will forgoe the power of ex－ communication on whomsoever？No，certainly，unless to compasse sinister ends，and then revoke when they aee
their time．
1 make a promise，and will net revoke．
Crabbe，W orks，V11． 129.
2．In card－playing，to neglect to follow suit when the player can and should do so．
revoke（rê̄－rōk＇），n．［＜revoke，v．］1．Revoca－ tion；recall．［Trare．］

How callous aeems beyond revoke
The cleck with its last listless atreke
D．G．Rossetti，Soothssy．
2．In card－playing，the act of revoking；a fail－ ure to follow suit when the player can and should do so．In whist the revoke is made when the

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wrong card ia threwa；but it is not＂established＂（in－ curring a aevere peoalty）till the trick on which it was his partner has again played
She never made a revoke；nor ever pasaed it over in her adversary withent exacting the utmeat forfelture．
amb，irs Bsttle on Whist．
revokement（rē－vōk＇ment），\(\mu_{\text {．}}\)［ \(=\) It．rivoca－ mento；as revoke +- ment．］The act of revok－ ing；revocation ；reversal．

\section*{Let it be noised}

And parden comes．Shak．，Hen．VIII．，i．2． 100. revoker（rē－vō＇kèr），\(n\) ．Owe who revokes． revolt（rề－vōlt＇or rê－volt＇），и．［＜OF．revolte， F ．rérolté \(=\) Sp．revuelta \(=\) Pg．revolta，\(\langle\mathrm{It}\) ．rivol－ ta，revolta，a revolt，turning，overthrow，fem．of rivolto，revolto（く L．revolutus），pp．of revolvere， turn，overturn，overwhelm，revolve：see re－ volve．］1．An uprising against government or authority；rebellion；insurrection；hence，any act of insubordination or disobedience．

\section*{Their mutiniea and revolte，wherein they show＇d}

Jiost vaiour，apoke not fer them．
ak．，Cor．，ili．1． 128 1 doubt not but yon have heard leng since of the Revoll of Cateionta from the K ．of Spain．

Iowell，Letters，I．vi． 42.
On one alde arose
The women up in wild revolt，and storm＇d
At the Oppian law．Tennyeon，Princess，vif．
2ヶ．The act of turning away or going over to the opposite side；a change of sides；deser－ tion．

IIe was greatly atrengthened，and the enemy as much enfeebled by daily revolts．

Sir JF．Raleigh．
The blood of youth burna not with auch excesa
As gravily＇s revolt to wantomess．
hat L．L．Lu，v．2． 74.
3ヶ．Inconstancy；faithlessness；fickleness，es－ pecially in love．

Theu canst not vex me with incenatant mind，
Since that my life on thy revolt doth Ife．
4个．A revolter．
Shak．，Sonnets，xcii．

You bloody Neroes，ingrate revolts，
Of your dear mother Engisnd．
Shak．，K．John，v．2． 151.
\(=\$ y n\) ．1．Sedition，Rebellion，etc．See insurrection．
revolt（rê－vōlt＇or reẹ－volt＇），v．［＜OF．revolter， F ．rérolter \(=\mathrm{P}\) ．revoldar \(=\mathrm{It}\) ，rivoltare，revol tare；from the noun．］I．intrans．It．To turn away ；turn aside from a former canse or under－ taking；fall off；change sides；go over to the opposite party；desert．
nd turn The stout Parisians do revoll，
And turn again unto the Warlike French．
Monaieur Arnaud ．．．was then of the reifigion，but had promised to revolt to the Klng＇s alde．

Life of Lord Herbert of Cherbury（ed．Howella），p． 146. 2．To break away from established authori－ ty；renounce allegiance and subjection；rise against a government in open rebellion；rebel ； mutiny．

The Edomitea sevolted from under the hand of Judah． Chren．xxi． 10
Let，the church，our mether，breathe her curse，
A mether＇s curse，on her reoolting aon．
Shak．，K．Johe，tii．1． 257.
3ł．To prove faithless or inconstant，especially in love．

Yeu are slready Leve＇a firm votary，
and cannot soon revoll and change your mind．
（akh．，T．G．of V．，ili．2 59.
In other cheice，fair Amidea，＇tla
Some shame to aay my heart＇s revolted．
Shirley，Traitor，it． 1.
4．To turn away in horror or disgust；be re－ pelled or shocked．
Her mind revolted at the idea of asing vielence to sny
Scott，Heart of Mda－Lothian，xxxlv．
II．trans．It．To roll back；turn back．
As a thonder bolt
Perceth the yieiding ayre，and doth displace
so to her yold the flames，and did their force revoll．
2t．To turn away from allegiance；cause to rebel．
Whether of ua is meste cuipabie，I In foilewing snd obeying the King，or you in altering and revolting ye kingdeme．

Ouevara，Letters（tr．by Hellowes，15\％7），p． 236.
3．To repel；shock；cause to turı away in ab－ horrence or disgust．
This abominsble medley is made rather to revolt young
and ingenuous minds．Burke，A Regicide Peace，iv．
Which yon acarce Hideens as the deeds
Which joll acarce lide from men＇s revolted eyea， Shelley revited eyes．
revolution
Revolt，In the sense of＇provoke aversion in，＇＇shock，＇ is，I believe，scarce a century old；it being a neoterism wln，and Southey．F．Hall，Mod．Eng．，p． 229.
＝Syn．3．To disgust，alcken，nauseate．
revolter（rê－vōl＇tér or rêe－vol＇tér），\(n\) ．One who revolts，or rises against authority；a rebel． All their prioces are revolters．

A murderer，a reoolter，and a robber！
Milton，S．A．，l． 1180.
revolting（rệ－vōl＇ting or rệ－vol＇ting），p．a． 1. Given to revolt or seditiou；rebellious．

Also they promise that hia Maiestie shall not permit to be giuen frem henceforth fortresse，Castcll，bridgc，gate， or towne．．．unto Gentlemen er koightes of power，whlch In revolting tirmes may riae with the same． Guevara，Letters（tr．by Hellowes，1577），p． 271.
2．Causing abhorrence or extreme disgust； shocking；repulsive．
What can be more unatural，not to say more revolting， than to set up suy system of righta or privileges in moral actlon apart frem duties？

Gladstone，Might of Right，p． 95.
＝Syn．2．Disgusting，pansesting，offeasive，sbominsbie． revoltingly（rê－vōl＇－or rē－vol＇ting－li），adt ．In a revolting manner；offensively；abhorrently． revoluble（ \(\left.\mathrm{rev}^{\prime} \bar{o}-\mathrm{lu} \mathrm{u}-\mathrm{bl}\right), a\)［＜L．revolubilis， that may be revolved or rolled，\(\langle\) revolvere，re－ volve：sce revolve．］Capable or admitting of revolution．［Rare．］

Us then，to whom the thrice three yeer
Hath fill＇d his revoluble orb，since our arrlval here，
I blane not to wish heme much more．
revolubly（rev＇ō－lū－bli），adv．In a＂revoluble manner；so as to be capable of revolution． ［Rare．］
The aigit tube being cismped to the carriage［for tran－ ait－inatrumental，so sa to be reoolubly adjusted thereon．
revolute（rev＇ö－lūt），\(\quad[=\mathrm{F}\). rérolu，くL．revo－ lutus，pp．of revolvere，revolve：sce revolve．］ Rolled or curled backward or down－ ward；rolled back，as the tips or margins of some leaves，fronds， etc．；in vernation and estivation， rolled backward from both the sides．See also cuts under Notho－ ehlena，Pteris，and Rafflesia．－Revo－ lute antemn：in entom．，antenne which io repose are rolled or colied apirally out． ward and backward，as in certain Hyme revilut
evolute（rev＇ö－lūt），r．i．To re－ volve．［Colloc．］

Then he framea a secend metion
From thy revoluting eyea．
The Academy，March 1，1890，p． 153
revolution（rev－ō－lū＇shon），n．［＜ ME ．revolucion，く OF ．recolution， F ． réolution \(=\mathrm{Pr}\). revolucio \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．revo－ lucion \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). vevolução \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．vivolu－ zione，revoluzione \(=\) D．revolutie \(=\) G．Sw．Dan．rerolution，＜LL．revo lutio（ \(n-\) ），a revolving，＜L．recolvere， pp．revolutus，revolve，turn over： see revolce．］1．The act of revolv－ ing or turning completely round， so as to bring every point of the so as to bring every point of the
turning body back to its first posi－ turning body back to its first posi－ \(360^{\circ}\) ．Where the distinction is of this is called a rotation．
She waa probably the very lsat person in town whe atili kept the time－honored spinning－wheel in constant revolu－
－The act of moving complerne，seven Gas
2．The act of moving completely around a cir－ cular or oval course，independently of any rota－ tion．In a revolotion withent rotation，every part of the body movea by ad equai amount，while in rotatlen the motions of the different paris are proportienal to their distances from the axis．But revolutions and rotstleas may be combiaed．Thus，the planeta percom revoulions rown the an，meon performs a rotution on its axis in preciaely the sanie time in which it perferms a revolution round the earth，to which it censequently slways turns the same side．

Se many nobler bodiea to create，
Greater so manfeld，．snd on thelr erbs impese
\[
\text { day }{ }_{\text {diton, }} \text { P. L., vifl. } 31 .
\]

3．A round of periodic or recurrent changes or events；a cycle，especially of time：as，the revo－ lutions of the scasons，or of the hours of the day and night．

0 Ged！that one might read the book of fate，
Make mountaina level．Shak．， 2 Hen．IV．，Hi．1． 46.
The Duke of Bncklugham himself flew not so high in so
Hovell，Letters，1，v． 32.

\section*{revolution}

There must be a strange dissolution of natural affection a atrange unthankfulneas for sil that homea have given， build for the little revolution of his own to fie oulyselr，and Ruskin，Seven Lamps of Architecture，Memery
Hence－4．A recurrent period or moment in time．［Rare．］

Thither by harpy－footed furiea haled， Are brought．
5．A total change of circumstances a plete alteration in character，system，or condi－ tions．

Chapleas，and knocked about the mazzard with a aex ton＇s spade ：here＇s a tine revolution，and we had the trick to aee＇t． Shak．，Hamlet，v．1． 98.
Religions，and languages，and forms of government，and nsages of private life，and modes of thinkiug，all have un Macaulay，MLoore＇a Byron． covernmental conditions，the overthrow of an established political system，generally accom－ panied by far－reaching social changes．The term Revolution，in English history，is applied distinctively to the convulafon by which James II．waa driven from the throne in 1688．In American history it is applifed to the
war of independence．See below．［In this aense the word fa sometimea nsed adjectively．］

The elections ．．．generally fell upon men of revolution rinciples．
mollett，Mist．Eng．i． 6.
The revolution，a it facalled，produced no other changes thon of
A atate of socfety in which revolution ia always imminent is disastrous alike to moral，political，and material ioter－ 7．The act of rolling or moving back ；a return to a point previously occupied．

Comes thundering back with dreadful revolution
Comes thundering back with dreadful sevolution
On my defenceleas head．
Milton，P．L．，X． 815.
8 ．The act of revolving or turning to and fro in the mind；consideration；hence，open delib－ eration；discussion．
But，Sir，I pray yon，howe aome ever my matater reken－ eth with any of his aervaunta，bring not the matier in rev－
olution in the open Courte．
Paston Letters，I． 388.
9．The winding or turning of a spiral about its axis，as a spiral of a shell about the columella； one of the coils or whorls thus produced；a volu－ tion；a turn．－American Revolution，the series of movements by which the thirteen American coloniea of Great Britain revolted againat the mother country，and began in 1775 ，independence was declared in 1776 ，and the beip of France was formally aecured in 1778．The war was practically ended by the surrender of thechief British army at Yorktown in 1781，and the independence of the United tatea was recognized hy treaty of peace in 1783．－Anoma－ listic revolution．See anomalistic．－English Revolu tion，the movementa by which Jamea II．waa forced to leave Fngland，and a purer constitutional government waa ae－ cured through the aid of William of Orange，who landed Wilitam and Higos and Parliament passed the Bill of Rights，－French Rovolution，the aeriesof movementa which brought abont the downfall of the old absolute monarchy in France，the eatablishment of the republic，and the abolition of many abuaes．The States General asaembled in May，1789，and the Third Eatate at once took the lead．The Bastille was atormed by the people，and in the aame year the Conatituent Assembly overthrew feadal privileges and tranalerred ec－ fight of primogentture，and other reforms，were effected in 1790 ．The next year a constitntion was adopted and the Constitnent was aucceeded by the Legialative Assembly． In 1792 a coalition of nations was formed against France the royal family was imprisoned，and in September the Con－ vention replaced the Legisiative Asaembly and proclaimed the republic．Louis XVI．Was executed in 1793，and the Reign of Terror followed in 1793－4；royalist risinga were mppresaed，and the oreign wars successiuly prosecuted the establishment of the Directory fu 1795，or as extending to the founding of the Conaniate in 1799，or even later Other French revolutions In 1830，1848，and 1870 reanlted eapectively in the overthrow of the Bonrbon monarchy of the Restoration，of the monarchy of Louis Phillppe，and of the second Empire．－Pole of revolution．See polez． Revolution－indicator．Same aa operameter．－Solid of revolution，a aold containing airthe points traversed by a plane tigure in making a revolution round an axia in ita oid，hyperboloid，etc．，of revolution are examples．\(=\) Syn
revolutionary（rev－ō－lū＇shon－ả－ri），a．and \(n\) \([=\mathbf{F}\). révolutiomairé \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\) ．rerolucionario \(=\) It．visolusionorio；as revolution＋－ary．］I． a．1．Pertaining to a revolution in govern ment，or［cap．］to auy movement or crisis known as the Revolution：as，a revolutionary war；Revolutionary heroes；the Revolutionary epoch in American history．
In considering the policy to be adopted for auppresaing the fnaurrection，I have been anxioua and careful that the inevitahle conflict for this purpose shall not degenerat
into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle． ess revolutionary struggle． 176.

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2．Tending to produce revolution；subversive of established codes or systems：as，revolution－ ary measures；revolutionary doctrines．
It is much leas a reasoning conviction than unreason－ ing sentimenta of attachment that enable Goveraments ulionary panics，and aeasona of calamity．

Lecky，Eng．in 18th Cent．，if．
Revolutionary calendar．See republican calendar， under calendar．－Revolutionary tripunal．See tribu． nal． tionist．
Dumiriea was a Tory town，and could not tolerate a celulionary
It is neceasary for every atudent of history to know what manner on men they are who become

Kingsley，Alton Locke，Pref．（1862）．（Davies．）
evolutioner（rev－ō－lū＇shon－ėr），n．［く revolu－ tion + er＇2．Cf．revolutionary．］Same as revo－ lutionary．
The people were divided into three parties，namely，the Wiliiamites，the Jacohites，and the diacontented Revolu
Smollett，Hist．Eng．，i． 4
revolutionise，\(v\) ．See revolutionize．
revolutionism（rev－ō－lū＇shon－izm），n．［＜rev－ olution + ism．］Revolutionary principles． North Brit．Rev．（Imp．Diet．）
evolutionist（rev－ō－lū＇shon－ist），n．［＜revo－ lution＋－ist．］One who desires or endeavors to effect a social or political revolution；one who takes part in a revolution．
If all revolutionists were not proof against all cantion，I ahould recommend it to their consideration that no per－ sona were ever known in history，efther aacred or pro－ iaoe，to vex the sepulchre．
Many foreign revolutionists ont of work added to the general miaunderatanding their contribution of broken English in every most ingenions form of fracture

Lowell，Study Windowa，p． 194.
revolutionize（rev－ō－lū＇shon－iz），v．；pret．and pp．revolutionized，ppr．revolutionizing．［＜rev－ olution + －ize．］I，trans．1．To bring about a revolution in；effect a change in the political constitution of：as，to revolutionize a govern－ ment．

Who，in his turn，was sure my father plann＇d
To revolutionise his native land．
Crabbe，Talea of the Hall，x． 2．To alter completely；effect a radical change in．

We aeed this［abaointe religion］to heal the vicea of modern society，to revolutionize this modera feudalism of 1 even think that their［the rama＇］employment will go as far to revolutionize the conditions of naval warfare as has the introduction of breech．loading guna and rifles II．intrans．To undergo a revolution；be－ come completely altered in social or political respects．
Germany is by uatnre too thorough to be able to revo－ ciple and foltowing that principlo to it ntmont fimits Marx，quoted ing Rae＇a Contemporary Socialism，p． 124 Also spelled revolutionise．
revolutive（rev＇ō－lū－tiv），\(a\) ．［ \(\langle\mathrm{F}\). révolutif（in sense 2）；as revolute + －ive．］1．Turning over； revolving；cogitating．

Being 30 concerned with the inquisitive and revolutive ，（Latham．） 2．In bot．，same as revolute，or sometimes re－ stricted to the case of vernation and estivation． revolvable（rē－vol＇va－bl），a．［＜rerolue＋ －able．］Capable of being revolved．

The upper cap of the mill ia revolvable．Nature，XL 543. revolve（rê－volv＇），v．；pret．and pp．revolved， ppr．revolving．［＜ME．revoluen，くOF revolver \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\). revolver，stir，\(=\mathrm{It}\) ．rivolvere，\(<\mathrm{L}\). re－ volvere roll back，revolve，＜rew，back，＋rolvere， roll：see voluble，volve．Cf．convolte，devolve， evolve，involve．］ \(\mathbf{I}\) ．intrans．1．To turn or roll about on an axis；rotate．

\section*{Lest，where yon aeek the common love of these，} The common hate with the revolving wheel

2．To m curv move about a center；circle；move in a path；follow such a course as to come round again to a former place：as，the planets revolte about the sun．
In the same circle we revolve．Tennyson，Two Voicea． Mifnda roll in paths like planets；they revolve，
This io a larger，that a narrower ring，
But round they come at last to that aame phase．
3．To pass through periodic chauges；return or rocur at regular intervals ；hence，to come around in process of time．

\section*{revolver}

In the course of one revolving moon
Was chymist，fiddler，atatesman，and butfoon． To mute and to material thinga

Scott，Marmion，1．，Int．
4．To pass to and fro in the mind；be revolved or pondered．
IIuch of thia nature revolved in my mind，thrown in by the enemy to daconrsge and cast me down．

T．Eluwood，Life（ed．Howells），p． 205.
5．To revolve ideas in the mind；dwell，as upon a fixed idea；meditate；ponder．
If thifa［lcter］fall into thy hand，revolue
Shak．，T．N．，ii．5． 155. Still
the wor
Temnyson，Princess，iif．
6t．To return；devolve again．
On the deaertion of an appeal，the judgment doea，fpso正，revolve to the judge a quo．
II．trans．1．To turn or cause to roll round， as upon an axis．

Then in the east her turn she［the moon］shines，
Revolved on heaven＇a great axle．Milton，P．L．，viit． 381 ． 2．To cause to move in a circular course or orbit：as，to revolve the planets in an orrery．

If the diurnal motion of the air
Revolves the planeta in their destined sphere，
How are the moons from falliog headlong held？
Chatterton，To Rev．Mr．Catcott．
3．To turn over and over in the mind；ponder； meditate on ；consider．
The ancfent authors，both in divinity and in humanity， Which had long time alept io libraries，hegan generally to be read and revolved．

Bacon，Advancement of Learning，i． 39. Long atood Sir Bedivere，
Revolving many memories．
Tennyson，Morte d＇Arthur．
4†．To turn over the pages of；look through； search．

I remember，on a day I reuolued the regiaters in the Straight I again revalved
The law and propheta，aearching what waa writ
Concerning the Measiah．
Multon，P．R．，1． 259. revolvet（reè－volv＇），\(n\) ．［＜revolve，vi］1．A revolution；a radical change in political or social affairs．

In all revolves and turns of state
Decreed by（what dee call hin）fate．
D＇Urfey，Colin＇a Walk，i．（Davies．）
2．A thought；a purpose or intention．
Whan Midelton aaw Grinaill＇a hie revolve
Past hope，paat thought，pust reach of all aspire，
G．Sfarkham，Sir R．Grinuile，p．59．（Davies．） revolved（rē－volvd＇），\(a\) ．［＜revolve \(+e d^{2}\) ．］In zoöl．same as revolute．
revolvement（rē－volv＇ment），\(n\) ．\([=\mathrm{Sp}\). revolvi－ miento \(=\) Pg．revolvinento；as revolve + －nent．］ The act of revolving or turning over，as in the mind；reflection．Worcester．
revolvency（rë－vol＇ven－si），u．［＜L．revol－ \(v e n(t-) s\) ，ppr．of revolvere，revolve：see revolve．］ The state，act，or principle of revolving；revo－ lution．

Ita own revolvency uphoida the world．
Couper，Task，i． 372.
revolver（rê－vol＇vèr），\(n\) ．［＜revolve + errl］ 1. One who or that which revolves．－2．Specifical－

 \(i\) hammer－roll and hammer－rivet；\(f\) ，hammer．screw；\(k\) ，hammer－cani； er


\section*{revolver}
y－（a）A revolving firearm，especially a pistol，Rev．Ver．An abbreviation of Revised lersion having a revol ving barrel provided with a num－（of the English Bible） ber of bores（as in carlicr styles of the weapon）， or（as in modern forms）a single barrel with a number of chambers．When the barrel or cylinder re－ volves on its longitudinsi sxis，the saveral boresor chambers nism for successive and rapid firlng in the modern forms of the arm the chambers of tha cyilnder are by auch rev－ olution，hrought succesaively into line with the bore in the harrei，which is also the firing position．In this posi－ tion each chamber respectiveiy furms a continuation of the bore in the barrel．Six is the common number of chambers．The most vital distinction between eariy and modern revolving frearms is that the barrels of tha ormer were directly revoived by the hand；whilie in the atter the revoiving－mechanism ia connected witit tha fir voives the cylinder．Metal cartridges with conical bulle are used in sii modern revolvers，the loading being done at the breech．Some ara seil－cocking－that is，ara cocked by pniling the trigger which also disciargea them．Some by peculiar mechanism（though，for general uae，they may be cocked in the ordinary way for taking deliberate aim） are by a quick adjuatment changed into aelf－cockiug pis－ im is oi subardin iring in emergenciea where accurste aim is of aubordinate importance．Colonel Colt of the abie and valuable revolvius arm though raliy service abie and valuable revoiving arm，though tha principie （b）A revolving cannon．－3．A revolving horse－ rake．
revolving（rè－vol＇ving），p，a．Turning；rolling； moving ronnd．－Revolving brush，car，diaphrasm grate，harrow，light，mill，oven．See the noins．－Re－
volving cannon Ses machine． volving cannon．Sea machine－gun．－Revolving fur－ nace，s furnace nsed extensively in making ball－soda or with molid steel tiree alrunk en eyilnder of fron hooped ported by and turns on Iriction－wheels or－rollers．Unilite the revolving furnace for chioridizing orea，this Uurnace has no interior partition．The heat la supplied by a sie－ mens regenerative gas－furnace，or by a coal－furnace，snd the hot flame circuistea fongitudimally through the cyiln－ der into a amoke－stack or cliinney．The charging is done through a hoie in the side of the cylinder，and the crude aoda，roilied into bails by the motion of the cylinder，is dis－ charged through the asme opening．－Revolving pistol． volvine storm，－Revolving press．See press1，Re revomit（rē－vom＇it）
re－+ vomit．Cf F reromir．\(=1 t\) remomtare；as re－＋vomit．Cl．F．teromir，＜L．revomere，vomit forth again，disgorge，＜re－，again，+ romere， vomit：see vomit．］To vomit or pour forth again；reject from the stomach．
They poure the wine downe the throate
that they might cast it vpeqsine snd so take more in the phace，vom－ iting and reoomiting ．．．that which they haue drunke．
revulse \(\dagger\)（rệ－vuls＇），r．t．［＜F．révulser，＜I．re－ vulsus，pp．of verellere，pluck back：see revel2．］ 1．To affect by revulsion；pull or draw back withdraw．
Nothing is 80 effectusi as irequent vomits to withdraw snd renulss the peccent humours Irom the reiaxed bowels． 2．To draw away：applied to counter－imitation． revulsent（rệ－vil＇sent），（l．and n．［＜revulse＋ ent．］I．a．Same as revellent．
II． n．A connter－irritant．
revulsion（rẹ－vul＇shọn），n．［＜OF．revulsion， F．reevulsion \(=\) Sp．verulsion \(=\) Pg．verulsão \(=\) It．rimulsione，＜L．remulsio（ \(n-\) ），a tearing off or away，revellere，pp．revulsus，pluck back：see revel \({ }^{2}\) ．］1．The act of pulling or drawing away； abstraction；forced separation．
The revulsion of capital from other tradea of which the returns are more frequent．
2．In med．，the dim one locality by developin of morbid action in other，as by counter－irritation or violent change，partieularly a change of feel－ ing．

A sudden and violent reoulsion of feeling．Macaulay． He was quite old enough ．．．to have aeen with his own eyes the conversion of the court，［and］its revulsion to the sucient worship nader Juilan the Apostste．

The Allantic，LXV． 149.
revulsive（rē－vul＇siv），\(a\) ．and \(n\) ．［ \(=\) F．rérnlsif \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). Pg．It．revulsivo，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\). revulsus，pp．of re－ rellere，pull away：see revel \({ }^{2 .]}\) I．a．Having the power of revulsion；tending to revulsion； capable of producing revulsion．
The way to cure the megrim is diverse，according to the cause ；either by cutting a vein，purging，evulsive or lucaj
remedies．
Rev．T．Adams，Works，1． 473.

II．\(n\) ．That which has the power of with－ drawing；specifically，an agent which produces revalsion．
Sait is a reculsive．Pass the sait．
evulsor（ 138. apparatus by means of which hent and cold can be alternately applied as curative agents．
（of the English Bible）．
ewl \(n\) ．An obsolete or dialectal form
rew \({ }^{2}+, r\) ．and \(n\) ．An obsolete spclling of rus \({ }^{1}\) ． rewal
sixtee，An erroneous form，found in the roke．
rewaken（rē－wã＇kn），\(v\) ．［＜re－＋waken．］To waken again．

> Love will it at the spiritual prima Reraken with the dawning soul.

Tennyson，Iu Memoriam，xliil．
rewall \(t, r\) ．A（perverted）Middle English form of rule 1 ．Lydgate．
rewaltt，v．t．and i．［ME．；origin obscure．］ To give up or surrender．Hallitell．
reward（rệ－wârd\(\left.{ }^{\prime}\right), v . \quad[<\mathrm{ME}\). rewarden，\(\langle\mathrm{OF}\) ． revarder，reswarder，an older form of reguarder， regarder，regard，くre－，back，＋warder，garder． mark，heed：see guard．Doublet of regard．］ I．trans．1 t．To mark；regard；observe；notice carcfully．

\section*{nist you behouth revarde and behold
Ho shall doo gouerne and rule this cont \\ Gouerne and rule this contre．}

2t．To look after；watch over；have regard or consideration for．
Ac if yo riche haua reuthe and rewarde wel the pore
Criste of his curteysie shal conforte zow atte laste．
Piert Plowman（B），xiv． 145.
3．To recompense；requite；repay，as for good or evil conduct（commonly in a good sense）； remunerate，as for usefnlness or merit；com－ pensate．

Kyng Auferius ther with he was contente，
And hym rewardid well for his contente
Generydes（E．E．T．S．），1．2407． God revard him！they say，for reward．H8 that revards me， 4．To make return for；give a recompense for．

\section*{With such heward not hospitality}

Shak．，Lucrece，1． 575.
5 ．To give in recompense or return，as for either good or evil．
Thou hast revarded me good，whereas I have revarded thee evll

1 Saun．xxiv．17．
A biessing may be revarded into the bosom of the faith－ fuil and tender brother or sister that ．．s sdmonisheth． Penn，Traveia in Holland，etc．
6．To serve as a return or recompense to；be a reward to．

No petty post reurards a nobieman
or spending youth in spiendid isckey－work．
7．To serve as return or recompense for． Still bappier，it he till a thankiul soil， And fruit reurard his honourabie toil．

Corper，Hope，1．Ti1．
The central court of the Hareem is one of the richest discoveriea that rewarded M．Place＇s induatry．

J．Ferguseon，Hist．Arch．，1． 173.
II．intrans．To make requital ；bestow a re－ turn or recompense，especially for meritorious conduct．
Put you great wise persona have a fetch of atate，to ent－ ploy with countenance and eacouragement，but reward Chapmaty and disgrace．
Chapman，Mask of Middle Temple and Lincoln＇s Inn． reward（rē－wârd＇）， \(\boldsymbol{n}\) ．［＜ME．rewarde，rezard， ＜OF．reteard，an earlier form of reguard，regard， regard，＜rewarder，regarder，regard：see revard， regard，v．，and cf．vegard，\(n_{1}\) ］1 1．Notice；lieed； consideration；respect；regard．
Thanue Reson rod forth and tok reward of no man， And dude as Conscience kenned til he the kyng mette．
Men take more revarde to the nombre than to the sa－
2．The act of rewarding，or the state of being rewarded；requital，especially for usefuluess or merit；remnneration．

The end for which all proftaile lawa
Were made looks two ways oniy，the reward
Of innocent good men，and the punishment
fad delingnents．
Fletcher（and another），Queen of Corinth，v． 4. The hope of revard and fear of punishment，especlaily in a inture life，are indispenssble as auxiliary motives to he great majoriify of mankind．

Focler，Shaftealury and llutcheson，p． 159.
3．That which is given in requital of good or evil，especially good；a return；a recompense commonly，a gift bestowed in recognition of past service or merit；a guerdon．
rewood
Nuw－8－daya they call them gentic revards：let them leave their coioring．und call them hy their Christian name，bribes．Latimer，：d Sermon bef．Edw．VI．， 1549.
Now reicards and punishments do always presuppose Hooker，Eccies．Polity，i．o
A man that fortune＇a buffets and rewards
Shak．，Hamiet，iii．2． 72.
llanging was the reward of treason and deaertion
Stulbs，Conat．Hist．，\＆ 16.
4．The frnit of one＇s labor or works；profit； return．
The dend know not any thing，neither have they any
Ecel．Ix．5． more s revard．Ecci．ix． 5 ．
5．A sum of money offered for taking or de－ tecting a criminal，or for the recovery of any－ thing lost．－In reward oft，in comparisun with．

\section*{YIt of Daunger cometh no blame， \\ In reward of nyy doughter Shame．}

Rom，of the Rose，1． 3254.
\(=\) Syn．3．Pay，compensation，remuneration，requital， rewardable（rê－－wâr＇da－bl），a．［＜revard＋ －able．］Capable of being rewarded；worthy of recompense．
No good woorke of man is revcardable in heauen oi his owne natnra，but through the mere goodnea of God．

Rewiela clo Rewarda do alwaya presmppose auch dutiea performed
Hooker，Eccles，Poitty，
as are reuardable． rewardableness（rê－wâr＇dą－bl－nes），n．The character of being rewardable，or worthy of reward．
What can be the praisa or rewardableness of doing that which a man cesnot chuse but do？
（ rewardably（rệ－wâr＇da－bli），adv．In a reward－ able manner；so as to be rewardable．Imp． Dict．
rewarder（rề－wâr＇dèr），n．One who rewards； one who requites or recompenses．

\section*{A liberal rewarder of his friends．}

Shak．，Rich．111．，I．3． 123,
rewardful（rệ－wârd＇fül），\(a . \quad[\langle r e v e a r d+-f u l]\). Yielding reward；rewarding．［Rare．］

Whose grace was great，and bounty most revrardfull． Spenser，Colin Clout，1． 187.
rewardfulness（rê－wârd＇fül－nes），n．The qual－ ity of being rewardful；capability of yielding a reward．
Of the beanty，the revardfulness，of the place I cannot The Century，V． 30
ewardless（rẹ－wârd＇les），u．［＜rexardt－less．］ Having no reward．
rewa－rewa（rā＇wạ̈－rā＂wä），n．［New Zealand．］ See Knightia．
rewbarbt，\(n\) ．An obsolete form of rhubarb．
reweł．An obsolete form of \(r u e^{1}, r u e^{2}, r o r c^{2}\)
reweigh（rē－wā＇），v．t．［＜re－＋weigh．］To weigh a second time；verify the weight of by a second test or trial．
It onily remained now to remove the condensers，and reveigh them with all neceasary precautions．

Amer．Chem．Jour．，X． 97.
rewelt，\(n\) ．and \(r\) ．An obsolete spelling of rule \({ }^{1}\) ． rewel－bonet，\(n\) ．［३ ME．reacel－boon，rovel－boon， rewel－bone，ruclle－bone，reuylle－bone，〈revel，rone－ el（of uncertain meaning，in form like roucel，lit． a little wheel，＜OF，rouelle，a little wheel：see rovcel），+ boon，bone，appar．same as bonel．］A word of unknown meaning，occurring in the line：
llis aadel was of revel－boon．Chaucer，Sir Thopas，1． 187. Ruel．bone is mentioned by Chancer． ．as the mate－ rial of a saddie．It is not，of course，to be thence aupposed purpoas garlsnd is described as＂fulle of ruelle bones，＂which an－ other copy altera to rounde bonys．In the romsnce of Rembrun，p．45s，the coping of a wall is mentioned as made＂of fin ruuxal，that aehon swithe brighte．＂
ewet（rö＇et），n．［＜F．rouet，little wheel，gun－ lock，dim．of roue，a wheel．〈 L．rota，a wheel： see rotary，rovecl．］1．Originally，the revolving part of a wheel－lock．Hence－2．The wheel－ lock itself．－3．A gun fitted with a wheel－lock． See harquebus．
rewfult，a．A Middle English form of rueful．
rewfullichet，adr．A Middle English form of ruefully．Chawcer．
ewin（rê－win＇），r．t．［＜re－＋rin．］To wiu a second time；win back．
The Palatinste was not worth the reccinning．Fuller． rewlichet，a．See ruly？
wmet，\(n\) ．A Middle English form of realm． ewood（ree－wůd＇），\(r\) ，t．［＜re－＋wood 1．］To plant again with trees；reforest．

\section*{rewood}

Rewooding the high lands where the streams take rise． reword（rē－wèrd＇），\(t . t\) ．［＜re－＋word．］ To put into words again；repeat．

That I have utter＇d；bring me to the test， And I the mastter will re－word；whlch maduess
Would gambol from．
Shak．，llamlet，jii．4． 1 2．To reëcho．

A A hill whose concave womb re－word
To word anew ；put into Lover＇s Complaint，1．1． 3．To word anew；put
to reword a statement． a second time

Write and rencrite，blot out，and write agaln，
And for Jts swiftness ne＇er applaud your pen．
Young，To Pope．
rewthet，\(n\) ．An obsolete form of ruth． rewthlest，\(a\) ．An obsolete form of ruthless． rex（reks），n．［＜L．rex（reg－），a king（＝O1r．rig， Ir．righ \(=\) Gael．righ \(=\mathrm{W} . r\) rhi \(=\) Skt．räjan，a king：see Raja \({ }^{2}\) ），（rcgere（Skt．\(\sqrt{ }\) räj），rule：see regent，and rich，riche．Hence ult．roy，royal， regal，real2，regale \({ }^{2}\) ，etc．］A king．－To play rext， to plsy the king；act deapotically or with vlolence；han－ die a person roughly；＂play the mischief．＂This phrase
probably alludes to the Rex，or klng，In the early English plases，a character marked by more or less violence．The noun in tlme lost lts literal meaning，and was often spelled reaks，reeks（＂keep a reaks，＂etc．），and used as if meaning tricks．
Queene thinke it to be the greatest indignitle to the Queene that may be to suffer such s caytiff to play such
Rex．
Spenser，State of Ireland． The sound of the hauthoys and bsgpipes playing reeks with the hlgh and stately timber．

Urquhart，tr．of Rabelsis，JII． 2.
Love with Rage kept such a reakes thst I thought they would hsve gone msd together．
reton，Dream of Strsnge Effects，p． 17.
Then came the English ordnsnce，which had been brought to land，to plag such reaks smong the horse that they were forced to fly

Court and Times of Charles I．，I． 256.
rexen，\(n\) ．A plural of resh \({ }^{2}\) ，a variant of rush \({ }^{1}\) Halliwell．
rex－playert，\(n\) ．［Found only in the form reaks－ player；＜rex，in to play rex（rcaks），＋player．］ One who plays rex．

Ribleur，s，disordered roaver，jetter，swaggerer，outra－ glous reaks－player，a robber，ransaker，boothaler，preyer
upon passengers，etc．
reyt，\(n\) ．An obsolete form of ray \({ }^{4}\)
reyalt，\(n\) ．An obsolete form of roycel．
reynt，\(n\) ．A Middle English form of rain 1 ．
reynaldt，\(n\) ．An obsolete variant of reymard． reynard（rā́närd or ren＇ärd），n．［Formerly also reynold，reynaild；〈 late ME．reynard，〈 OF．rey－ nard，regnard，reqnar，regnart，renart，renarel，\(F\) ． renard \(=\) Pr．raynart \(=\) OCat．ranart，a fox， OFlem．（OLG．）Reinacrd，Remaert（G．Reinhart， Reinecke），a name given to the fox in a famous epic of Low German origin（＂Reynard the Fox＂），in which animals take the place of men， each one having a personal namo，the lion being called Noble，the cat Tibert，the bear Bruin，the wolf Isegrim，the fox Reynard，etc．，and which became so popular that renard in the common speech began to take the place of the vernacular OF．goulpil，goupil，fox，and finally supplanted it entirely；＜MHG．Rcinhart，OHG．Reginhart， Raginhart，a personal name，lit．＇strong in
counsel，＇\(\langle\) ragin－，regin－，counsel（cf．Icel．regin， counsel， （ ragin－，regin－，counsel（ef．Icel．regin，
pl．，the gods：see Ragnarök，and cf．AS．regn－ （＝Icel．regin－），intensive prefix in regn－heard， very bard，etc．，regn－meld，a solemn announce－ ment，regn－theof，an arch－thief，etc．，and in per－ sonal names such as Regen－here，etc．,\(=\) Goth ragin，an opinion，judgment，decree，advice）， + hart，strong，hard，＝E．harel：see hard and －ard．］．A name of the fox in fable and poetry， in which the fox figures as cunning personified．
Hyer［here］begynneth thice hiystorye of regnard the
Caxton，tr．of Reynard the Fox（ed．1481），p． 16 ．
Now read，Sir Reynold，as ye be right wise，
What course ye weene is best for us to tske．
Spenser，Mother Hub．Tale
Reynosia（rạ̀－nō＇si－ä̈），n．［NL．（Grise bach， 1866）；after Alvaro Reynoso of Havana．］A ge uus of imperfectly known polypetalous plants， assigned to the order Rhamnacex，consisting of a single Cuban species，R．latifolia，extending into Florida，where it is known as red ironwool． reyoung（rē－yung＇），v．t．［＜rc－＋young．］To make young again．［Rare．］

With rapid rush，
Ont of the stone a plentious stremp doth gush，
Whlch murnurs through the Plain；prond，that his glass， Which murnurs hrough the Plain；prond，that his glass，
Glldng so swift，so soon re－yongt the grass．
Sylvester，tr．of Du Datasis weeks，ii，
reyse \({ }^{1}+\) ，\(v\) ．A Middlo English form of raisc \({ }^{1}\) ． reyse \({ }^{2}\) ，\(r\) ．A Middle Englisli form of race \({ }^{1}\) ． rezbanyite
def．）+ －ite \({ }^{2}\) ．］A sulphid of bismuth and lead， occurring in massive forms having a metallic luster and light lead－gray color．It is found at Rez－Bánya，Hungary．
rezedt，a．Samo as reastecl．
rf，rfz．Abbreviations of rinforzunto or rin－ forzato．
rh．［L．，etc．，rh－，used for \(h r\)－，a more exact ren－ dering of the Gr．\(\hat{\rho}\) ，the aspirated \(\rho(r) \cdot]\) An initial sequence，originally an aspirated \(r\) ，oc－ curring in English，etc．，in words of Greek origin．In early modern snd Middle English，as well as in Spanish，Italisn，Old French，etc．，It is also or only the \(r\) Is doubled，and is commonly written \(r\) rhe，atter the Greek form \(\dot{\rho} \dot{\rho}\) ，which，however，is now commonly written p．In modern formations medial \(r\) rh is often reduced o \(r\) ．（For examples of \(r h\) ，see the words following，and catarrh，diarrhea，hemorrhage，myrrh，pyrrhic，etc．）The combinstion \(r h\) properly occurs onty \(\ln\) Greek words；other nstances are due to error or coufusion，or sre exceptional， Rh ．The chemical symbol of rhodium． hat（ii）hemical symbol of rhodium．
pä，rhubn．［NL．，＜L．tha（barbarum），く Gr． Rha，＇ Pa arb，so called，it is said，from the river Rheum \({ }^{2}\) ．］Rhubarb．
Neere unto this is the river Rha，on the sldes whereof roweth a comfortsble and holsom root so named［rha］ good for many uses In physick．
habarb barbaratus，〈 rhabarbarrim，rhubarb：see rha－ barbarum．］Impregnated or tinctured with rhu－ barb．
The salt humoura must be evscuated by the sennate， chabarbarate，and sweet manns purgers，with aclds added， or the pury inp waters

Floyer，Preternstural State of Animal Humoura
rhabarbarin，rhabarbarine（ra－bär＂bạ－rin），\(n\) ［＜rhabarbarunt \(+-i n^{2}\) ，－ine \({ }^{2}\) ．］Same as chryso phanic acid．See chrysophanic．
rhabarbarum（ra－bär＇bạ－rum），n．［NL．，＜L． rha barbarum，rhubarb：＂see rhubarb and rha．］ Rhubarb
rhabd（rabd），n．［Also rabd；＜NL．rhabdus， Gr．já \(\beta \delta o s\), a rod：see rhabdus．］A rhabdus．

\section*{Rhabdammina（rab－da－mī＇nä），„．［NL．，く Gr} j́á \(\beta \delta o s\), a rod，\(+a \mu \mu \circ\) ，sand，+ －inal．］The papdos，a rod，＋auرos，sand，＋inal．
typical genus of Rhabdamminina．O．Sars， 1872. Rhabdamminina（rab－dam－i－nī＇nä），n．pl ［NL．，〈 Rhabdammina + －ina2．］A＂group of marine imperforate foraminiferous protozoans， typified by the genus Rhabdommina．The test， composed of cemented sand－grains often mixed with ponge－spicules，Is of some tubular form，frec or fixed，with one or s few apertures，and sonnetimes segmented．The genus Haliphysema，supposed to be a sponge，and made by Haeckel the type of a class Physemaria，has heen as signed to this group．Also Rhabdamminine，ss a sub－ fan
habdi，\(n\) ．Plural of rhabdus．

\section*{rhabdia，n．Plural of rhabdiun， 1.}
rhabdichnite（rab－dik＇nīt），n．［＜NL．Rhab－ dichnites，＜Gr．páßdos，a rod，＋ixvos，a track， \(+-i t e^{2}\) ．Cf．ichnite．］A fossil trace or track of uncertain character，such as may have been made by various animals in crawling or other－ wise．
Rhabdichnites（rab－dik－nī＇tēz），\(n\) ．［NL．，also Rubdichnites（J．W．Dawson，1875）：see rhab－ dichnite．］A hypothetical genus of no defini－ tion，covering organisms which are supposed to have left the traces called rhabdichnites．
Rhabdichnites and Eophyton belong to Impressions ex plicsble by the trails of drifting sea．weeds，the tall－mark Ings of Crustscea，and the ruts ploughed by ocuring in the Silurian，Erian，and Carbonif erous rocks．Daveron，Geol．Hist．of Plants，p． 30
habdite（rab＇dit），n．［＜Gr．\(\dot{\rho} \dot{\beta} \beta \delta o s, ~ a ~ r o d, ~+~\) \(\left.-i t e^{2}.\right]\) 1．One of the three pairs of appendages of the abdominal sternites which unite to form the ovipositor of some insects．－2．A refrac－ tive rod－like body of homogeneous structure and firm consistency，found in numbers in the cells of the integument of most turbellarian worms．They may be entirely within these cells，or pro－ trude from them，are readily pressed out，and often found in sbundance in the nulurs secreted and depositcd by the the tactile sense．They vary in size and form，snd also in their local or general disperslon on the body of the worm． They are produced In the ordinary epidermic cells，or in special formative cells benesth the integument，whence they work their way to the surface．Some similar bodies， of grsinular instead of homogeneous structure，are distin－ 3．A member of the
hospilec of the genus inabzir．－4．A nal phice of iron，occurring in minute tetrago－ nal prisms in some meteoric irons．

\section*{Rhabdocrepida}
rhabditic（rab－dit＇ik），a．［＜rhabdite＋－ic．］ Of or pertaining to a rbabdite，in any sense． Rhabditis（rab－di＇tis），n．［NL．（Dujardin）， Gr．\(\dot{\rho} \dot{r}_{\beta} \beta \delta o s\), a rod．］A generic name of minute nematoid worms of the family Anguillutite， under which various species of different genera of this family have been described in certain stages of their transformations．Worms of thls form develop from the embryo In damp earth，where they where ofter further transformations，they acaulre the sex－ ually mature condition，though this is sometimes sttalned while they are still free．Membera of the genera Lepto－ dera，Pelodera，Rhabdonema，sud others have been referred to Rhabditis under various specific names．－Rhabditis genitalis，a small round worm which has been found in the urine．
habdium（rab＇di－um），n．［NL．，〈Gr．\(\rho\) áßoos， a rod．］1．Pl．rhabdia（－ik）．A striped museu－ lar fiber．［Rare．］
The voluntary muscles of sll vertebrates and of many Invertebrates conslst of flbera，the contents of which are perfectly regulariy aisposed striped mass masy he called rhabdia．For shorness，this stripen mature，XXXIX．45．
2．［cap．］A genus of coleopterous insects． Schaum， 1861.

\section*{Rhabdocarpus（rab－dọ－kär＇pus），n．［NL．，＜}
 name given by Göppert and Berger，in 1848，to a fossil fruit of very uncertain affinities．Spect－ meus referred to thls genus have been described by varr－ Germany，Englend，and various psrts of the United Ststes． rhabdoccel（rab＇dọ－sèl），a．Same as rhabdocce－ lous．
Rhabdocœla（rab－dō－sē＇lä），n．pl．［NL．，〈Gr．
 vision of turbellarian worms， forming a suborder of Tur－ bellaria，contrasted with Den－ drocola（which see），contain－ ing small forms whose intes－ tine，when present，is straight and simple．The body is cyllndric （as compared with other flat worms），
but more or less fistened；the but more or less fistened ；the
sexusi organs are usually her－ maphrodite；there is no anus（see Aprocta），but a mouth，the position of which varies extremely in difier ent genera，and usually a protru－
sile pharynx or buccal proboscls． sine pharynx or buccal proboscls．
In most forms the allmentary canal is distinct；in others（see Acola）it is not fairly differentiated from the general digestive parenclyrma． There sre numerous forms of this group，mostly lnhabiting fresh They Ifve on the julces of smsil They Ifve on the juices of smsl which they suck after enveloping their prey in a sort of mucus se creted by the skin and containing rhabdites．（see rhabdite，2．）The group is dlvided，mainly upon the character of the int estine，into three sections：（1）Accela，without differ－ entlated intestine，represented by the family Convotutidx；（2）Rhabdo cota proper，with definite intestl－
nal tract，a nervons system and ex－ cretory organs present compact cretory organs presentlve conpact complicated pharynx，and general ly no otoliths－embracing numer ous forms of several different fsml－ lles，both of fresh and salt water \({ }^{\text {（3）}}\) ，Althooocola，resembling（2），bu with otoliths，represented by one
fanily，Monotider Another divl sion，based mainly upon the positlon or other claracter a the mouth，is directly into a number of familles，as Convo hutidx，Opnisthomidx，Derostomider，Mesostomide，Prostomi－

rhabdocœlan（rab－dọ－sē＇lăn），\(n\) ．and \(a\) ．［ \(\langle R h a b-\) docola＋－an．］I．n．A member of the Rhab－ doccela．

II．a．Same as rhabdoccelous．
Rhabdoccolída（rab－dọ̄－séli－dậ），n．pl．［NL．，
＜Rhabdocola＋－icla．］Same as Rhabdocola．
rhabdocœlidan（rab－dō－sē＇li－dan），a．and n．
［＜Rhabdocolida＋an．］I．a．Of or pertaining the Rhabdocmelida．
II．\(n\) ．A member of the Rhabdoccelida．
 a rod，+ кoiños，hollow．］Having，as a turbel－ larian，a simple straight digestive cavity；of or pertaining to the Rhabdocola．
Rhabdocrepida（rab－dọ－krep＇i－dạ̈），n．p7．［NL．， ＜Gr．\(\dot{\rho} \dot{\beta} \beta \delta\) о̧，a rod，\(+\kappa \rho \eta \pi i s ~(\kappa \rho \eta \pi \iota \delta-\) ），a founda－ tion．］A suborder or other group of lithisti－ dan tetractinellidan sponges，with diversiform desmas produced by the various growth of silica over uniaxial spicules．The families Mc－ gamorimilx and Mieromorinilx represent this group．

\section*{rhabdoid}
rhabdoid（rab＇doid），\(n\) ．［Also rabdoid；＜Gr． form．］In bot．，a spindle－shaped or acicular body，chemically related to the plastids，which occurs in certain cells of plants exhibiting ir－ ritability，such as Droscra，Dionza，etc．，and which probably plays an important part in this function．The position in the cell is such that it stretches diagonally across the cell from end to end．
rhabdoidal（rab－doi＇dal），a．［Also rabdoidal； anat．sagittal：as，the rhabdoidal suecifically，in anat．，sagittal：as，the thabdoidal suture．
rhabdolith（rab＇dộ－lith），\(n\) ．［＜Gr．já \(\beta\) dos，a rod，+ iitos，a stone．］A minute rhabdoidal concretion of calcarcous matter occurring in cover a rhabdosphere．
The clubs of the rhabdoliths get worn out of shape，and are jast seen，under a high power，as minute cyifinders scattered over the field．
rhabdolithic（rab－dọ－lith＇ik），a．［＜rhabdolith + －ic．］Concreted in rhabdoidal form，as cal－ careous matter；of or pertaining to rhabdoliths． rhabdology（rab－dolo \({ }^{\circ}-\mathrm{ji}\) ），n．［Also rabdology； ＜F．rhabdologic，＜Gr．paßdos，a rod，+ －\(\lambda\) ovia，
\(\lambda \varepsilon \gamma \varepsilon v\) ，speak：see－ology．］The act or art of computing by Napicr＇s rods or Napier＇s bones． See rod．
rhabdom（rab＇dom），n．［＜LGr．\(\beta\) ́ \(\beta \delta \omega \mu \mathrm{m}\) ，a bundle of rods：see rhabdome．］In entom．，a spe－ cial structure in the eye，consisting of a con－ crescence of the rods developed on the cells of the retina，when these cells are themselves united in a retinula．
The rods also become united，and form a special struc－ ture，the rhabdom，in the iong axds of a group of combinged
retinal ceils．
Gegenbaur，Comp．Anst．（trans．），p． 264. rhabdomal（rab’dọ－mạl），a．［＜rhubdome＋－al．］ Having the character of a rhabdome；pertain－ ing to a rhabdome．
rhabdomancer（rab＇dộ－man－sèr），\(u\) ．［Also rub－ domaneer；＜rhabdomancy + －er \({ }^{1}\) ．］One who professes or practises rhabdomancy；a romaucer of the divining－rod；a bletonist；a douser．
rhabdomancy（rab＇dọ̄－man－si），n．［Also rab－ domaney；＜F．rhabdomancie，rhabdomance \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ． rhabdomancia \(=\) It．rabdomanzia，く Gr．\(\rho a \beta d o\) \(\mu a \nu \tau \varepsilon i a\), divination by means of a rod，\(\langle\rho \dot{a} \beta \delta o s\) ， a rod，\(+\mu\) ovreia，divination．］Divination by a cover things concealed in the earth，as ores， metals，or springs of water，by a divining－rod； bletonism；dousing．
Agreeably to the doctrines of rhabdomancy，formerly in vogue，and st the present moment not entirely discarded， a twig，usually of witchhazel，borae over the surface of
the ground indicates the preagence of water，to which it is the ground，indicates the preacnce of water，
instinctively alive，by stirring in the hand． rhabdomantic（rab－dọ̄－man＇tik），a．［Also rab－ domantic；＜rhabdomancy（－mant－）+ －ie．\(]\) Per－
taining to rhabdomancy，or the use of the di－ vining－rod．
 bundle of rods，〈Gr．páßסos，a rod．Cf．rhab－ dom．］In sponges，the shaft of a cladose rhab－ dus，bearing the cladome．
The rhabdus then［i．e．，when ciadose］becomes known an the ahaft or thabdome，and the aecondary rays are the arms or cladi，collectively the head or ciadome of the
gpicule．
rhabdomere（rab＇dō－mēr），n．［＜Gr．páßjos，a rod，\(+\mu \varepsilon \rho \rho \rho\), a part．\(]\) One of the chitinous rods which，when united，form a rhabdom．Amer． Naturalist，XXIV． 373.
Rhabdomesodon（rab－dọ－mes＇ō－don），n．［NL，
 （odovt－）\(=\) E．tooth，］A genus of polyzoans，
typical of the family Rhabdomesodontidæ． gracile is a characteristic species．
Khabdomesodontidæ（rab－dọ－mes－ọ－don＇ti－dē）， n．pl．［NL．，＜Rhabdomesodón（－odoint－）＋－idæ．］ A family of polyzoans，typified by the genus Rhabdomesodon．They had a ramose polyzoary com－ posed of slender cylindrical solid or tubular branches with the ceil－aperturea on all sides．The cell－month was be－ low the surface，and opened into a veatilule or onter cham－ ber which conatituted the spparent cell－aperture on the
surface．The species lived in the Carboniferous seas． rhabdomyoma（rab＂dō－mī－ō＇mä̈），\(n\) ；pl．rhab－ domyomata（－mạ－tä）．［NL．，く Gř．páß \(\dot{\delta} o s\), a rod， domyomata（－ma－tä）．NL．myoma，q． \(\mathrm{\nabla}\).\(] A myoma consistivg of\) striated muscular fibers．
Rhabdonema（rab－dộ－nē＇mạ̈），n．［NL．，くGr． \(\dot{\rho} \dot{\alpha} \beta \delta o s\), a rod，\(+v \bar{\eta} \mu \dot{\alpha}\) ，a thread．］A genus of small nematoid worms referred to the family Anguillulidx，containing parasitic species，some

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\section*{Rhagodia}
of which are known to pass through the Rhab－ Itis form．Such is R．nigrovenozum，a viviparous par－ an tite of the funge of batrschians，haif to three quarters of testine and thence to the exterior，being passeci with the feces into water or mud，where they acquire the Rhabditio form．There have aeparate aexes，and the females pro－ duce living young，which finally migrate into the batra－ chian host．Another species，whichoccursin the intestine of various smmass，inchumg man，is \(h\) ．
meriy know a ss \(A\) ngrullula intestinalis．
habdophane（rab＇dö－fān），［＜Gr．©́ß反os a rod，＋－фavís，appearing，＜фaiveo日a！，appear．］ A rare phosphate of the yttrium and cerium earths from Cornwall in England，and also from Salisbury in Connecticut，where the variety called 8 covillite is found．
Rhabdophora（rab－dof＇0．0．－rï），n．pl．［NL．，neut． pl．of＂rhabdophorus：see vhabdophorous．］A group of fossil organisms：same as Graptoli－ thina：so called by Allman from the chitinous rod which supports the perisare．
rhabdophoran（rab－dofoto－ran），a．and u．［＜ Mhabelophova \(+-a n\).\(] I．a．Of or pertaining\) to the Rhabdophora；graptolithic．
II．N．A member of the Rhabdophora；a grap－ tol
rhabdophorous（rab－dof＇ọ－rns），\(a\) ．［ \(\langle\) NL． H．ferre＝E．bearl．］Same as rhabdophoran． Rhabdopleura（rab－dō－plö’ rạ̈）， \(\mathrm{n}_{\text {．}}\)［NL．（All－ man，1869），＜Gr．páßjos，a rod，\(+\pi \lambda \varepsilon v \rho o v^{\prime}\) ，a rib．］The typical genus of Rhabdopleuridx， having the tentacles confined to a pair of out－ growths of the lophophore containing each a cartilaginoid skeleton．\(R\) ．nomnani is a marine form found in deep water of the North Aliantic，off the coasta of Shetland and Normandy．It is a amall luranching or－ ganism，apparently a moilliscold of polyzosn aftinities， iiving in a systent of deificate membranous tubea，each of the tube by means of a contractile staik or cord ealled the gymnocaulus．
Rhabdopleuræ（rab－dō－plö＇rē），n．pl．［NL．，pl． of Rhabdopleura．］An order of marine poly－ zoans，represented by the family Rhabdopleu－ ridx．Also Rhabdopleurea．
Rhabdopleuridæ（rab－dṑ－plö＇ri－dē），n．pl．
［NL．，lihubdopleura＋－idæe．］The family ［NL．，R Rhubdopleura＋－idre．The family gether with Cephalodiscidre the famisy forma a particuisr group of molinscoids，refiated to polyzonns，and named by Lankester Plerobrcazehia．It forms the type of the sub－ order Agpidophora of Alimsn．
rhabdopleurous（rab－dọ̀－plö＇rus），a．Pertain－ ing to the Rhabdoplewida，or haviug their characters．
 a rod，+ бфaipa，a sphere：see sphere．］A mi－ unte spherical body bristling with rhabdolithic rods，found in the depths of the Atlantic，whose nature is not yet determined．Sir C．H．Thom－ son，Voyage of Challenger，I． 220.
Rhabdosteidæ（rab－dos－tē＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，
Mhabdosteus＋－idx．］A family of fossil tootlied cetaceans，typified by the genus Rhab－ losteus，having the rostrum prolonged like a sword，and waxillary bones bearing teeth on their proximal portion．By some paleontologista it is referred to the family Platanistide．The only known apecies lived in the Eocene of eastern North Americs．
Rhabdosteoidea（rab－dos－tē－oideè－ A ）
［NL．，〈Rhabdosteus＋－oideu．］The－ä），\(n\) ．pl． idx rated as a superfamily of Denticetc．Gill． Rhabdosteus（rab－dos＇tḕ－us），\(n\) ．［NL．（Cope，
 The typical genus of Rhabdosteidx．
Rhabdostyla（rab－dọ－stī＇lä̈）．\(\pi_{\text {．}}\)［NL．，く Gr． \(\dot{\rho} a ́ \beta \delta o s\), a rod，\(+\sigma \pi \bar{\gamma} \%\) ，a pillar．］A genus of peritrichous ciliate infusorians，related to For－ ticella，but having a rigid instead of a contrac－ tile pedicel．Six species are described，all of fresh water．
rhabdous（rab＇dus），a．［Also rabdous；＜mabd， rhabdus，\(+-0 u s\) ．］Having the character of a rhabdus；exhibiting the uniaxial biradiate type of structure，as a sponge－spicule．
rhabdus（rab＇dus），n．；pl．rhabdi（－dī）．［NL．，
 switch．］1．A sponge－spicule of the monaxon biradiate type；a simple straight spicule．There inge， both ends，a strongyle；knobbed at both ends，a tylote； knobbed at one end and pointed at the other，styotoxea； The last two forma are scarceiy distinguishable from the stylus．
2．In bot．，the stipe of certain fungi．
rhachial，rhachialgia，etc．See rachial，ete．

\section*{rhachilla，\(n\) ．See rachilla．}
don，etc．
rhachiomyelitis（rä＂ki－ō－mī－e－lī＇tis），\(/\) ．［NL． ＜Gr．prixis，the spine，\(+\mu v e \lambda o ́ s\) ，marrow，+ －itis．］Inflammation of the spinal cord，usually called myelitis．
rhachiotome（rā＇ki－ọ－tōm），\(n\) ．Same as rachi－
tone． tome．
rhachiotomy（rā－ki－ot \({ }^{\circ} \bar{o}-\mathrm{mi}\) ），n．［＜Gr．póxıs， the spine，＋－тоцia，＜\(\tau \hat{\ell} \mu \nu \varepsilon \nu, \tau \propto \mu \varepsilon i \nu\) ，cut．］In－ cision iuto an opening of the spinal canal．
rhachipagus，rhachis， 1 ．See rachipagus，ete． rhachischisis（râ－kis＇ki－sis），n．［NL．，＜Gr． poixts，the spine，\(+\sigma\) oxists，a cleaving，＜\(\sigma x i \zeta \varepsilon v\),
cleave：see schism．］In pathol．，incomplete cleave：see schism．］In pathol．，incomplete
closure of the spinal canal，commonly called spina bifida．
rhachitic，rhachitis．See rachitic，ete．
rhachitome，rhachitomous．See rachitome， ete．
1854），＜Gr（rak－ō－kícolus），n．［NL．（Agassiz， 1854 ），＜Gr．’́ќкos，a rag，rags，+ хعỉos，lip．］ In ichth．，a genus of embiotocoid fishes．\(R\) ． toxotes is the alfiona．See cut under alfiona．
Rhacophorus（rạa－kof＇ọ－rus），\(n\) ．［NL．，く LGe． ракофорог，wearing rags，＜Gr．ја́коц，a rag，rag8， \(+\phi \varepsilon \rho \varepsilon \iota \nu=\) E．bear1．］A genus of batrachians of the family lanidx，containing arboreal frogs with such long and so broadly webbed toes that the feet serve somewhat as parachutes by means of which the creaturo takes long flying leaps．R．reinhardit is one of the largest tree－ froge，with the body tbree inches in length，the hind icgs six inches．See cut under flying－frog．
Rhacophyllum（rak－ọ－fil＇um），\(n\) ．［NL．，く Gr． ри́кos，a rag，rags，＋фí2．дov，leaf．］A generic name given by Schimper（1869）to certain fos－ sil plants found in the coal－measures of Eng－ land and Germany，and supposed to be related to the ferns，but of very uncertain and obscure affinities．Lesquereux has described under this generic name a large number of speciea from the Carboniferous of arious parts of the United States．
Rhadamanthine，Rhadamantine（rad－a－ man＇thin，－tin），a．［＜L．Rhadamanthus，く Gir． ＇Pad́́pavors，Rhadamanthus（see def．）．］Per－ taining to or resembling Rhadamanthus，in Greek mythology one of the three judges of the lower world，son of Zeus and Europa，and brother of Minos：applied to a solemn and final judgment．
Your doom is Rhadamantine．Carlyle，Dr．Francla．
To conquer in the grest atruggle with the devii，with incarnate evii，sod to have the sentence pronounced by the Rhadamanthine volec of the paste，Self－Culture，p． 78.
Rhadinosomus（ rad i －nọ－sō＇mus），\(n\) ．［NL． （Schönlserr，1840），〈Gr．户́adıvos，Eolic \(\beta\) padıvós， slender，taper，＋\(\sigma \omega \mu a\) ，body．］A genus of wee－ vils or Curculionidx．Formerly called Leptoso－ mus，a name preoccupied in ornithology．
Rhætian（réshian），\(a_{\text {．}}\) and \(u_{\text {．}}\)［Also Rhetian：〈F．Rhétien，〈 L．Rhætius，prop．Rætius，〈 Rhæti， Ræti，the Rhætians，Rhetia，Retia，their coun－ try．］I．\(a\) ．Of or pertaining to the ancient Rhæti or their country Rhætia，corresponding nearly to the modern Grisons，Vorarlberg，and western Tyrol ：as，the Rhztian Alps．
II．n．A native of Rhætia．
Rhætic（rē＇tik），a．［Also Rhetic；＜L．Rhæ－ ticus，prop．Reticus，＜Rhatti，Reti，the Rhæ－ tians：see Rhætian．］Of or belonging to the Rhætian Alps．－Rhæotic beds in geol．，certsin strats， particularly weil developed in the swisa and Tyrolese Alps，which are regarded as being beds of passage be－ tween the Trias and the Jura．One of the most imporisnt divisions of the Rhetic series in England is the so－cailed bone－bed，which sbounds in bonea and teeth of fleh，cop． rhætizite（ré＇ti－zīt），［Prop．
rhætizite（rē \(\left.{ }^{-1} \mathrm{ti}-\mathrm{zit}\right), n\) ．［Prop．＂Rhæticite，irreg． ＜Rhxtic＋－ite2．］．A white variety of cyanite， found at Greiner in Tyrol．Also thetizite．
Rhæto－Romanic（rē＇tō－rō̄－man＇ik），a．and \(n\) ． ［＜Rhetic＋Romanic．］Belonging to，or a member of，the group of Romance dialects spoken in southeastern Switzerland，part of Tyrol，and in the districts to the north of the Adriatic．Also Rheto－Romanic．
rhagades（rag＇a－dē\％），n．pl．［NL．，＜L．rhagades， ＜Gr．jayas，pl．’a〉ades，a chink，erack，rent，a crack of the skin，く \(\quad\) mpiviva，\(\dot{\rho} a \bar{\eta} v a \iota\), break：see break．］Fissures of the skin；linear excoria－
thons．\({ }^{\text {rhag }}{ }^{\prime}\) it），\(\mu_{0} \quad\left[\left\langle\right.\right.\) Gr．\(\rho a \gamma \eta^{\prime}\), a \(\operatorname{crack}(\langle\dot{\rho} \eta \gamma-\) vivcl，parj̄al，break），＋－ite2．］A hydrous ar－ seniate of bismuth occurring in yellow or yel－ lowish－greeu crystalline aggregates at Schnee－ berg in Saxony．
Rhagodia（râ－gō di－ä），n．［NL．（R．Brown， 1810），named from the resemblance of the clus－


\section*{Rhagodia}

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rhamphotheca
pás（ \(\rho\) ay－），a grape．］A genus of apetalous plants of the order Chenopodiacex and tribe Chenoporliex，characterized by glomerate flow－ ers，a horizontal seed，and fleshy fruit crown－ ing the persistent five－lobed calyx．The 13 species are all Australian， alternate leaves and amall greeniah ilowera which are spiked or panicled，and are followed by globose or flattened berries，often red．General names for the apecies are red－ berry and seabery．\(N\) ．Bua leri a a feet high，of some uae in binding sands．\(R\) hastata is the saloop－buah，an underalirub with smsli soft leavea，intro－ duced at Hong－Kong and elsewhere as food for cattle rhagon（rag＇on），\(n\) ．［NL．，〈Gr．\(\dot{\rho} \dot{\xi} \xi(\dot{\rho} a \gamma-)\) ，a grape．］A type of sponge－structure resulting from the modification of a primitive form，as an olynthus，by the outgrowth of the endoderm into a number of approximately spherical cham－ bers communicating with the exterior by a prosopyle and with the paragastric cavity by an apopyle（see prosopyle），with conversion of the flagellated into pavement epithelium except in the chambers．The rhagon accurs as a stage in the early development of some spongea，and othera exhibit it in the sdult state．The atructure is nsmed from the grape－ lated with ascon，leucon，and sycon．Also called dysyycus．
This may be termed the aphodal or racemose type of the Rhagon ssstem，since the chambers st the enda of the aphodi radiating from the excurrent canal look likegrapea
on a bunch．
W．\(J\) ．Sollas，Encyc．Brit．，XXII．415．
rhagonate（ \(\mathrm{rag}^{\prime}\) ộ－1āt），a．［＜rhagon + －atc¹．］ Having the character of a rhagon；of or per－ taining to a rhagon；rhagose．
 ＋ose．］Raccmose，as the rhagon type of sponge－structure；rhagonate．IV．J．Sollas． Rhamnaceæ（ram－nā＇sệ－ē），n．pl．［NL．（Lind－ ley，I835），＜Rhamnus＋accex．］An order of polypetalous plants of the series Discifiore． it ia unike the rest of its cohort Celastrales in ita valvate calyx－lobes，and resembles the related Ampelidaces，or grape family，in ita superior ovary and the position of ita atamens oppoaite the petala，it is distinguished by its hahit，atrongly perigynous atamena，concave petals which
are not caducous，larger and valvate aepala，and fruit not s berry．it includea about 475 specics，classed in 5 tribes and 42 genera，widely diffuged through warm countries． They are commondy erect trees or shrubs，often thorny， bearing undivided alternate or oppoaite atipulate leavea， which are often coriaceouas snd three－to five－nerved．The small flowera are greeniah or yeilow，commonly in sxil－
lary cymea，which are followed by three－celled capaules tary cymea，which are followed by three－celled capaules
or drupea，aometimea edible，zometimes hard and indehis－ or drupea，aometimea edible，sometimes hard and ind ehis－ cent．It is often called the buckthorn family，from the
common name of Rhamnus，the type genua．See cut un－ common nsme
rhamnaceous（ram－nā＇shius），a．［＜NL．Rham－ mus + －accous．］Of or pertaining to the order Rhamnacce．
Rhamneæ（ram＇nệ－è），n．pl．［NL．（A．P．de Candolle，1825），＜Rhamurs + －eæ．］The prin－ cipal tribe of the order Rhamnacex，character－ ized by a dry or drupaceous fruit containing three stones which are indehiscent or two－ valved．Although this name was originally employed for the order，it ia better to restrict it to the tribe，and adopt the later form Rhamnacez of Lindley for the ordi－ nothus，Sageretia，and Pomaderris for the chief among ita 21 genera．
rhamnegin（ram＇ne－jin），m．［＜Rhammus＋－cg－， an arbitrary syllable，+ －in \({ }^{2}\) ．］A glucoside （ \(\mathrm{C}_{24} \mathrm{H}_{32} \mathrm{O}_{14}\) ）found in buckthorn－berries．
rhamnetin（ram＇ne－tin），\(n\) ．［＜Rhamnus + －et－， an arbitrary syllable，+ －in \({ }^{2}\) ．A decomposi－ tion－product \(\left(\mathrm{C}_{12} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{O}_{5}\right)\) formed from rhamnin． rhamnin（ram＇nin），\(n\) ．［＜Rhamnus \(+-\mathrm{in}^{2}\) ．］A crystallizable glucoside found in buckthorn－ berries．
rhamnoxanthin（ram－nok－san＇thin），\(n\) ．［＜NJ．
 as frangulin．
Rhamnus（ram＇nus），n．［NL．（Tournefort， 1700），＜L．thamos，＜Gr．\(\rho\) e \(\mu \nu \mathrm{os}\) ，the buck－ thorn，Christ＇s－thorn．］A genus of polypet－ alous shrubs and trees，including the buck－ thorn，type of the order Rhamnacer and of the tribe Rhamnex．it is characterized by a thin diak aheathing the bell－ahaped calyx－tube and bearing the four or flve atamens on its margin；by a free ovary often im－ cal drupe，anrrounded at its base by the smsli calyx－tube， and containing two，three，or four hard one－seeded atones． There are about 66 species，nativea of warm and temperate regiona，frequent in Europe，A aia，and America，rare in the tropica．They bear alternate petioled and feather－velned leaves，which are either entire or toathed，deciduoua or evergreen，and are furnished with small deciduoua stip－ ules．The flowers are in axillary racemea or cymea，and are commonly dieceioua in the typical section，but not ao Brongniart），which alao differ in their unfurrowed aeeda and flat fleshy aeed－leaves．A general name for the ape－ cies is buckt horn，the common buckthorn being \(R\) ．cathar－
ticus of the northern Old Wortd，planted and sparingly nat－
uralized in the United Statea，It is used aa a hedge－plant．
Ita bark ia medicinal，like that of \(R\) ．Frangula；ita black berriea afford a now nearly disised cathartic，and with


Branch of Common Buckthorn（Rhamnus catharticus）with Frui
thoge of gome other species yield by treatment the pigment known as sap－green．R．Frangula，of the aame nativity called black or berry－bearing alder，alder－buchthorm，and black）dogwood，afforda one of the very beat gunpowder trarcoala，while its bark is an of \(P\) inf corius and（se speciea forms the French，Turkey，or Peraian berriea of the lyers．（See under Pergian．）In China the bark of R．tiac lorius（R．chlorophorus）and \(R\) ．Davuricus（ \(R\) ．utilis）af－ forda the famous green indigo，or lokao，there used to dye ailka，alao introduced at Lyona．（For other Old World pecies，see alaternus and lotus－tree，3．）R．Carolinianus of the southern United Statea is a ghrub or amall tree， bearing a aweet and agreeable fruit．The berries of \(I\) Californicus，the California coffee－tree，yields an unimpor tant coffee－subatitute．R．－Purshianus of the weatern coast yielda the cascara sagrada bark（ace under bark2），aome times called chittam－bark，whence probably，in view of the hard flne wood，the name shittim－wood．See bearberry， 2 and redwood， 2 ．
Rhamphalcyon（ram－fal＇si－on），\(\quad\) ．［NL．，くGr \(\rho a \mu \phi o g\), a curved heak，\(+a \lambda \kappa v \omega \nu\), the kingfisher： see alcyon，halcyon．］A genus of Alcedinimx same as Pelargonsis．Reichenbach， 185 I．
Rhamphastidæ（ram－fas＇ti－dē），n．pl．［NL．， lihamphastos + －icls．］A family of picarian birds，typified by the genus Rhamphastos；the toucans．They have a bill of enormous aize，though very ight，the interior bony atructure being highly cancelloua and pneumatic；the tongue ia long，zlender，and feathery the toea are four，yoked in paira；there are ten tail－fes thers，the vonavich are chate the corotid sterni the oil－gland is tufted；and there are no ceeca The leg are homalogonatoua，and the feet are antiopelmons．The tail can be thrown up on the back in a peculiar manner． The cutting edgea of the bill are more or leas serrate，and there ia a naked apace about the eye．The coloration is bold snd varied．There sre upward of 50 apecies，con－ ined to the warmer parts of continental America．The leading genus bealdea Rhamphastos is Pteroglossus．See toucan，touca
Rhamphastina（ram－fas－ti＇nē），n．pl．［NL ＜Rhamphastos＋－inæ．］1 t．The Rhamphastidx as a subfamily of some other family．－2．A subfamily of Rhamphastidx，contrasted with Ptcroglossinx．
Rhamphastos（ram－fas＇tos），n．［NL．（Lin－ næus，1766，after Aldrovandus，1599），more prop．Rhamphestes（Gesner，1560）（cf．Gr．pa
 curved beak．］The typical genus of \(R / h a m\) phastidx，formerly coextensive with the fam

ily，now restricted to large species having the bill at a maximum of size，as \(R\) ．picatus，the
toco toucan，or R．ariel．Usually written Rum－ phastos． Rhamphobatis（ram－fob＇a－tis），\(n\) ．［NL．．＜Gr．
já \(\mu \phi о\) ，a curved beak，＋Botic，a flat fish．］Same as Rhina，I（b）．
Rhamphocelus（ram－fō－sélus），n．［NL．（Denı－ arest， \(180 \overline{\text { a }}\) ，as Ramphocclus），〈 Gr．ค́ \(\mu ф о\) ，a curved beak，＋кj\(\eta \eta\) ，tumor；altered to Rham－ phocoelus（Sclater，1886），on the presumption that the second element is＜Gr．кoinos，hollow．］ A remarkable genus of tanagers，having the rami of the under mandible peculiarly tumid and colored，and the plumage brilliant scarlet or yellow and black in the male．There are about 12 species，all of South America，espe－ cially Brazil，as R．brasilius and R．jacapa．
Rhamphocottidæ（ram－fō－kot＇i－dē），n．pl． ［NL．，\(<\) Rhamphocottus + －idæ．］A family of mail－cheeked acanthopterygian fishes，repre－ sented by the genus Rhamphocottus．The body is compreased，and the head also compreased and with a projecting anout；there sre s short apinous and oblong
soft dorsal finz，and the ventrala sre subsbdominal and
Rhamphocottinæ（ram＂fō－ko－ti＇nē），n．p＂．
\([\mathrm{NL} .\), 人 Rhamphocothes＋－inæ．］The Rham－ ［NL．，＜Rhamphocotus＋－inx．］The Rham－ phoco
Rhamphocottoidea（ram＂fọ－－ko－toi＇dẹ̄－ä），n．p7． ［NL．，＜Rhamphocottus＋－oidea．］A super－ family of mail－cheeked acanthopterygian fishes， represented by the family Rhamphocottidx，and distinguished by the development of the post－ temporal bones．
Rhamphocottus（ram－fō－kot＇us），n．［NL． （Günther，1874），くGr．’̣́pф̣os，a curved beak， + кórtos，a river－fish，perhaps the bullhead or miller＇s－thumb：see Cottus．］A genus of mail－ cheeked fishes having a projecting snout，typ－ ical of the family Rhamphocottidx．The only known apeciea，R．richardsoni，is an inhabitant of the colder waters of the Pacific coaat of North America．
Rhamphodon（ram＇fō－don），n．［NL．（Lesson，
 + ódoíg（ódovt－）\(=\) E．tooth．］A genus of Tro－ chilidx，so called from the serration of the bill of the male；the saw－billed humming－birds，as the Brazilian \(R\) ．nærins：synonymous with Gry－ pus， 1.
hamphoid（ram＇foid），a．［＜Gr．pa \(\mu \phi \dot{\omega} \delta \eta \zeta\) ，beak－ shaped，＜\(\dot{\rho} \mu \boldsymbol{\mu} о\) ，a curved beak，+ عidos，form．］ Beak－shaped．－Rhamphold cusp，a cuap on a plane curve，where the two the ninion of an ordinary cusp：an inflexton the chisp，the minion an ordmary chap；all Rhampholeon（ram－fó＇lệ－on）， Dauc curved beak，＋Newv，alion．，くGr． and cf．chamelcon．］A genns of chameleons， having the tail non－prehensile．\(R\) ．spectrum is a Madagascan species．Günther， 1874 ．
Rhamphomicron（ram－fō－mik＇ron），\({ }^{\prime}\) ．［NL．， notable genus of Trochilitix，including large humming－birds with short weak bill．no crest， and a beard of pendent metallic feathers，rang－ ing from the United States of Colombia to Bo－ livia．R．stanleyi and \(h\) ．herrani are examples． They are known as thornbills．
Rhamphorhynchinæ（ram＂fọ̈－ring－ki＇nē），n．pl． ［NL．，＜hhamphorhynchus＋－inx．］A subfamily of pterodactyls，typified by the genus Rhampho－ rhynchus．
rhamphorhynchine（ram－fō－ring＇kin），at or pertaining to the Rhamphorhynchinx．
Rhamphorhynchus（ram－fō－ring＇kus），\(n\) ．［NL．， ＜Gr．р́ \(\mu \phi о \varsigma, ~ a ~ c u r v e d ~ b e a k, ~+~ \rho ́ \gamma \chi \chi o s, ~ a ~ b e a k, ~\) suout．］A genus of pterodactyls，differing from Pterodactylus in having the tail very long with immobile vertebre，the metacarpus less than half as long as the forearm，and the ends of the jaw produced into a toothless beak which was probably sheathed in horn．One of the species is R．gemmingi．
Rhamphosidæ（ram－fos＇i－dè），n．pl．［NL．， ［Rhamphosus＋－idre］A family of extinct hemibranchiate fishes，represented by the ge－ nus Rhamphosus．They had normal anterior vertebree， platea on the nape and ahoulders only；a tubiform mouth， subthoracic ventrals，and a dorsal apine behind the nu－
chal platea．They lived in the Eocene seas．
Rhamphosus（ram＇fọ－sus），\(n\) ．［NL．（Agassiz），
 beak．］An extinct genus of hemibranchiate fishes，representing the family Rhamphosidæ．
rhamphotheca（ram－fọ－thé \(k \ddot{\ddot{i}), ~} n_{0}\) ；pl．rham－ phothecæ（－sē）．［NL．，＜Gr．pa \(\mu \dot{\text { o }}\) os，a curved beak，＋Oinkn，a sheath．］In ornith．，the integ－ ument of the whole beak，of which the rhino－ theca，dertrotheca，and gnathotheca are parts．

\section*{rhamphothecal}
rhamphothecal（ram－fộ－thékal），a．［＜rham－ photheca + －al．］Sheathing or covering the cak，as integument；of or pertaining to the rhamphotheca．
Rhamphus（ram＇fns），\(n\) ．［NL．（Clairville， 1798 ， as Ramphus），くGr．jápos，a curved beak．］A genus of coleopterons inscets，giving name to the Ihamphidex，but usually placed in the family Curculionida，having a few European species． rhaphe，\(n\) ．Sce raphic．
Rhaphidia，Rhaphidiidæ．See Rophidia，etc． Rhaphidopsis（raf－i－dop＇sis），n．［NL．（Ger－ staecker，1855），〈 Gr．反aфis（ \(\rho a \nless \delta-\) ），needle，+ \(\delta \psi u s\) ，face，aspect．］A genus of exclusively Af－ outs，face，aspect．］A genus of exclusively Af－ cies and generally handsome coloration．
Rhaphiosaurus（raf＂j－̄̄̄－sấrus），\(n\) ．［NL．，〈Gr． páplov，a little needle or pin（dim．of papis， needle，pin），＋oavipos，a lizard．］．A genus of fossil lizards of the Cretaceous period，so called from the acicular teeth．Usually Raphiosaurus． rhaphis，\(n\) ．See raphis．
Rhapidophyllum（rap＂ii－dō－fil＇um），\(n\) ．［NL． （Wendland and Drude，1876），〈Gr．\(\rho a \pi i s(\rho a \pi \iota \delta\) ）， a rod，\(+\phi\) ín 2．ov，leaf．］A genus of palms of the tribe Coryphex．It is charscterized by glokose，parily dilocious flowers， 1 ith three hroad and inibricated petala， six stamens with large linear and verastile anthers，and an
ovary of three free ovoid carpels，tapering into a short re－ curved atigms，only one carpel usually ripeaing，forming sooe－seeded nut tipped by a persistent subterminal stlyma and composed of a hard crust covered with s fihrans perl－
carp which is ciad in a loose wool it is carp which is cigd in a joose wool．It is distinguiahed from the allied sud well－known genua Chamærops hy the fruit and by its apines．The only apecles，K．Hystrix Chamserops Hystrx），is the blue palmetto nf Florida，
etc．，low palm with the leaves deeply plaited and cut， etc，a low palm with the leaves deeply plaited and cut，
snd the minute saffron flowers seasile on the branchea of the two to five spadlces，which are surrounded by woolly apsthes．See blue palmetto，under palmetto．
Rhapis（rā＇pis）， 1. ［NL．（Linnæus filius，1789）， so called in allusion to the wand－like stem；＜Gr． paris，a rod．］A genus of palms of the tribe Coryphez．It la charscterlzed by a fruit of one to three smail obovoid one－seeded carpela，each tipped by a termi．
nal style，with a fleahy pericarp which iz fibrous within nal style，with a fleahy pericarp which is filbrous within， asasile snd solitary on the slender hrancheas of a leafy spa－ asasile with a three－cleft valvate corolla，anthers opening outward，and three distlnct ovary－carpels borue on an elongated pedicel or carpophore．There sre 4 or 5 species， natives of Chins and Japan．They are low palmes with reed－like atema aprlinging up in denae tufts from the same root，each atem wrapped In a network of flbers which are the remnants of leaf－ gheaths．They bear alternate and ter－ mito linear，wedge－ahaped，or elliptlcal segments with con． spicuoustransverse velua．The yellowish flowers are borne on a spsdix which is ahorter than the leavea snd is aheath． ed along its axis with deciduous hracts，the whole at first inclosed within two or three membranoua apathes．The slender stems of \(R\) ．fabelliformis，the ground－ratan，are availsble for numerous uses（see ratan），and the plant is one of the best for table decorstion．R．humilis la a beau－
tifnl apecies，rare in collections rhapontic（rā－pon＇tik），
rhapontic（rā－pon＇tik），\(n .[=\) OF．rheupontique
\(=\) Sp．rapontico \(=\) Pg。ruipanto \(=1\) t．rapontico ＝Sp．rapóntico \(=\) Pg．ruipanto \(=\) It．rapontico， lit．＇Pontic rha＇：see rha and Pontie，and cf． rhubarb．］Rhubarb：chicfly in phar．in com－ position，rhapontic－root．
rhapsode（ray＇sōd），\(n\) ．［ \(=\) F．rapsode，rhapsode \(=\) Sp．rapsoda \(=\mathbf{1 t}\) ．rapsodo，\(\langle\mathrm{Gr}\) ．\(\rho a \psi \omega \delta \delta\) ，a writer of epic poetry，a bard who recites poetry， lit，＇one who strings or joins songs together，＇\(\langle\) \(\hat{\rho} \alpha \pi \tau \varepsilon \nu(\dot{\rho} a \psi-)\) ，stitch together，fasten together， \(+\psi \delta \dot{h}\) ，song，ode：see odel．］A rhapsodist．
I venture to think that the rhapsodes incurred the dis－ plessure the Homeric Thebais and Epigoni．
but the Homeric
Histant
rhapsodert（rap＇sọ̃－dèr），n．［＜rhapsode \(+\operatorname{er}{ }^{2}\) ．］ A rhapsodist．
By thla occasion［printing my own poema）I sm made a
hapsoder of mine own raga，and that cost me more dili－ rhapsoder of mine own raga，snd that cort me more difi－ gence to seek them than it did to make them．

Donne，Letters， 11.
rhapsodic（rap－sod＇ik），\(a .[=\mathrm{F}\) ．rapsodique， rhapsodique，＜Gr．\(\dot{\rho} a \psi \psi d i \kappa o ́ s,\langle\dot{\rho}\) a४udia，rhapsody： see rhapsody．］Same as rhapsodical．
rhapsodical（rap－sod＇i－kal），a．［＜rhapsodic + －al．］Of，pertaining to，or consisting of rhap－ sody；of the nature of rhapsody；hence，enthu－ siastic to extravagance；exaggerated in senti－ ment and expression；gushing．
They［Prynne＇s works］．．．by the generality of Scholars aoy way polite or concise．Wood，Athenæ Oxon．，II． 439 ． The odea of Jean Baptiste Roussean，are animated， rhapsodically（rap－sod＇i－kal－i），adr．In the manner of rhapsody．
rhapsodise， ：．See rhapsodize．
rhapsodist（rap＇sö－dist），\(\quad\) ．\(\quad=\) F．rapsodiste，
rhapsodiste \(=\) Sp．Pg．It．rapsodista；as rhapsade．

\section*{5148}
+ －ist．］1．Anoug the ancient Greeks，one who composed，recited，or sang thapsodies；es－ pecially，one who made it his profession to re－ cite or sing the compositions of Homer and other epic poets．
While the latter the poet］aang，solely or chlefly，his own compoaitioas to the accompaniment of his lyre， W．Míure，Lang，and Lit．of Anc．Greece，II．ii．
The rhapsodist did not，llke the carly minstrel，use the accompsniment of the harp；he gsve the veraea in a flow． aymbol of Apoilo＇s Inspiration Encuc，Drit，XI 187
2．One who recites or sings verses for a liveli－ hood；one who makes and recites verses ex－ tempore．
As to the origin of this fharveat］song－whether it came in its actual atate from the brain of a single rhapsodist，or was gradually perfected by a school or anccesaion of thap． 3．One who speaks or writes with exaggerated sentiment or expression；one who expresses himself with more enthusiasm than accuracy or logical connection of ideas．
Let me ask our rhapsodist，－＂if you have nothing but the beanty and exceliency and loveliness of virtue to presch，．．．．and ．．．no future rewards or puplshmenta claim？＂\({ }^{\prime \prime}\) Watt，Improvement of Mind，I．x． 811 ． rhapsodistic（rap－sō－dis＇tik），a．［＜rhapsodist \(+-i c\) ．］Same as rhapsodical．
hapsodize（rap＇sō－diz），v．；pret．and pp．rhap－ sodized，ppr．rhapsodiaing．［＜rhapsodc＋－izc．］ I．intrans．To recite rhapsodies；act as a rhap－ sodist；hence，to express one＇s self with poetic enthusiasm；speak with an intenseness or ex－ aggeration due to strong feeling．
You will think me rhapsodising；but ．．．one canoot out finding food for commoneat natural productioa with out finding food for a rambling fancy

Walter，the yonng Franconiaa knigit wid diving and love－making，needs \＆representstive with a good voice and a good appearance．

The Academy，No．898，p． 46.
II．trans．To sing or narrate or recite as a rhapsody；rehearse in the manner of a rhapsody． Upon the banks of the Garonae，．．．where I now slt rhapsodizing all these affalrs． Sterne，Tristram Shandy，vil． 28.

\section*{Also spelled thapsodise．}
rhapsodomancy（rap＇sō－dō－man－si），n．［＜F． rhapsodomancie \(=\) Sp．Pg．rapsodomaneia，\(\langle\) Gr．
 divination．］Divination by means of verses．
There were varioua methods of practiaing this rhapso－ domancy．Sometimes they wrote aeveral veras or sen－ like，shook then together Io an urn，and drew ont one． ．Sometimes they cast dice on a table on which veraes were written，and that on which the dle lodged contsin－ ed the prediction．A thlrd manaer wss by opening a book， and pitching on some verse at first sight．This method wards，according to the poet thus made use of and Sortes \(\begin{aligned} & \text { ward，according to the poet thus made ase of，sortes } \\ & \text { Honaericæ，Sortes Virgilianæ，\＆．}\end{aligned}\) Rees，Cyclopmedia．
rhapsody（rap＇sō－di），n．；pl．rhapsadies（－diz）． ［Formerly also rhapsodie，rapsodie；＜OF．rap－ sodie，F．rapsodie，rhapsodie \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\) ．It．rap－ sotha，＜L．rhapsodia，＜Gr．paywdia，the reciting
of epic poetry，a part of an epic recited at a time，a rhapsody，a tirade．＜\(\dot{\alpha} \psi \nLeftarrow d o{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}\), a rhapso－ dist：see rhapsode．］1．The recitation of epic poetry；hence，a short epic poem，or such a part of a longer epic as could be recited at one time：as，the Homeric rhapsodies．

\section*{A rhapsody}
of Homer＇s，
B．Jonson，tr．of Horace＇a Art of Poetry，i． 184. Rhapsody，originaliy applled to the portions of the poem habltually allotted to different performers in the order of recitsl，aiterwards transferred to the twenty－four booka
into which each work the Illad and the Odyssey］was permanently divided by the Alexandrlan grammarismas

W．Mure，Lang．and Lit．of Auc，Greece，II．ii． 85 ．
2．The exaggerated expression of real or af－ fected feeling or enthusiasm；an outburst of extravagant admiration or regard；especially， a poetic composition marked rather by exag－ gerated sentiment or fancy than by sober，con－ nected thought．

Should warble airs Then my breast \(r\) hapzodies Ehonld feast
Spend sll the pow＇rs
Of raut and rhapsody in virtues aralse．
Concper，Task，v． \(67 \%\).
3．In musie，an instrumental composition in ir－ regular form，somewhat like a caprice，im－ promptu，or improvisation，though properly more important：as，Liszt＇s Hungarian rhapsa－ dies．\(-4 \dagger\) ．Any rambling composition；a cento ； hence，a medley；a jumble．

\section*{rhematic}

As from the body of contraction plucka
The very sonl，and sweet religion nakes
thapsody of words Shak，Ilamiet，iii．4．48．
He was very light－hesded，and had uttered nothing but Ihe time he stayed in the roonh．
Fielding，Joseph Andrewa， 1.13 ．
rhatany，\(n\) ．See ratany．
rhaw，\(n\) ．［W．rhaw，a shovel，spade．］A mea－ sure of peat in Wales， 140 or 120 cubic yards． Rhe（rē），\(\%\) ．A variant of Ra．
Rheal（rē＇ị），u．［＝F．lihéc，＜L．Rhea，＜Gr． ＇Péa，Rhea＂（see def．1）．］1．In anc．myth．，a daughter of Uramus and Ge，or Heaven and Earth，wife and sister of Kronos，and mother of various divinities．
However intimate the connection，however inextricable the coafuaion between the Great Moother snd Rhea，even dowo to late dsys the memory remained that they were not in orlgin one and the same．

Harrison and l＇errall，Ancient Athens，p． 51. 2．［NL．］In ormith．：（a）The only genus of Rheidx；the only American genus of living ra－ tite birds；the only three－toed ostriches．\(n\) ． americana la the common American ostrich，svestruz，or

nandu．R．daruini is second very diatinct species，some－ times placed in another genus，Fterocnemis，owing to the extenalve feathering of the legs R．nocrorhyncha is a
third species，which ja closely relsted to the furst．（b） ［l．c．］An American ostrich．－3．The fifth sat－ ellite of Saturn．
rhea2（rē＇ä），n．［Also rheca；E．Ind．］The ramie－plant or－fiber．
Rheæ（rē＇ē），n．pl．［NL．，pl．of Rheal，2．］A superfamily group，by Newton made an order， of extant ratite birds，including only the Rhei－ cax，or family of the American ostriches．
rhea－fiber（réä－fis berr），n．Same as ramie．
rhea－grass（ré＇\(\ddot{\theta}\)－gràs），\(n\) ．The ramie－plant． see ramie．
rheebok，\(n\) ．A corrupt spelling of reebok．
rheic（rê’ik），a．［＜F．rhéique；as Rhcum \({ }^{2}+\) －ic．］Pertaining to or derived from rhubarb． －Rheic acid， \(\mathrm{C}_{1} \mathrm{FH}_{10} \mathrm{O}_{4}\) ，the yellow crystalline grannlar matter of rhubarb，procured fronn the plant by extraction nd purffication by cryataliizlng from a solution in chloro form．Also called rheinic acid and chrysophanic acid Rheidæ（rē＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，〈Rheal \(\left.{ }^{1}+-i d x.\right]\) A family of living ratite birds confined to America and having three toes，typified by the genus Rhea；the nandus or American ostriches． There is an fachiac aymphysis heneath the sacral verte－ bree，but no pubic symphysis；the maxillopalatinea are ower larynx is specialized and has par of intrinsic tyr ingesl muscles ；the anublens is present：the gnill－bladder is absent；the wing－bones are unusually well developed for ratite birds ；sod the manus has three digits． rhein（rē＇in），n．［＜Rheam \({ }^{2}+-i n^{2}\) ．］Same as rheic acid（which see，under rheic）．
Rhein－berry（rin＇her＂ j ），\(n\) ．［Also Rhine－berry； early mod．E．rheyn－berric；appar．accom．\(\angle \mathrm{MD}\) ． reyn－bcsic，also rijn－bcsie，D．rijn－bezie，black－ berry，\(=\) G．rhcinbeere（Wehster），as if＇Rhine－ berry＇（berry growing along the Rhine i）；＜ MD．reyu－，rijn－，occurring also，appar．，in other plant－names，namely reyn－bloeme，rijn－bloeme （D．rijublaeme），cudweed；reynweyde，also reyn－ wilghe，rijnuilghe，privet；reymuacren，reymuer D．rimuar），tansy；the element reyn－，rijn－ being uncertain．］The common buckthorn． rhematic（rēe－mat＇ik），a．and \(n\) ．［＜Gr．，pnuart－ kos，belonging to a verb，＜\(\rho \eta \mu a\) ，a word，a ver＇b， say，speak：sce rhetor and rerb．］I．＂．Pertain－ ing to or derived from a verb．

\section*{rhematic}

Such［adjectives in alke］as are derlved from verbs de－ gerve the precedence．And these，to avold the ambigu－ nate shematic．\(\quad\) I．Ilall，Adjectives in－able，p． 47 ．

II．\(n\) ．The doctrine of propositions or sen－ tences．Coleridge．
Rhemish（rē＇mish），a．［＜Nheims＋－ishl．］Per－ taining to Rheims or Reims，a city of nortll eastcrn France．－Rhemish version，the veralon of the New Teatament in the Douay Bible．See Bible． rhenet，\(n\) ．An erroneous form of rincs Rhenish（ren＇ish），a．and n．［＜G．rheimisch， MlIG．rinisch，rinesch，rinseh（ \(=\mathrm{D}\). rijnsch \(=\) Dan．rhinsh \(=\) Sw．rhensk），\(<\) Rhein，MHG Rīn，OHG．Rin，Hrin（ \(=\mathrm{D}\) ．Rin \(=\mathrm{ME}\) ．Rin） （L．Rhenus，Gr．＇Pyyes），the Rhine；a name prob．of Celtic origin．］I．a．Of or pertain ing to the Rhine，a river of Enrope which rises in Switzerland，traverses Germany and the Netherlands，and empties into the North Sea．－Rhenish architecture，the local form assumed y Romaneaque or round－arched architecture in the apon the Rhlue．The earlieat churches aeem to have


Renish Architecture．Apseof he Church of the Apostles，Colopie
been circular；the circular origlnal in the later rectangular type may perhaps be represented by the aemiclrcular weat ern apae \(\ln\) addition to that at the east end，characterfatic of those regiona．In buildings of thia atyle small circular or octagonal towers are frequent．Arcaded galleriea be neath the eaves，and richly carved capitals，eften resem bling Byzantine werk，are ameng the meat beautiful fea tures．The Rhenish buildinga are，however，deapite much in hath design and ernament to these of the French Ro manesque．－Rhenish wine．See wine．
II．n．Rhine or Rhenish wine．See wine． A＇poured a flagon of Rhenish en my head once．

Shak．，Hamlet，v．1． 197
rheochord（ré＇ō－kôrd），n．［＜Gr．jeiv，flow，＋ yepoŕ，a chord：see chord．］A metallic wire used in measuring the resistance or varying the strength of an electric current，in propor－ tion to the greater or less length of it inserted in the circuit．
Rheoideæ（rë－oi＇dē－ē），n．pl．［NL．，＜Theal＋ －oidcæ．］The Rleider rated as a superfamily： same as Rher
rheometer（rē－om＇e－tér），\(n\) ．［Also reometcr \(=\) F．rlćomètrée ；irreg．＜Gr．\(\rho \varepsilon i v\), flow，\(+\mu \varepsilon ́ \tau \rho o v\) a measure．］1．An instrument for ineasuring an electric current；an electrometer or gal vanometer．－2．An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood－flow．
rheometric（rē－ō－met＇rik），\(a\) ．［＜rheometcr + －ic．］Pertaining to a rheometer or its use； galvanometric．
rheometry（rê－om＇e－tri），\(n\) ．［As rhemmeter + \(\left.-y^{3}.\right]\) 1．In math．，the differential and integral calculus；fluxions．－2．The measurement of electric currents；galvanometry．
rheomotor（rē＇ō－mō－tor），n．［＜Gr．\(\dot{\rho} \varepsilon i v\) ，flow， ＋L．motor，a mover．］Any apparatus，as an electric battery，by which an electric current is originated
rheophore（réō－fōr），n．［Also reophore：＜Gr． \(\rho \varepsilon i v\), flow，＋－фópos，＜фépetv＝E．bearl．］A gen－ eral name given by Ampere to the poles of a voltaic cell．
rheoscope（ \(\bar{r} \bar{e}^{\prime} \bar{o}-s k o ̄ p\) ），\(n\) ．［＜Gr．\(\rho \varepsilon i \nu\), flow，+ oкeтeiv，vicw．］An instranent by which the existence of an electric current may be ascer－ tained：an electroscope．

\section*{rhetoric}
rheoscopic（rê－ö－skop＇ik），a．［＜rhenscope＋ －ic．］Sime as electroscopic．－Rheoscople limb， used to ahow the variationa of electric currenta，as in another almilar preparation when its nerve is stimulaten． rheostat（rē＇ō－stat），n．［＜Gr．peiv，flow，+ atatós，verbal adj．of ícrával，stand：see static．］ In electromagnetism，an instrument for regu－

a，crank；\(b\) ，spring and ratchet for preventing motion in the wrong cylinder；\(e\) ，wire；\(f\) and \(\delta_{\text {，}}\) contact springs for carrying current to
 motion．
lating or adjusting a circuit so that any re－ quired degree of resistance may be maintained ； a resistance－coil．See resistance， 3.
rheostatic（rē－ō－stat＇ik），\(a\) ．［＜rheostat + －ic．］ Pertaining or relating to a rheostat：incor－ rectly used to note a device of Plantés，which is essentially a commutator，by means of which the grouping of a number of secondary cells can be rapidly changed．
In the aecend clasa naturally flgure inductlen coila， Planté＇a rheostatic machine，and the aecendary batteriea．

E．Hospitalier，Electrlcity（trans．），p． 104. rheostatics（rē－ō－stat＇iks），\(n\) ．［Pl．of rheo－ static（see－ics）．］The statics of fluids；hydro－ statics．
rheotannic（rē－ō－tan＇ik），u．\(\quad\left[<\right.\) Rheum \({ }^{2}+\) tan－ nic．］Used only in the phrase below．－Rheo－ tannic acid， \(\mathrm{C}_{26} \mathrm{H}_{26} \mathrm{O}_{24}\) ，a variety of tannic acid found in rhubarb．
rheotome（ré＇ō－tōm），n．［＜Gr．peiv，flow，＋ means of which an electric circuit can be pe－ riodically interrupted；an interrupter．
rheotrope（ré＇ö－trōp），n．［Also reotrope；＜Gr． \(\dot{\rho} \varepsilon i v\) ，flow，\(+-\tau \rho о \pi е \varsigma\) ，＜тркткєथ，turn．］Au in－ strument for periodically changing the direc－ tion of an electric current．Faraday．
rheotropic（rē－ō－trop＇ik），a．［＜Gr．ṕ \(\varepsilon \bar{\imath} v\), flow， \(+\tau \rho о \pi \iota \kappa\) ós，＜т \(\rho \tilde{\varepsilon} \pi \varepsilon \imath v\), turn：see tropic．］In bot．， determined in its direction of growth by a cur－ rent of water．See rhcotropism．
rheotropism（ree－ot＇rọ̆－pizm），n．［＜rlecotrop（ic） \(+-i s m\) ．］In bot．，a term introduced by Jönsson to denote the effect of a current of water upon the direction of plant－growth．In aome cases the plant grows with the current，then exhibitlag poaitive rheotropiam ；in aome cases agaluat the current，exhibit－ ing negative rheotropism．
rhesian（ré＇shi－an），\(a\) ．［＜rhesus＋－ian．］Char－ acteristic of the rhesus；monkey－like：as，the－ sian antics．Literary World，Oct．31， 1885.
rhesus（rē＇sus），\(n\) ．［NL．，〈L．Rhesus，〈Gr．＇P a king of Thracia，a river of the Troas，a river in Bithynia，etc．］1．A macaque，Macaeus rhesus，one of the sacred monkeys of India． It fa 18 inchealong，
the tall 6 or 8 inch
ea，and meatly of a ycllowlah－brown color．It is a near mon Javan ma－ caque， \(\boldsymbol{M}\) ．cynomol gus，of the Malay bruh，M．nemestri nus，and of the ber－ net－macaque or munga，II．sinicus and in aome re－ apecta，as length of of the＂bonnet，＂ of the＂bonnet，＂
diate poaitlon be
 rheas the extremes In this large and varled genus．The try and widely distributed in India，both in the hlll－coun－ try and on the plains，where It is known by the native recefved technical speciflc names，and is ameng the mon recefved technical specific names，and is ameng the mon－ 2．［cap．］［N1．］In mammal．，same as Maca－ cus．－3．［cap．］In cntom．，a genus of coleop－ terous insects．Lacorifairc， 1869.

\section*{Rhetian，\(a\) ．and \(n\) ．See Rhzetian．}

Rhetic，a．Same as Rhatic．
rhetizite，\(n\) ．See rhætizite．
rhetor（r＇étor），n．［＜ME，rethor，\(\angle \mathrm{OF}\) ．retor， L．rhétcur＝It．retove，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\) ．rhetor，a teacher of oratory，a rletorician，also an orator，\(<\mathrm{Gr}\) ．


кiрךка；\(\sqrt{ } F_{\varepsilon \rho}\) ），say，speak：see terb．］1．A rheto－ rician；a master or teacher of rhetoric．

Myn Euglish eek is Incuflicient ；
That conde hifs colours longing for that art，
If he aholde hir discrlven every part．
Chaucer，Squire＇a Tale，1． 30.
Your hearing，what ia it but as of a rhetor at a desk，to emmend or dislike

IIammand，Works，IV．514．（Latham．） 2．Among the ancient Grecks，an orator．Specif－ ically－（ \(a\) ）One whe made it his eccupatlon to speak In gelf unofticialiy to gome particular branch of the admin． latration＇a political orator or atateaman．（b）One who made it lits occupation to prepare speechea for other citi－ zens to dellver in their own casea in court，and to teach them how to deliver them，act as an advocate，give ln－ atruction in the art of rheteric，and deliver panegyrics or epidictlc eratlens；hence，a professer el rhetoric；a rheto riclan．

They are（and that cannot bcetherwlae）of the aame pro－ fegsion with the rhetorics［read rhetores？］at Rome，as much uaed te defend the wreng aa to pretect and malntain the
mest upright cause．
Bp．Hacket，Abp．Williama，I． 72.
When a prlvate citlzen had to appear befere cenrt，the hetor who wrote the apeech for him ore tred toak
rhetoriant，a．［ME．rethoryen；＜rhetor + －ian．］ Rhetorical．

The auarion of aw etenease rethoryen．
Chaucer，Boëthins，II．prose 1. Thetoric（ret＇or－ik），n．［Early mod．E．rhetorick， rethoryck；＜ME．retorike，rethoryke，retoryke， retoryh（also rethorice，after L. rhetorice）\(\langle\mathrm{OF}\) ． rhetorique，rectorique， F. rhétorique \(=\mathrm{Pr}\) ．retho－ riea \(=\) Sp．retórica \(=\) Pg．rhetorica \(=\) It．retorica， rettorica，＜L．Thetorica（sc．ars），also rhetorice， ＜Gr．\(\rho \eta\) тө \(\rho \iota \kappa\)（sc．Tह́ \(\chi \nu \eta\) ），the rhetorical art，fem． of j́propıкós（ \(>\mathrm{L}\) ．rhetoricus），of or pertaining to a speaker or orator，rhetorical，\(\langle\dot{\rho} \eta \tau \omega \rho\) ，a speak－ er，orator：see rhetor．］1．The art of dis－ course；the art of using language so as to in－ flucnce others．Rheterlc is that art which cenaiats in minds，imagluationa，emotious，and actions of othera by the ise of language．Primarily，it la the art of eratory，wlth nelusfen of both compoaitien and delivery；aecondarily talso includea written compoaition and recitation it alao uged in narrower senges，ao as to preaent the idea of compositsen alene，or the idea of oratorical delivery（elecu ion）alese．Etymeloglcally，thetoric is ine art，or rather the technica（ \(\tau\) ex \(\quad \eta\) ，aemewhat different in acope from our art），of the rhetor－that fa，either the popular（political） orater er the judicial and profesaional rhetor．Accord
ingly，ancient writerg regarded lt mainly as the art of per suagion，and aometlifig of thia view almoat alwaya attachea to the werd even in modern use，so that it appeara to be more or leas luappropriate to use fhetcric of mere acien tiflc，didactic，or expositery conpoaltion．The elemen of persuaaien，or at least of infiuence of thought，belonga however，to auch cempoaitlon also \(\ln\) so far as accurat and well－arranged atatement of viewa leada to thelr adop thon or rejectlen，the very object of ingruction involving chiefly address the imagn，poetry and and emotions，while the moat important branchea of oratory（deliberative and ju－ dicial oratory）appeal especially to the nifnd and emolions with a view to intluencing immediate oction．The theery or acience underlylng the art of rletoric，and sometimes called by the game name，is esaentlally a creation of the anclent Greeka．Rhetorie was cultivated on ita more practical alde firat of all by the earlier thetora（so－called ＂gophiata＂）and elatora（Empedocles－conaidered the ln－ wrote practical treatisea（ \(T \dot{C} v\) vai）\(^{\prime}\) on the art．The philes－ ophera，en the other hand，among them Arlstotle，treated ophers，an the other hand，anong the theoretcal side．The syatem of rheto－ ric which finally became eatablishcs，and haa never been auperseded，theugh largely mutlated and miaunderstoed In medieval ond modern times，is that founded upon the aystem of the stefc philosephera hy the practical rheteri－ cian lermagoraa（about \(60 \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{c}\) ．）．Ita moat impertant among the Greeks，and Quintilian（about A．D．95）日meng the Latling．Thia theery recognizes three great divlsions f eratery．（See oratory．）The art of rhetoric was dlvided inte five parts：luvention，dispoaition，elocution（net in the modern aense，but comprising dictlen and atyle）， memory（mnemenica），and action（dellvery，Including the medern elocution）．
With rethorice com forth Mualce，a damsel of oure hewa．
Charcer，Boëthiua，ii．proae 1.
Generall report，that anrpasaeth my praiae，condemneth my rethoricke of dulnesge for so colde a cemmendation． Nashe，quoted in Int to Pierce Penilease，p．xxv．
For shetoric，he could not ope
Hia meuth，but out there flew a trope．
Buter，Hudibraa，1． 81.
2．Skill in discourse；artistic use of language． －3．Artificial oratory，as opposed to that which is natural and unaffected；display in language； ostentatious or meretricious declamation．

Enjey your dear wlt，and gay shetorick，
That hath so well been taught her dazzling fence
Like quickailver，the rhet＇ric they display
Shinea as it runs，but，graap＇d at，alips away．
4．The power of persuasion；persuasive influ－ ence．
rhetoric
Every part of the Tragedy ni his the Son of God＇s］life， uttered upon the Cross，were designed by hina as thic most prevalling Rhetorick，to perswade men to forsske their sins，and be hapny．
She was fong deaf to all the silferieret，Serans， 1 ．iil． hat the rhetoric of John the hostler，with a new straw drews，i． 18
Chambers of rheteric．See chamber．＝Syn．Elocution， rhetorical（rệ－tor＇i－kal），a．［Early mod．E．re－ thoricall；＜rhetoric + －al．］Pertaining to，of the nature of，or containing rhetoric ；oratori－ cal：as，the rhetorical art；a rhetorical treatise； a rhetorical flourish．
A telifing quotation，witen the whote point iies perhaps in some sccidental likeness of words snd names，is perfectly fsir sa a rhetorical point，as long as it does not pretend to
be an argument．
E．A．Freeman，Amer，Lects．，p． 224. Rhetorical accent，in music．Ses aecent， 8 （a）．－Rhe－ torical algebra，algebra withont a special notation；an analysis of problems in the manner of aige bra，bnt using only ordinary lsnguage．－Rhetorical figure．see figure， 16．－Rhetorical question．See question．－Rhetorical syllogism，s probable argmm entation：so calied by Aris－ totie，from the sncient notion that acience shouid rest on which constituted the grest fault of ancient－sn oplinion rhetorically（rệ－tor＇i－kal－i），adv．In a rhetori－ cal manner；according to the rules of rhetoric： as，to treat a subject rhetorically；a discourse rhetorically delivered．
rhetoricatet（rēe－tor＇i－kāt），\(r, i, \quad[<L L\) ．\(v\) hctori－ catus，pp．of victoricari，speak rhetorically，＜ 1 ． rhetorica，rhetoric：see rhetorie．］To play the orator．

A person resdy to sink under his wants has neither time rhetorication \(\dagger\)（rḕ－tor－i－kā＇shọn），n．［＜hetori－ eute \(+-i o n\) ．］1khetorical amplification．
＂When I consider yonr weath 1 doe admire your wis－ dome，sud when I consider your wisdome I doe aduite your wealth．＂It wss a two－hsnded rhetorication，but the citizens［of London］tooke it lu the lest sense．

Aubrey，Lives，Sir M．Fleetwood．
Thelr rhetorications and equivocal expressions．
rhetorician（ret－o－rish＇an），\(n\) ，and a．［ \(<\) OF rhetoricion，rethoricien，F．rhétoricien；as rhet－ oric + －ian．］I．n．1．A teacher of rhetoric or oratory；one who teaches the art of correct and effective speech or composition．
The ancient sophists and thetoricians，who had young an－
ditors，ilved till they were a hundred years old．Bacon．

\section*{Ali a rhetorician＇s rwies}

S．Butter，Hudibras，I．i．89， 2．One who is versed in the art and principles of rhetoric；especially，one who employs rhe－ torical aid in speech or written compositiou； in general，a public speaker，especially one who speaks for show；a declaimer．

Whe speska handsomely ；
His grief piays！
Fletcher，Msd Lover，Hi． 4.
Or played at Lyons a declaiming prize，
For which the vanquish＇d rhetoriciand
Dryden，tr．of Juvensl＇巨 Satires， 1.66. A man 18 held to play the rhetorician when he treats a subject with more than nsual gaiety of ornsment ；and per－
haps we may sid，as an essential efement in the idea，with consclous ornament．De Quincey，Rhetoric．
The＂understanding＂is that by which a man becomes
s mere logician，snd a mere rhetorician．F．W．Robertson．
II．a．Belonging to or befitting a master of rhetoric．

Boidly presun＂d，with rhetorician pride，
To hold of any auestion elther side
To hold of any questlon elther side．
Sir \(R\) ．Blackmore，Crestion， iif ．
ouslyt，adv．\(\quad[\mathrm{ME} . r\) ethoriously；＜＊rheto－ rhetoriouslyt，adv．［ME．rethoriously；＜＊rheto－
rious（＜rhetor + －ious）\(\left.+-l^{2}\right]^{2}\) ．］Rhetorically． Now ye all that shall thys behoid or rede，
Remembreth myn unconnyng simplesse； Thought rethoriously peinted be not in－dede， As other han don by ther discretnesse．
Ron．of Partenay（E．E．T． Ron．of Partenay（E．E．T．S．），1． 6611. rhetorizet（ret＇or－iz），\(v . \quad[<\) OF．rhctoriser．\(<\) LL．गhetorissare，＂く Gr．ค \(\eta \tau \omega \rho i \zeta \varepsilon ı v\), speak rhetori－ cally，＜p \(\dot{\eta} \tau \omega \rho\) ，an orator：see rhetor．］I．in－ truns．To play the orater．Cotgrave．
II．trans．To represent by a figure of oratory； introduce by a rhetorical device．
No lesse was that before his book against the Rrownists to write a Letter to a prosonopoea，a certaio rhetoriz＇\(d\) wo－ man whom he calls mother．

Mitton，Apology for Smectymnuus．
Rheto－Romanic，\(a\) ．and \(n\) ．Same as Rhzeto－ Romanic．
rheum \({ }^{1}\)（röm），n．［Farly mod．E．also rewme， rewme；〈МЕ．rewme，reem，＜OF．reume，rheume，
F．thume \(=\) Pr．Sp．reuma \(=\) Pg．rheuma F ．rhume \(=\mathrm{Pr} . \mathrm{Sp}\) ．rиma \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．rheuma \(=\mathrm{It}\) ． reнma，rema，a cold，catarrh，rheum，く L．rheu－ ma，＜Gr．реiца，a flow，flood，flux，rheum，く jeiv

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（ \(\sqrt{ }\) per，orig．apef），flow，\(=\) Skt．\(\sqrt{ }\) sru，flow：see stream．Hence rheumatism，etc．；from the same Gr．verb are ult．E．catarrh，diarrhea，rhythm， ete．］1．A mucous discharge，as from the nos－ trils or lungs during a cold；hence，catarrhal discharge from the air－passages，nose，or eyes． Your Lordship doth write that by sleeping upon the gronad your
nexara，Letters（tr．by \(\mathbf{H}\) I have a rheum in mine eyea too．

Shak．，T．and C，v．3． 105.
A mist fuiling as 1 returned gave me such a rheume as kept me within doores neere a whole moneth after．
2．A thin serous flnid，secreted by the mucous glands，ete．，as in catarrh；humid matter which collects in the eyes，nose，or mouth，as tears， saliva，and the like．

Revome of the hed or of the breste．Prompt．Parv．，p． 432 You that did vold your rheum npon my beard．

\section*{Flows a cold sweat，with a continusi rheum，}
fortil the resoived corners of his eyes．
\(3 \dagger\) ．Spleen；cheler．
Nay，I have my rheum，and 1 can bs angry as well as
another，sir．B．Jozson，Every Man in his liumour，ili． 2 ．
Rheum \(^{2}\)（rē＇um），n．［NL．（Linnreus，1737），＜ ML．theum，〈Gr．\(\dot{\rho} \tilde{y} o v\), the rhubarb；according to some，so named from its purgative proper－ ties，\(\langle\dot{\rho} \varepsilon \bar{i}\), flow（see rheum1），but prob．an accom． form of \(\dot{\rho} \bar{a}\), rhuburb：see rha，rhubarb．］A ge－ nus of apetalous plants of the order Polygora－ eca and tribe Rumicea．It is characterized by ite （usualiy）nine stamens，and its slx－parted perianth which remalns nnchanged in fruit，aronnd the three．winged and exserted frult．There are abont 20 species， 1 ，thativea of \(81-\) beria，the 1 Imalayas，and weatern Asta．They are stout
hierbs from thick and momewhat woody rootstocks，with herbs from thifk and somewhat woody rootstocks，with
large toothed or lobed and wavy leaves，and loose dry large toothed or obed and wavy leaves，and loose dry
stipnisr sheaths．The ansil white or greenish pediceiled stipnisr sheaths．The ansil white or greenish pediceiled pantcled．The foral teaves are in some species smsli，in necies or the Sithim 11 imslasas．For this and other spe apes sea rhubarb tive common name of the genus．See aiso cuts under plumule and rhubarb．
rheuma（rö＇mä），n．［NL．，く L．rhcuma，\＆Gr． \(\dot{\rho} i \mu a\) ，a flow，flood，flux：see \(r\) heum \({ }^{1}\) ．］Same as rherm \({ }^{\mathrm{I}}\) ．－Rheuma epidemicum．Same as infuenza． rheumarthritis（rö̀－mär－thrítis），n．［NL．，〈Gr． \(\dot{\rho} \varepsilon \bar{v} \mu a\) ，flux（see rhcumI），\(+\dot{a} \rho \theta \rho o v\), joint，+ －itis． Cf．arthritis．］Acute articular rheumatism（see rheumatism），and such chrenic forms as have the same ætiology．
rheumarthrosis（rö－mär－thrésis），\({ }^{-1}\) ．［NL．，＜
 －osis．Cf．arthrosis．］Same as rheumarthritis． rheumatalgia（röl－ma－tal’ji－ï̀），n．［NL．，く Gr．
 matic pain．
rheumatic（rö̀－mat＇ik，formerly rö＇ma－tik），\(a\) ． and n．［Early mod．E．rheumatick，reeumatich， reromatick，rumatike；〈OF．rumatique，rhuma－ lique，F．rhumalique \(=\) Pr．reumatic \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．reu－ mático \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．rheumatico \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．reumatico，rema－ tico，〈L．rheumaticus，〈 Gr．реvparıós，of or per－ taining to a flux or discharge，＜\(\dot{\rho} \varepsilon \bar{\mu} \mu\), a flux， rheum：see rheum1．］I．a． \(1 \nmid\) ．Pertaining to a rheum or catarrhal affection；of the nature of rheum．

The moon，the goveraess of floods，
Pale in her anger，washes ail the alr，
T＇hat rhermatic diseases do abound
Shato，M1．N．D．，11．1． 105.
\(2 \dagger\) ．Having a rheum or cold；affected by rheum． By gleeping in an ayrie place yon have bene very ru－ then to congh． Guevara，Lettera（tr．by Hellowes to sweat 3t．Causing rheum；unhealthy；damp．
The gun with his fisme－coloured wings hath fanned a way the misty smoke of the morning，and refined that thlck
tobacco－breath which the rheumatick night throws abroad． tobacco－breath which the rheumatick night throws abrosd．
Dekker，Gull＇s Hornbook，po 62

Now ilme is near to pen our sheep in fold，
And evenlug sir is rheumatick snd cold．
Peele，An Eclogue．
4．Pertaining to or caused by rheumatism；of the nature of rheumatism：as，theumatic symp－ toms．
The pstched figure of good Uncie Venner was now visi－ ble，coming aiowly from the head of the street downward， his joints．\(\quad\) Iavethorne，Seven Oables，xvi．
5．Affected by rheumatism：subject to rheu－ matism：as，a rhermatic patient．

O＇erworn，despised，rheunotic，and coid．
Shak．，Venns and Adonis
The 13 ． acutely rheumatic foint has been described by Drosdoff as being remarksbly diminished．Quoin，Med．Dict．，p．1357． \(6+\) ．Splenetic ；choleric．

\section*{rheumatoidal}

You two never meet but you fall to some discord；you
are both，in good troth，as rheumatic as two dre toats are both，i＇good troth，as rheumotic as two dry toasts， Acute rheumatic polyarthritis．Same as acute orticue arthritis．same ss rheumatoid arthritis（which see，under rheumatoid）or as chronic articular theumatiom（which see，under rheumatiom）．－Eruptive rheumatic fever， matic origin．－Rheumatic anæsthesia，anmesthesia ss soclated with rhenmatism．－Rheumatic apoplexy，the stupor or cons sonetimes developing in the conrse of scute rhcumatism．－Rheumatic atrophy，loss of size bronchitis，an attack of bronchitis which－Rneumatic depend on a rheumatic diathesis or an attack of scute rheumatism．－Rheumatic contraction．Same sstetony． －Rheumatic diathesis，the condition of body tendiug to the development of rheumatism．－Rheumatic dysen－ tery，dysentery accompanied by rheumatic indamnation of one or several joints，with synovial effusion，pleuro－ dynia，and cstarrh of the bronchial mncous membranes． －Rheumatic fever．Sams as acute articular rheuma－ fism，See Theumatism．－Rheumatic gout．Same ss Rheumatic inflammation，infsmmstion due to rbeu－ matlsm．－Rheumatic fritis，inflammation of the iris re suitling from cold，especially in wcak snbjects．
II．n．1．One who suffers from or is liable to rheumatism：as，a confirmed rheumatic．－2 pl．Rheumatic pains；rheumatism．［Colloq．］ When fevers burn，or ague freezes，
Our nelghbunr＇s sympathy may ease us．
Burns，To the Toothache，
rheumatlcal（roob－mat＇i－kal），a．［＜rhenmatic＋ －ul．］Same as rheumalic．
rheumaticky（rö－mat＇i－ki），u．［＜rheumatic＋ \(-y^{1}\) ．］Rheumatic．［Colloq．］
rheumatism（rö＇matizm），n．［＝F．flumatisme \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．It．reumatismo \(=\) Pg．rheumatismo，\(<\mathrm{L}\). rheumatismus，＜Gr．\(\dot{\rho} є v \mu a \tau \iota \sigma \mu\) б，liability to rheum，a humor or flux，〈 \(\rho \in \tau \mu a \tau i \zeta \varepsilon \sigma D a l\) ，have a flux，\(\langle\dot{\rho} \varepsilon \overline{v i} \mu a\) ，a flux：see rheum 1 ．］The disease specifically known as acute articular rheuma－ tism（see below）－the name including also sub－ acute and chrenic forms apparently of the same causation．The word is nsed with a certain and unfor－ tunate freedom in spplicstion to joint pains of varions origina and anatomicai forms．－Acute articular rheu－ tlon of the joints as the prominent symptom．It is to be separated as of distinct，possibly bacterisi，origin from jount sffections caused by gout，plumbism，scariatina， gonorrines，septicemia，tubercuifosis，or syinhilis．It often begins suddenly；s ninmber of joints are nsually sitacked one after the other；the fever li irregular；there is apt to
be profuse sweating；endocarditis，pert be prof use sweating；endocarditiz，pericarditis，pleuritis，
sudsmins，erythema 1 iodosum，hyperpyrexis，and delirium sudsmins，erythema nodosum，hyperpyrexis，and delirium
are nore or fess frequent festures of the esses．Its dura－ tion is from ous to ix weeks or more it is most frequiva between 15 and 35 ，but may occur in the frst year of life or after 50 ．One attack does not protect，lut，ss in pnen－ monfs and erysipelas，is often succeeded by othera．It almost alwaya issues in recovery，but frequently leaves permanent cardlac iesions．Aiso calied acute rheumatism． Theumarthritis，theumatic fever，acute rheumatic polyar－ thritis．－Chronic articular reumatism，the result，
commonly，of one or more attacks of scnte
fhenmatism commonly，of one or more attacks of sente 7 henmatism， foints without profound structural alteration．－Goner－ rheal rheumatism， sn inflammation of the fointa oc－ curring in persons havlng gonorrhea，－Muscular rheu－ matism，a painful disorder of the muscles，characterized by local psin，especially on use of the muscles affected： same as myalgia．－Progressive chronic articular rheumatism．sis
rheumatismal（rö－mą－tiz＇mal），a．［＜rheuнй－ tism＋－al．］Rheumätic．
rheumatism－root（rö＇soą－tizm－röt），u．1．The twinleaf．See Jeffersolia．－2．The wild yam， Dioscorea rillosa．See yam．
rheumatiz，rheumatize（rö＇mă－tiz），u．Rheu－ natism．［Vulgar．］
I did feei a rheumatize In my back－spanid yestreen．
rheumatizy（rö＇mạ－tiz－i），n．Same as rhewma－ tiz．［Vulgar．］
Eh，my rheumetizy be that bad howlver be I to win to rheumatoceles（rö̈－mat－ō－sō＇lēz），\(\mu\) ．［NL．，＜
 Same as jurpura rheumatica（which see，under purpura）．
 bling rheumatism or some of its characters：as， rhewmatoid pains．－Rheumatoid arthritis，a dis－ esse of the joints characterized by chronic infsmmatory the varions articulations resulting in ricidity and deform． ity，Also called chromic rheumatic orthritis，，heumatic gout，
proaressice chronic articular rheumatiom，ehronic osteo－ar． progres

Chronic rheumatism of the most severe degree thus merges into，if it be not sctually identical with，the class of disesses known as rhenematoid or＂rhemmatic＂arhinitis．
Quain，Med．Dict．， p .1367.
rheumatoidal（rö－ma－toi＇dạl），a．Same as
ricumatoid．

\section*{rheumic}
rheumic（rö＇mik），\(a\) ．［lrreg．\(\left\langle\right.\) Rhcum \({ }^{2}+-i\)－．］ Related to rhubarb．－Rheumic acid \(\left(\mathrm{C}_{20} \mathrm{H}_{16} \mathrm{O}_{3}\right)\) ， produc
rheumophthalmia（rö－mof－thal＇mi－ä），\(n\) ．［Nl．，
 thalmia．］Rheumatic ophthalmia．
rheumy（rë＇mi），a．［＜rheum \(\left.{ }^{1}+-y^{1}.\right]\) 1．Af－ ter．

So，too－mnch Cold couers with hoary Heece
He And headkes himselfe enen his owne selfe despise．
Causing rheum
And tempt the rheuny and unpurged air
And tempt the rheuny and unpurged air \({ }^{\text {To }}\) add unto his sickness？Shak．，J．C．，ik．1． 266 ．
Rhexia（rek＇si－ä），n．［NL．，in def． 1 （Linnæus， 1753），く L．rhexia，a plant，preb．Echiuem vubrum； in def． 2 （Stål，1867），directly from the Gr．；\(<\) Gr．\(\hat{\beta} \eta \bar{\xi} \iota \varsigma\) ，a breaking，rent，rupture，\(\langle\dot{\rho} \eta \gamma v i v a t\), break，burst forth：see break．］I．A genus of polypetalous plants of the order Melastomacea， type of the tribe Rhexiex．It is characterized by the four obovate petals，the smooth ovary，and the eight equai snthers with a thickened or spurred commective，each an． ther long and slender，incurved，and opeaing by s singla terminal pore．The 7 specics are natives of vorth Americs， and are the only members of their large family which pass
beyond the tropics，except the 2 species of Bredia in east－ beyond the tropics，except the 2 spectes ot Breaia in east－ lantic Ststes，and one is found in New England．They are herbs or ereet und ershrubs，brsnched sud usually set with consplcuous，dark，gland－bearing bristles．Their lesves are oblong，short－petioied，three－nerved，entirs or bristle toothed，the fiowers solitsry or cymose，commonly of a purplish－red color with yellow stamens，and very pretty


The Inforescence of Meadow．beauty（Rhexia，
They bear the names deer－grass and meadow－beauty，the latter spplying especislly to \(R\) ．Virginica，the best
and most northern specles，sometimes cuitivsted．
2．In zoöl．，a genus of hemipterous insects．
Rhexieæ（rek－sí＇\(̄\)－ē），n．pl．［NL．（A．P．deCan－ dolle，1838），＜Rhexia＋－ex．］A tribe of plants of the order Melastomacez．It is characterized by four－celled ovary with numerous ovnles fixed upon a pla－ centa projecting from the inner angle of the cell，a capsu－ lar fruit，spirslly coiled seeds，and anthers with their con－ nective commonly producsal behind Into s spur or tail．It includes about 37 specles，belonging to 3 genera，of which Rhexia is the type and Monochetum the largest genus，con－ tainlng 28 spe
rhigolene（rig＇ō－lēn），n．［＜Gr．pi yos，cold（prob． \(=\) L．frigus，cold，く frigere，be cold：seo frigid）． + oleum，oil，〈Gr．Ėえauv：see oil．］A product obtained in the distillation of petroleum．It is probsbly the most volatile fluid known，and one of the very best for use in producing intenso cold；when stomized it
gives \(s\) temperature of \(-9^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) ．Its specific gravity is ． 603 gives \(s\) temperature of \(-9^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) ．Its specific gravity is ． 603
to \(.629\left(105^{\circ}\right.\) to \(95^{\circ} \mathrm{B}\) ．）it boils at \(18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) ．It is used as s local to． 629 （ \(105^{\circ}\) to \(95^{\circ} \mathrm{B}\) ．）it
anesthetic．Also rhigoline．
rhimet，rhimert，etc．See rime \({ }^{1}\) ，etc．
 file or rasp，a shark with a rough skin．］In ichth．：\((t \dagger)\) An old generic name（Klcin，1745） of the angel－fish or monk－fish：now called Squa－ tina．See lihine．（b）A genus of rays of the family Rhinobatidx，having a broad and obtuse snout，as \(R\) ．ancylostomus．Also called Rham－ phobatis．Bloch and Schneider： 1801.
 cutom．，a genus of colcopterous insects．
Rhinacanthus（1̄̄－na－kan＇thus），n．［NL．（Nees von Lisenbeck，1832），so called in allusion to the shape of the flower；＜Gr．مُic（ \(\dot{\rho} \iota v-\) ），nese，＋äкаv－ Aos，acminthe．］A genus of ganopetaleus plants of the order Acunthuccre，tribeJusticiea，and sub－ tribe Eujusticicæ．It is characterized by its two snthers， cach having two binnt cells without spurs，one cell plsced
higher than the other；sud by the sleuderly cyllndricsl
elongated corolla－tube，with s linear and recurved upper lip，the lower brosd，flat，snd spreading．The 4 species are natives of tropical and southeru Africa，hdis，and the Molucces．They are next alled to Dianthera，
willow of the United states，but are readily distinguished willow of the unted states， tire leaves and smali axillary clusters of flowers which ofteu form s large loose－branched panicle or dense termi－ nal thyrsus of crowded cymes．R．communis is a slender shrub，whose root and leaves are used in India and Chins as an application for ringworm and other citaneous dis．
 Rhina，q．v．］In icheth．，one of the main divi－ sions of sharks，represented only by the angel－ sharks or squatinidx．Also called Squatinoidea， as a superfamily．
as a superiamily．
rhinæsthesia（ri－nes－thési－ä），\(n\) ． NL．，（Gr． jis（ \(\dot{\nu} \nu-\)－），nose，＋aiot \(\eta \sigma t\) ，percepti
sia．］Sense of smell；olfaction．
rhinæsthesis（ \(\overline{\mathrm{n}}\)－nes－thé＇sis）， \(\mathrm{H}^{\prime}\) ．［NL．：see rhinæsthesia．］Same as rhinesthcsia．
rhinæsthetics（ri－nes－thet＇iks），\(n\) ．［As rhinæs－
thesia（－iesthct－）＋－ics．Cf．esthetics．］The sci－ ence of sensations of smell．
 the nose，+ －al．］Of or pertaining to the nose； nasal；narial：as，the rhinal cavities（that is， the nasal passages）．
To mske the laryngeal and rhinal mirrors svailsble，the artifcial illumination of these parts［hidden behind and
rhinalgia（rī－nal＇ji－ä̀），n．［NL．，く Gr．’is（ \(\rho(v-\) ）， nose，\(+\dot{a} \lambda\) yos，pain．］Pain，especially neuralgic pain，in the nose．
Rhinanthaceæ（rī－nan－thā＇sēē－è），n．pl．［NL． （Jussiel，1805），＜Rhinanthus＋－aceex．］An or－ der of dicotyledons established by Jussieu，but now incorporated with the Scrophularince．
Rhinanthus（rīnan＇thus），\(n\) ．［NL．（Linnæus， 1737），named from the compressed and beaked upper lip of a former species；＜Gr．pís（ pev－）， nese，\(+\dot{a} \nu 0\) os，flewer．］A genus of gamepeta－ lous plants of the order Scrophulariner and tribe Euplerasiez．It is characterized by a long two－ lipped corolla，the upper lip enthe，straight，compressed，
and helnet－jiks；by a swollen and compressed four－toothed calyx，inflated in fruit；by four unequal stamens with equal anther－cells；sud by a roundish capsuie containing few winged seeds．The 2 or 3 very variable species sre natives of temperate and northern reglonsin Europe，Asia， and America．They are annual erect herbs，more or less parasitic on the roots of grssses．They besr opposite cre－ nate lesves，and yellow，vilolet，or biuish flowers sessile in the axils of deep－cut florsl leaves，the upper flowers con－ densed into a spike．R．Crista－galli of the northern Oid World is the common rattie，yellow rattle．or rattlebox oi
Great Britain：also csiled penuy－grass and coekscond．It is often injurious to herbage on account of its parasitic is often
habit．
rhinarium（rī－nā＇ri－um），u．；pl．Whinuria（－ä̀）． ［NL．\(\langle\mathrm{Gr} . \rho \dot{\rho} \mathrm{S}(\dot{\rho} \nu-)\) ，nose，+ －urium．］In entom． the nestril－piece；the frout part of the nasus，er clypeus，or its equivalent when reduced in size： used in the classification of the Neuroptera．In certain lamellicorn beetles it forms a large sclerite between the clypeus and the labrum． Kirby and Spence．
rhinaster（rī－nas＇têr），n．［NL．，＜Gr．pis（ \(\rho t \nu-\) ）， nose，\(+\dot{\alpha} \sigma \tau_{j p,}\) a star．］I．The commen two－ horned African rhinoceres，R．bicornis．－2． ［cap．］［NL．］（a）The genus of twe－herned rhi－ noceroses．See Rhinocerotilx．（b）The genus of star－nesed moles：synonymous with Condy－ hura．Wagner， 1843.
rhind－martt，\(n\) ．See rindmart．
rhine，\(n\) ．A spelling of rinel．
Rhine－berry（min＇ber＂i），\(n\) ．Same as Rhein－ berry．
rhinencephal（rī－nen＇se－fal），\(n\) ．Same as rhi－ nencephalon．
rhinencephala，\(n\) ．Plural of rhinencephalon． rhinencephali，\(n\) ．Plural of rhiuencephalus． rhinencephalic（rī－nen－se－fal＇ik or＇－sef th－lik）， u．［＜rhinencephal＋－ic．］Pertaining to the rhinencephalen；olfactory，as a lobe or seg－ ment of the brain．－Rninencephalic segment of the brain，the rhinencephalon－－Rhinencephalic ver－ ments of which the skuil has been theoretically supposed by some anatomists，as 0 wan，to conslst．
hinencephalon（ri－nen－sef＇a－lon），\(n . ;\) pl．rhi－ nencephalu（－1ä̈）．［NL．，くGr．jíc（ \(\dot{\rho} u v-\) ），nese， \(+\dot{\varepsilon} \gamma \kappa \in ́ \phi a \lambda ̃ o s\), brain：see encephalon．］The ol－ factery lobe of the brain；tho feremest one of the several morphelogical segments of the encephalen，precerling the prosencephalon．In the lower vertcbrates the rhinencephalon is reiatlvely large，and evidently a distinct part of the brain．In thee
hlgher it gradually diminishes in size，becoming relative－ iy very small，nud apparently a mere outgrow th of the cerebrum．Thus，in man the rhlnencephalon is reduced to the so－calied pair of olfactory neryes，frem their roots
in the cerebrum to the olfsctory bulbs whence ara given off the numerous filsments，the proper olfactory nerves，
which plerce the cribriform piate of the ethmold，and yant－ ify in the nose．The rimuencephalon，ifie other encephaic segnd ieft halves．It is primitively hollow，or has its proper ventricle，which，however，is entlrely obliterated in the adnlts of the higher vertebrates．This holiow is a prolon－ gation of the system of cavities common to the other en－ cephalic segments，snd known as the rhinocate．Also rhi． nencephal．sce cuts under Petromy （cut 2），snd encephaton．
rhinencephalous（ri－nen－sef＇a－lus），t．［＜rhi－ ncncephal＋－ous．］Same as rhinencephentic．
rhinencephalus（ri－nen－sef＇a－lus），n．；pl．thi－ nencephali（－lī）．［NL．，くGr．\(\dot{p}\) ís（ \(\dot{\rho} \nu-\) ），the nose，
 tol．a cyclops．Also rhinocephalus．
rhinestone（rin＇stōn），\(n\) ．［Tr．F．cailloux du Rhin，rhinestones，so called from the river Rhine，in allusion to the origin of strass，in－ vented at Strasburg in 1680．］Au imitation stone made of paste or strass（alead glass），gen－ erally cut in the ferm of a brilliant and made and cut to imitate the diamond，set usually in silver or other inexpensive mounting．Rbine－ stones were extensively worn in the latter part of the elghteenth century，snd ars now much
rhineurynter（rī－nū－rin＇tèr），\(n\) ．［＜Gr．\(\dot{\rho} i ́ s\left(\rho \rho v_{-}\right)\)， nese，+ ＂evpovthp（an assumed form），＜عipiven， widen，＜evpís，wide．］A small intlatable elas－ tic bag used for plugging the nese．
Rhinichthys（ri－nik＇this），n．［NL．（Agassiz， 1838），＜Gr．pís（ \(\dot{\rho} v v_{-}\)），nese，+ ix \(\begin{aligned} & \text { vis，a fish．］In }\end{aligned}\) chth a genus of cyprineid fishes from the fresh waters of North America．They are known


Black－nosed Dace（Rhinichihys atronasus）．
as long－nosed or black－nosed dace．They sre sbundant in clear fresh streans and brooks of the United States，and liclude some of the prettlest minnows，as \(R\) ．cataractes and
Rhinidæ（rin＇i－dē），n．pl．［N1s．，＜Rhinal＋ iđæ．］A family of plagiostomens fishes，named from the genus Rhiud：same as Squatinidx． rhinitis（ri－nítis），\(u\) ．［NL．，＜Gr．\(\rho^{\prime}(\varsigma\)（ \(\rho v-\) ）， nose + －itis．］Inflammation of the nose，espe－ cially of the nasal mucous membrane．
rhino（ \(n^{\prime} n^{\prime} \overline{0}\) ），\(n\) ．［Alse rino；of obscure cant origin，perliaps a made word．］Mouey；cash． ［Slang．］
＂The Seaman＇s Adleu，＂an old ballad dated 1670，has the following ：

Some as I know
Have parted with their leady rino． N．and Q．，7th ser．，V． 417. Beware of the Rhine，and taka care of the rhino． Barham，Ingoldsby Legends，II． 45.
No doubt you might have found a qusrry，
Perhaps a gold－mine，for aught I Lovell，Biglow Pspers，1st ser．，Int．
Rhinobatidæ（ 1 ＇ī－nọ－bat＇j－dē），n．pl．［NL．，く Rhinobatus \({ }^{1}+\)－idæ．］A family of selachians， typified by the genus Rhinobatus；the shark－ rays or beaked rays．They sre shark－like rays，whose trunk graduslly passes into the long strong tail，whlch is provided with two well－developed dorsal fins，a caudal fln，and a conspicuous dermai fold on each side．The rayed part of the pectoral fins is not extended to the snout．I＇inree to five genera are recognized，with sbout 15 specles，of warm seas．
rhinobatoid（rī－nob＇a－toid），a．and \(n\) ．［＜Rhi－ nobatus \({ }^{1}+\)－oid．］I．a．Of or relating to the Rhinobatidx．
II．\(n\) ．A selachian of tho family Rhinobatider． Rhinobatus \({ }^{1}\)（ri－meb＇a－tus），\(n\) ．［NL．（Blech and Schneider， 1801 ），くGïr．ฝ̀vóßatos，also puvoßáтクs， a rough－skinned fish，perhaps Raia rhinobatos， ＜\(\dot{\text { ív }}\) ，a shark，＋ßáros，a ray．］The typical genus of Rhinobatide，having the first dorsal fin much behind the ventrals，and the anterier nasal valves not confluent．R．productus is the long－nosed ray of California．Also Rhinobatis．
Rhinobatus \({ }^{2}\)（ri－nob＇ạ－tus），n．［NL．，くGr．pis （ \(\rho(v-)\) ，nose．］In cutom．，a genus of coleopte－ rous insects．Germar， 1817.
rhinoblennorrhea，rhinoblennorrhoa（rī－nō－
 \(\beta \lambda\) кvoos，müens，＋doia，a flow．Cf．blennorvher．］ Nncous or mucopurulent discharges from the nose．
 ＋кav入ós，a stalk：see cuulis．］In anat．，the crus，peduncle，or support of the olfactory bulb． Buch＇s Handbook of Mcel．Sciences，VIII． 525.

\section*{rhinocephalus}
rhinocephalus（rī－nọ－sef＇a－lus），\(n\) ．［NL．，＜Gr．
 nencephalus
rhinocerial（rī－nọ－sē＇ri－al），a．［＜rhinoccros + －ial．］1．Same as rhinocerotic．－2．Pug or re troussé，as the nose．［Rare．］
rhinocerical（rī－nọ－scri－kal），a．［＜rhinneeros ＋－ic－al．］Same as rlinoccrial，2．［Rare．］
These gentlemen were formerly marked ont and distin－ guished by the little rhinacericol nose，．．Which they were used to cock，toss，or draw up in a contcmptuou temporaties．Addison，＂Tatler，No． 280.
Rhinoceridæ（rī－nọ̀－ser＇i－dē），u．［NL．］Same as Rhinocerotidx．
rhinocerine（rī－nos＇e－rin），a．［＜rhinoceros + －ine \({ }^{1}\) ．］Same as rhinocerotic．
rhinoceroid（ri－nos＇e－roid），\(a\) ．［ \(\langle\) rhinoceros + －oid．］Same as rhinoccrotoid．
Rhinocerontidæ（ī̀－nos－e－ron＇ti－dē），n．pl．［＜ Rhinoceros（ -0 t－）+ idx．］An erroneous form of Rhinocerotidx．IV．II．Flover．
Rhinocerontina（ri－nos＂e－ron－tínä̆），n．pl．［＜ Rhinoceros（－ot－）+ －ina \({ }^{2}\) ．］Same as Rhinoce－ rotidie．
rhinocerontine（ri－nos－e－ron＇tin），a．［Irreg．く rhinoceros（－ot－）+ －incl．］Of or pertaining to a rhinoceros or the mhinocerotidx；rhinoce－ rotic．

\section*{In the mauner practiced by others of the rhinocerontine} family．
Livingstone，Missionary Travels and Researches，1，note．
rhinoceros（rī－nos＇e－ros），\(n\) ．［Formerly also rhinocerot，ohinocerote \(;=\) OF．rhinoccros， F ． rhinocéros \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．It．rinoceronte \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．rhinoceros，
 （－кер \(\omega \tau-\) ），a rhinoceros，lit．＇nose－horned，＇＜＇\(\rho\) is （ \(\dot{\rho}(\nu-)\) ，the nose，\(+\kappa\) ќpas，a horn．］1．A＇large pachydermatous perissodactyl mammal with a horn on the nose；any member of the genus Rhinoceros or family Rhinocerotide．There are several living as well as many fosail apceles．They are huge ungainly quadrupeds，having an extremely thick plates and folds．The legs are short，stunt，and clumay， with odd－toed feet，whoge three digita are incased in
aeparate hoofs．The tall is ahort；the ears are high and aeparate hoofs．The tall is ahort；the ears are high and
rather large；the head jo very large and unshapcly，sup－ rather large；the head is very large and unshapcly，sup－
ported upons thick stocky neck；the minzzle 18 blunt，and ported upons thick stocky neck；the minzzle is blunt，and the upper lip freely movable．The hesd is especially massive upright horns，without any bony core，the sub－ massive upright horns，without any bony core，whe sub－ horns are prezent they are one behind the other in the median line，and the hinder one rests over the frontal bone the front one being in any case borne upon the nasat bones．Rhinuceroses live nainly in marshy places， in thick or rank vegetation，and subsist entirely uporl vegetable food．The living species are now confined to the warmer parta of Africa and Asla，and are hairless or nearly so；but these soimala formerly had a much more extenaive range，not only io the old World，but siso in Amertcs， the woolly rhinoceros，which formerly ranged over Europe includlog the Britlsh Ialea．of the existing one－hurned

species are the Indian rhinoceros，R．indicus or \(R\) ．uni－ cornis，which inhablits the warmer parts of A sis，sttains a height of 5 feet，and has the horn ahort and stout：the Javan rhinoceros，\(R\) ．sondaicus，or \(R\) ．javanus，distinct from the Indian species，iuhabiting Java，the Malay pen－ insula，etc．；the hairy－eared rhinoceros，\(R\) ．lasiotis；and include the Sumatran or Malaccan rhinoceros \(B\) suma Include the Sumatran or Malaccan rhinoceros，R．suma－ also cut under Perissodactyla．

Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear，
The arm＇d rhinoceros，or the lyyrcan tiger 2．［cap．］［NL．（Linnæus，1758）．］The typical genus of Rhinoccrotidr，containing all the liv－ ing and some of the extinct forms．See above． －Rhinoceros leg，pachydermia or elephantiakis．
rhinoceros－auk（rī－nos＇e－ros－âk），\(n\) ．The bird Ceratorhina monocerata，belonging to the fam－ ily Alcidx，having an upright deciduous horn on the base of the beak．Sec Ceratorhina，and cut in next column．
rhinoceros－beetle（rī－nos＇e－ros－hētl），n．A beetle of the genus Dymastes，having in the

male sex a large up－curved horn on the head， resembling somewhat the horn of the rhinoce－ ros，as well as a more or less developed pro－ thoracic horn．The com－ Unon rhinoceros－beetle of the United States，Dymastes in American beetles，has two large horna directed forward， one arising from the thorax and one from the head，in the male beetle only．The gen－ eral color is greenlsh－gray with black markings，snd be－ tween this form and a uni－ gradations．The larva feeds in decaying stumps and logs． Both beetle and larva have a peculiarly disagreesble odor，which，when they are pres－ ont in any nomber，becomes insupportable．D．hercules of south America is snother rhinoceros－beetle，specifically called the Hercules－beetle，whose prothorscic horn is im－ menaely long．See also cut under Fercules－beelle．
rhinoceros－bird（rī－nos e－ros－berd），t．1．The rhinoceros－hornbill．－2．A beef－eater or ox－ pecker．See Bumhaga．
rhinoceros－bush（rí－nos＇e－ros－bůsh），\％．A composite slirub，Elytropappus Rhinocerotis，a rough much－branching bush with minute scale－ like leaves，and heads disposed singly．It abounds in the South African karoo lands－s plant of dry hinoceros－chameleon（ri－nos＇e－ros－ka－mē＂lē－ on），n．The Madagascar Chamæ̈leon rhinoceri－ on），n．The Madagascar Chamz
tus，having a horn on the snout．
rhinoceros－hornbill（ri－nos＇e－ros－hôrn＂bil），.\(^{\prime}\) The bird Buceros rhinoccros，ä large hornbill of the family Buccrotidx，having the liom on the bill enormously developed．See cut under hornbill．
rhinoceros－tick（rī－nos＇e－ros－tik），n．The tick Ixodes rhinoccrinus，which infests rhimoceroses． rhinocerot \(\dagger\) ，rhinocerotet（rī－nos＇e－1＇ot，- rōt），\(u\) ． ［くrhinoccros（－ot－）：see rhinocevos．］A rhinoce－ ros．

For a Plough he got
The horn or tooth of som Fhinocerot．
Sylrester，tr．of Du Bartas＇s Weeks， 1 il ．，The liandy－Crafts． He spesks to men with a rhinocerotes nose，
Which he thinks great，and 80 reads verses too．
13．Jonson，Eplgrams，xxviii．
rhinocerotic（ri－nos－e－rot＇ik），a．［＜rlinoceros \((-o t-)+-i c\).\(] Of or pertaining to the rhino－\) ceros；resembling or characteristic of a rhino－ ceros；rhiuocerotifolm．

In these reapects the Tapir is Horse－llke，but in the fol－ lowing it is more Nhinocerotic．Huxtey，Anst．Vert．，p． 310. Rhinocerotic section，sn incongruous series of extinct and extant perissodactyl quadrupeds，haviog teeth sub－ stantially like those of the rhinocenos．The familles Rhi－ nocerotids，Hyracodonidax，Pfacraucheniids，Chalicothe－
ridde，Menodontidx，and Palsotheriddr are by Flower ranged in this section．

\section*{Rhinocerotidæ（rī－nos－e－rot＇i－dē），n．p］．［NL．，}

〈Rhinoceros（－ot－）＋iilx．］A family of peris－ sodactyl ungulate mammals，for the most part extinct，typified by the genus Rhinaceros．The nasal region is expanded or thrown backward，the su－ pramsxillary bones forming s considerable part of the border of the snteriur nares，and the oasal bones being
contracted forward or atrophied．The neck is conupara－ contracted forward or atrophied．The neck is conipara－
tively alulureviated．The molar crowns are traversed by continuous ridges，more or less well deflned，the upper ones having a continuous outer wall without complete transverse cresta；the incisors are reduced in number or entirely suppressed．The basioccipital is comparstively broad behind und narrow forward：the tympanic and periotic bones are ankylosed and wedged in between the 8quamosal，exoccipital．and other contiguous bones．The only living genus is Rhinoceros，from which Rhinaster and tinct ceuera as Colodonta，Acerotherium，Badactherium， and Hyracodon．The family is one of only three which now represent the once numerous and diversifled sub－ order Perissodoctyla，the other two being the Tapiridz or tapirs and the Equide or horses．See cuts under Perisso－ dactyla and rhinoceres．

\section*{Rhinodermatidæ}
rhinocerotiform（rī－nos－c－rot＇i－form），a．［＜ formu，form．］Shaped like a rhinoceros；hav ing the structure of the Ihinoccrotidiz：belong－ ing to the Rhinocerotiformia．
Rhinocerotiformia（rī－nos－e－rot－i－fôr＇mi－ii），\(n\) ． pl．［NL．，neut．pl．of rhinocerotiformis：see rhinoccratiform．］One of two series of Mhinoce－ rotoidea，containing only the family Rhinoccro－ tider．Gill．
rhinocerotoid（mī－nō－ser＇ō－toid），a．and \(n\) ．［＜
 I．a．Resembling a rhinoceros；rhinoccroti－ form in a broad sense ；belonging to the Rhi－ nocerotoider．
II．\(n\) ．A member of the Rhinocerotoidea．
Rhinocerotoidea（rī－nos＂e－rộ－toi＇dệ－ii），n．pl． ［NL．，く Mhinoceros（ot－）＋－oideu．］A super－ family of Pcrissodactyla，containing two series， Rhinocerotiformia and Macraucheniformia，the former corresponding to the single family Rhinocerotidx，the latter containing the two families Macraucheniidæ and Palæothcriidæ． The superfamily is characterized by the con－ tinuous crests of the upper molars．Gill． rhinocerotoidean（rī－nos＂e－rō－toídeè－an），a and \(n\) ．［＜rhinoccrotoid + －e－in．］Same as rhino－ cerotoid．
Rhinochetidæ（rī－nō－ket＇i－dē），\(n . p\) ．［NL．，く Rhinochetns + －idx．］A Polynesian family of precocial wading birds，related to the South American Eurypygidx and the Madagascar Me－ sitidx，typified by the genus Rhinochetus．The family is an isolsted one，and represents in some respects s generalized type of structure now shared to any great
extent by only the other two familles named．It is con－ flned，as far as known，to New Caledonis．
Rhinochetns（rī－nok＇e－tus），\(n\) ．［NL．（Verreaux and Des Murs， 1860 ，in the erroneous form Rhy－ nochetos）；also，erroneously，Rhinochætus，Rhino－ coetus，etc．，prop．Ilhinochetus（Hartlaub，1862）
 conduit，channel，duct，pore，© ó \(\begin{gathered}\text { eiv，hold，carry，}\end{gathered}\) ＜éxev，hold：sce scheme．］The only genus of Rhinochetidx：so called from the lid－like char－ acter of the nasal operele or scale，which auto－ matically closes the nostrils．R．jubatus is the only species known．See cut under kagn．
Rhinochilus（rī－nō－kī＇lus），\(n\) ．［NL．（S．F． Baird and C．Girard，1853），in form Rhino－
 genus of harmless serpents of the family Colu－ bridre and subfamily Calamariinae，having the body cylindric and rigid，with smooth scales， postabdominal and subcaudal scutella entire vertical plate broad，rostral produced，a loreal． a preocular，and two nasals．R．Iccontei is a Californian snake，blotched with pale red and black．
rhinocleisis（rī－nō－klī＇sis），n．［NL．，く Gr．\(\dot{\rho} i s\)
 closing，〈 к⿱亠乂eiev，close：sce close \({ }^{1}\) ．］Nasal ob－ struction．
rhinocœle（rínọ̄－sēl），u．The rhinocœlia．
rhinocœlia（ri－nṑ－sḗli－ị），n．；pl．rlinocœelix（－ē）． ［NL．〈Gr．\(\dot{p i s}\left(\dot{\rho} \rho \nu_{-}\right)\)，nose，＋коiдia，the cœlia：see coliu．］The colia of the rhinencephalon；the ventricle or proper cavity of the olfactory lobe of the brain，primitively communicating with the lateral ventricle of the cerebrum．It peraists dis－ tinctiy in many animala，but in man it grows 6 emsill as to eacape notice，or becomea ent irely obliterated．
Rhinocrypta（rī－nō－krip＇tä），n．［NL．（G．K． Gray， 1841 ），＜Gr．\(\rho \dot{\rho}\left(\begin{array}{c}\rho \\ \rho\end{array} v_{-}\right)\)，nose，nostril，\(+\kappa \rho v \pi\)－ tós，hidden．］A romarkable genus of rock－ wrens，belonging to the family Pteroptochidx， and characteristic of the Patagonian subregion， where they represent the genus Pterop tochus of the Chilian．Like others of this family，they have the nostrils covered by a membrane；in general appearance snd hahits they resemble wrens．Two species are de－ scribed，\(A\) ．lanceolata and \(R\) ．fusca．The former is 8 inches with the hesd crested and its feathera marked with lon！ white shaft－stripes，the tail blackish，the under parta cine reous，whitening on the hreast snd belly，and \＆chestnut patch on each side；the feet are large sind strong，in adap－ tation to terrestrial habits．
Rhinoderma（ri－nō－dèr＇më̈），n．［NL．（Duméril and Bibron），く Gr．pís（ \(\rho(v-\) ），nose，+ fifua skin．］A gemus of batrachians，of the fam－ ily Engystomatidx，or made type of the family lihinodermatidze．R．darcini of Chili has an enormous brood．pouch，formed by the extension of a gular sac along the ventral surface bencath the integument，io which the lief that the anims is viviparous．As many as 10 or 15 young with the lega well developed have been found in the puich．
Rhinodermatidæ（ \(1^{\prime \prime}\) nọ̄－òér－mat＇i－dē），\(n, p /\) ． ［NL．，＜Rhinoderma（ \(t-\) ）＋－ille．］A family of

\section*{Rhinodermatidæ} salient ba Rhinodon（n＇nō－don），\(n\) ．［NL．（Smith，1841）， ＜Gr．pivn，shark．t obors（of of Rhinotontical genns hav－ ing very numerous small teeth． lmmense ahark，occaslonally reaching a length of 40 feet or more，ita 8 lize
Rhinodontidæ（rī－nō－don＇ti－dē），n．pl．［N1．，s hhinoton \((t-)+-i(\not x\).\(] A family of selachians，\) typified by the genus lihinodon；the whate－ sharks．There are two dorsals，neither with spines，sud a pit at the root of the caudal fin，whose lower lobe is well developed；the sides of the tall are keeled；there are no nictitating nembranes；the spiracles are very small，the tceth snall antl many，the gill－alits wide，and the mouth and nostrils sulbterminal．Besidea R．typic
 nose，+ odurrn，pain．］J＇ain in the nose or nasal region．
Rhinogale（rī－n \(\left.\overline{( }-\mathrm{g} \overline{\mathrm{a}}^{\prime} l \bar{l}\right)\) ，\(n\) ．［NL．（J．E．Gray， 1864），＜Gr．pic（ \(\rho(\nu-\) ），nose，＋yan ，weasel． the typinal seius of Rhimogatine．The species is \(R\) ．mellcri of eastern Africa．
Rhinogalidæ（rī－nọ̄－gal＇i－dē），n．pl．A family of viverrine quadrupeds，named by Gray from the genus Rlinngale，corresponding to the two subfamilies Rhinogalinæ and Crossarchinx．
Rhinogalinz（ \(\mathrm{ri}^{\prime \prime}\) nọogā－lī＇nē），n．pl．［NL．，く Rhinoytule \({ }^{+}\)
Rhinogalidx
rhinolith（rínō－lith），u．［＜Gr．\(\dot{\rho} i \varsigma(\dot{\rho}(v-)\) ，nese， \(+2 i \theta 0 s\) ，stone．］A stony coneretion formed in the nose．
Mr．M－－showed a Rhinolith weighing 105 grains． aazal fosaa of a woman aged about forty－five
rhinolithiasis（ \(1 \overline{1}^{\prime \prime n} n \bar{n}-1 i-t h \bar{x}^{\prime} \mathrm{a}-\mathrm{sis}\) ），\(n\) ．［NL．，く himolith + －iasis．］The condition characterized by the formation of rhinoliths．
rhinological（rī－nọ̄－loj＇i－kal），a．［＜rhinolog－y + －ic－al．］Pertaining to or of the nature of rhinology．
rhinologist（rī－nol＇ō－jist），n．\(\quad[<r h i n o l o g-y+\) －ist．］Une versed in rhinology；a specialist in diseases of the nose．
rhinology（rī－nol＇ọ－ji），\(n\) ．［＜Gr．paic（ \(\dot{\rho} t v\)－），nose， ＋－ioyia，＜\(\lambda \varepsilon \gamma \varepsilon u\) ，speak：see－ology．］The sum of scientific knowledge coneerning the nose．
Rhinolophidæ（ \(\overline{1}-\mathrm{n} 0 \stackrel{0}{-1} \mathrm{lof}^{\prime} \mathrm{i}-\mathrm{d} \overline{\mathrm{e}}\) ），n．pl．［NL．，く Rhinolophus + －idx．］A family of the vesper－ tilionine alliance of the suborder Microchirop－ tera and order Chiroptera，typified by the genns Lhinolophus ；the horseshoe，leaf－nosed，or rhi－ nolophine bats．They have a highly developed nose－ leaf，large eara with no tragus，rudimentary inarticulate premaxillary bones，minute upper incisors，the tall long and Inclosed in the interfemoral membrane，and a pair of prepubic teat－like appendages in the femsle．These bats Inhabe The fomily is divided into Rhinolophine and Pheres．The family is ander Phyltorhina．
Rhinolophinæ（ \(11 / 1\) nọ̄－lộ－fí＇nē），\％．pl．［NL． Rhinolophus + －inx．］The typical subfamily of Rhinolophidx，containing the horseshoe－bats proper，having the pedal digits with the normal number of phalanges，and the iliopectineal spine distinet from the antere－inferior surface of the ilium．
rhinolophine（rī－nol＇ọ－fin），a．and \(n\) ．I．\(a\) ． Of or belonging to the Rhinolophint．

II．‥ A horseshoe－bat．
Rhinolophus（rī－nol＇ō－fus），\(n\) ．［NL．（Geoffroy），
 cal and only genus of horseshoe－bats．It con tains upward of 20 speciea，having the dental formula half－Jaw，and 2 incisorz， 1 canine， 3 premolars，and 3 mo－ lars in each lower half－jaw，and the nose－leaf lancolate behinct．R．hipposideros of Europe is the best－known spe－
cies．R．ferro－equinum is widely distrihuted in Europe， Africa，and Asia．R．luctus is a large Indisn and Malayan

Rhinomacer（rī－nom＇ą－sėr），n．［NL．（Fabricius， 1787），〈 Gr．户́iç（ \(\rho \iota v-\) ），nose，\(+\mu\) ккрós，long．］A small genus of rhynchophorons beetles，typical of the family lihinomaceridx，comprising only ： species， 4 of which are North American and 1 European．
Rhinomaceridæ（ \(\overline{1} \overline{1}^{\prime \prime}\) nō－ma－ser＇i－dè，\(n\) ．\(n l\) ［NL．，＜lilinomacer＋－idex．A family of by Leach in 1817 from the genus Rhinomucer， having the fold on the inner surface of the elytra near the edge obsolete or null，the pygi－ dium alike in both sexes，and the labrum dis－ tinct．It is a smail family，luhaliting the north temper－
ate zone，and fceding upon the male flowers of conifers， in which also the egts are latid．

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hinopharyngitis（ \(\left.1 \overline{1}-1100-f a r-i n-j \bar{j}^{\prime} t i s\right), \mu_{0}\) ．［NL． Gr．pis（ \(\rho(y-)\) ，nose，+ фapvz \(\xi\left(\phi\right.\)（ \(\left.\rho v y^{\prime}-\right)+\)－itis．］
Tnflammation of the mucous menbrane of the nose and pharynu
Rhinophidæ（rī－nof＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，く Rhino－ phis + －illx．］A family of tortricine serpents， named from the genus Rhinophis：synonymous with Uropeltille．E．II．Copc， 1856.
Rhinophis（rínọ－fis），\(n\) ．［NL．（Hemprich）， Gr．\(\dot{\text { ols }}\)（ \(\rho v-\)－，nose，+ oprs，a serpent．］A genus
of shield－tailed serpents，of the family Uropelti－ alx，and giving name to the Rhmophicle，having the rostral plate produced between and sepa－ thatine the pasals，and the tail ending in a large shield，as in Uropeltis．They are small serpenta，un－ der 2 feet long，and live under ground or ant－nina，feed－ ing upon worms and insect－larve．The tail is short， Ceylonese species are described，as \(R\) ．oxyrhynchus and R．penctatus，slaring with those of Uropeltis the name shieldtail．
rhinophore（rínō－för），\(\mu\) ．［ \(\left\langle G l^{\circ}\right.\) ．pis（ \(\dot{\rho} \iota v-\) ），nose， + фєреv \(=\) E．bear \({ }^{1}\) ．］In Mollusca，one of the hinder pair of tentacles of opisthobranchiate gastrepods，supposed to function as olfactory organs；in general，an organ bearing an olfac－ tory sense．Also spelled thinophor．
The rhinophores are a pair of tentacles placed near the anterlor end of the body，on the dorsal aurface of the head．
Rhinophryne（rī－nộ－frī＇nē），n．［NL．，also Rhi－ nophrynus（Duméril and Bibron），くGr．pís（ \(\dot{\rho} v-\) ）， nose，\(+\phi\) poum，a toad．］A genus of spade－footed toads，typical of the family Rhinophrynidæ，hav－ ing the skull remarkably ossified．\(n\) ．dorsaliz of Mexico，the only species，lives under ground，heing capsible of making extensive excavations with the＂spades＂with which the hind feet are furnished．
Rhinophrynidæ（rínō̄－frin＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．， －iclæ．］A family of areiferous salient batrachians，represented by the genus Lhinophryne，withont maxillary teeth，with di－ lated sacral diapophyses，and the tongue free in front（proteroglossate）．These toads are among a number known as spade－footed．
Rhinophylla（rī－nọ－fil＇ä），\(n\) ．［NL．（W．Peters， 1865），＜Gr．pes（ \(\rho \cdot i v-\) ），nose，+ фínhov，a leaf．］ A genus of very small South American phyl－ the least in size of the family，having a fore－ arm only \(1 \frac{1}{4}\) inches long．
 （ \(\hat{\rho} v-\) ），nose，\(+\phi \overrightarrow{j u a}\) ，a tumor：see Phymutu．］ Hyperemia of the skin of the nose，with hyper－ trophy of its connective tissue and more or less inflammation of its glands，forming a well－de－ veloped grade of acne rosacea：restricted by some to eases presenting extraordinary enlarge－ ment，sometimes regarded as distinct from aene rosacea．
rhinoplast（rī＇nọ－plást），\(n\) ．［Irreg．く rhino－ plast－ic．］One who undergoes a rhinoplastic operation；one who has an artificial nose．
rhinoplastic（ \(1 \overline{1}-\mathrm{nop}-\mathrm{plas}{ }^{\prime}\) tik），a．［＜Gr．\({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{i}\) s （ \(\quad \omega v\)－），nose，\(+\pi \lambda a ́ \sigma \sigma \varepsilon \nu\), form，mold：see plastic．］ Pertaining to or of the nature of rhinoplasty．－ Rhinoplastic operation，a surgical operation for form－ ing sn artlifial nose，or restoring a nose partly los． generally cousiata in bringing down a triangular piece of skin from the forchead，twisting it round，and causing it to adhere by its under aurface and edges to the part of the nose remaining．The skin may also be taken rom fingers has been used in supporting such an artificial nose． Sometimes called Taliacotian operation，from Taliacotius， an Italian surgeon，who first performed it．See Carpue＇s fhinoplastic operation，under operation．
tie；as rhinoplast－ic \(+-y^{3}\) ．］Plastic rhinoplas－ the nose．
Rhinopoma（rī－nō－pō＇mä），n．［NL．（Geoffroy）， ＜Gr．pic（ \(\delta\left(v_{-}\right)\)，nose，\(+\pi \bar{\omega} \mu a\) ，a lid，cover．\(]\) A remarkable genus of Old World emballonurine bats，with one species，R．microphyllum，having a long slender tail produced far beyond the nar－ row interfemoral membrane，two joints of the in－ dex－finger，united premaxillary bones，and very weak incisors．The genus exhibita cross－relationghips between Emballonurids and Nycteridre（of another sec－ supergeneric gronp（lihinopomata）．Thls bat is fonnd in Egyptian tombs and similar dusky retreats of Africa and ndia．
Rhinopomastes（nin＂nọ－pō－mas＇tēz），n．［NL． （Sir Andrew Smith，18：8，in the form Rhino－ pomastus），irreg．\(\langle\) Gr．pis（ \(\rho(\nu-)\) ，nose，\(+\pi \omega \mu a-\) African wood－hoopoes of the family Irrisorillæ． African wood－hoopoes of the family firisoritax． See Irrisorille．
Rhinoptera（1＇－nop＇te－rï̈），u．［NL．（Kuhl，1836），

ther．］In ichth．，a genus of rays of the family Mylinbatidre，having the snout emarginate， teeth in several series，and cephalic fins below the level of the disk．R．quadriluba ls a cow－noscd ray，of great gize，commozi on the atian
United States from Cape Cod soutioward．
 （ \(\rho v-\) ），nose，＋\(\rho a a^{\prime}\), く \(\rho m\) vival，break，burst．］ Hemorrhago from the nose；epistaxis．
hinorrhea，rhinorrhœa（ri－nộ－rē＇ä），n．［NL．
 peiv，flow．］Mucous or mucopurulent dis－ charge from the nose．Also called rhinoblcn－ norrlice．
rhinorrheal，rhinorrhœal（1̄̃－nộ－rē＇ğ），a．［＜ rhinorrica \(+-a l\).\(] l＇ertaining to or affected\) with rhinorrhea．
 nose，+ opolós，straight．］1．In ornith．，a ge－ nus of cuckoos，of the family Cuculidre and sub family Mhxonicophicinz，founded by Vigors in \(^{\text {ha }}\) 1830，eharacteristie of the Malaccas．R．chlo－ rophen is the only species．－2．In entom．，a ge－ nus of hemipterous insects．
rhinoscleroma（ri＂nō－sklē－rō＇mä），w．［NL．，
 disease affeeting prineipally the nose，but also the nasal passages，lips，and the pharynx，char－ acterized by smooth nodular swellings of a red color and of a stony induration．It is of slow growth，without inflammation of surrounding parts，and wlthout pain except on pressure ；a slort liacillua seems to be invariably present in the growth．Rhinezcleronas is a rare disease，the accounts of which have come mainly from Austrian observers．
hinoscope（rínọo－skōp），и．［＜Gs．p̈ís（ \(\dot{p} v v\)－）， nose，+ ono \(\pi\) iv，view．］An instrument for ex－ amining the nose．The common rhinoscope is a small plane mirror like a laryngoscopic mirror，but amaller，for prane mirror into the pharynx，with a concave head－mir－ ror or other device for throwing the light upon it；with thls the posterior nares are exsmined．An instrument for holding the noatris open snd the hairs ont of the way， so that the nasal passagea may be inspected from in front， is uzually called a nose－speculum．
rhinoscopic（rī－nọ－skop＇ik），a．［＜rhinoscope \(+-i c\) ．］Of or pertaining to the rhnoseope or rhinoscopy；made with or effected by the use of the rhinoscope．
rhjnoscopy（rínọo－skō－pi），\％．［く rimoscope＋ \(-y^{3}\) ．］The inspeetion of the nares with a rhi－ noscope from behind（posterior rhinoseopy），or with a nasal speculum from in tront（anterior rhinoscopy）
rhinotheca（rī－nō－thē kị．），n．；pl．rhinotheca
 sheat．］In ormith．，the integument of the upper mandible of a bird，exclusive of the der－ trotheca．
rhinothecal（rīnō－thékal），a．［＜rhinothecu
Rhiphipterat（ni－fip＇te－r＇ä）\(n\) ．ph．Same as Rhi－
piphipterat（ri－np te－ra），\(n .1 \pi\) ．Same as Mh
Rhipicera（rī－pis＇e－rạ̈），\({ }^{\prime}\) ．［NL．（Latreille． 181 i），くGr．\(\rho \iota \pi i s\), a fan，+ кépas，horn．］A ge－
nus of serricorn beetles，typical of the family Rhipiccridx．The species are all South Amer－ ican and Australian．Also called Rhipidocera． Rhipiceridz（rip－j－ser＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．（La－ treille，1834），＜Rhipicora＋－idex．］A small family of serricorn beetles，having the front coxe transverse and the onychinm large and hairy，eomprising 9 genera of few species，wide－ ly distributed except in Europe．Also called Rhipidoceridx．
 fan，+ －atcl．.\(]\) Fan－shaped；flabelliform．
rhipidion（rī－pid＇i－on），n．；pl．rhipillia（－ä）． ［Gr．pıriduov：see rhipidium．］In the Gr．Cili．， the eucharistic fan，or flabellum．Also rhipis． Rhipidistia（rip－i－dis＇ti－e．），n．pl．［NL．，くGr． pıtis（ \(\ell \pi \iota \delta-\) ），a fan，＋iorior，a sail．］An order of rhipidopterygian fishes，having special basal bones to the dorsal and anal fins，comprising the extinet family Tristichopteride．
rhipidistious（rip－i－dis＇ti－us），e．［＜Rhipidistie + －ous．］Of or relating to the Rhipidistia．See quotation under rhipidopterygian．
rhipidium（rī－pid＇i－um），\(\quad\) ．；pl．rhipictin（－ii）． ［NL．＜Gr．\(\dot{\ell} \pi i d \iota v\), dim．of \(\dot{\rho} \pi i \varsigma\), a fav．］In bot． a fan－shaped cymose inflorescence，in whicl ther successive branches or relative axes are in the same plane，and each from the back of the preceding：a form，recording to Eichler（the anthor of the name），oceurring only in mono－ cotyledons．
Rhipidoglossa（rip＂i－dọ̄－glos＇äi），u．\({ }^{\prime \prime}\) ．［NL．．
 Rhipidoglossate mollusks；a large gronip，vari－

\section*{Rhipidoglossa}

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the elytim．The family is represented in all parts of the gloue，but comprisca only 14 genera，none of then very rich in species．Aorth Anlerica has genera and 23 species． as known，are parasitic upon other tnaects．Rhiphidius pectinicornis is parasitlc in Europe upon the croton－bng， or German roach，Eetobia yermanica．Also called Ihhipi． dophoridz．
Rhipiphorus（ri－pif＇ō－rus），\(n\) ．［NT．（Fabricius，
 beuri．］A genus of heteromerous beetles，typi－ cal of the family hhipiphoridx，having the elytra shorter than the body，the mouth－organs per－ fect，the middle coxre contiguous，and the ver－ tex depressed，not projecting above the anterior． border of the pronotum．It is represented in all parts of the world，although only sbout 60 apecles have been
described； 11 are known In North America．A1so Rhipi－ described；
rhipipter（ri－pip＇tèr），\(n\) ．［＜NL．Rhipiptera．］ A member of the Rhipiptera：a strepsipter，as

\section*{a stylops． \\ Rhipiptera（ri－pip＇te－rai），n．pl．［NL．（La－} treille，1817），neut．pl．of＂rhipipterus：see rhi－ pipterous，and ef．Mhipidoptcra． f In Latreille＇s elassification，the eleventh order of insects， composed of degraded parasitic forms，corre－ sponding to Kirby＇s order Strepsiptera，and now considered to form a family of heteromerous Colcoptera under the name Stylopidx．Also Rhipidoptera．See eut under stylops．
rhipipteran（rī－pip＇te－ran），n．and \(a\) ．I．n．A rhipipter．
II．a．Same as rhipipterous or rhipidopterons． rhipipterous（rī－pip＇te－rus），a．［＜NL．＂rhipiy－ terus for rhipidopteris：see rhipidopterous．］ Same as rhipidopterous．
Rhipsalis（rip＇sa－lis），n．［NL．（Gaertner，1788）， irreg．＜Gr．pi \(\psi\)＂（ \(\rho / \pi\)－），plaited work of osiers or rushes，a mat，crate．］A genus of cacti of the tribe Opuntiere．It is characterized by small flat flow． ers，six to ten spreading oblong petsls，a cylindrical，sm－ gled，snd dilated stem，and a amonth ovary bearing in frult a amooth pea－like berry containing somew bat pear－ahaped aeeds．There are abont 30 spectes，natives of tropical America，wlth one In South Africa，Manritias，Madagas． car，and Ceylon，the only cactns native to those regions． They are unike any other cactus genus in their great vs－ toe，some the marsh－samphire，some the ice－plant，others the Epviphyllum，etc．They are，fleaby shrubs with a woody axis，jointed branches，and asteral flowers，which project fronn notches on the edgea of the flat－brancbed specles． Their leaves are reduced to minnte scales，which appear at the notches，mixed with wool and stiff needles，Most of the apeciea are epiphytea，pendent from the branchea of treea，often for many feet ；whence aometimea called Also called reilo scecactus，in conformity with the genns name．In cultivation they sre reared in pots and baa－ k
Rhiptoglossa（rip－tō－glos＇ä），n．pl．［NL．，
 ar，the tongne．］A suborder of Lacertilia，or tidre alone，chataeterized by the vermiform protrusile tongue，well－developed limbs，but no clavicle，pterygoid not reaching the quadrate bone，and nasal bones not bounding the nasal apertures：contrasted with Eriglossa．Also Rhiptoglosse．Gill， 1885.
rhiptoglossate（rip－tō－glos＇āt），a．Pertaining to the Rhiptoglossa，or having their characters． rhizanth（ rī＇zanth \(^{\prime}\) ），\(n\) ．［ \(\langle r\) rhizanth－ous．］Aplant
of the class Rhizanthere；a plant that flowers or
seems to flower from the root，as Raffesia．
Rhizantheæ（rī－zan＇thē－ē），n．pl．［NL．（Blume，
1828），＜Gr．\(\dot{\text { i i ca，root，}+ \text { àvos，flower，}+ \text {－eæ．}] ~}\)
A class of plants proposed by Lindley．See Ahizogen．
rhizanthous（rī－zan＇thus），a．［ \(\langle\mathrm{Gr} . \dot{\rho} i \zeta a\), root，
+ à \(\theta\) os，flower．］Flowering from the root or seeming root．A．Gray．
rhizantoicous（rī－zan－toi＇kus），a．［Irreg．＜Gr． píca，root，＋àvi，opposite，＋oikos，dwelling． Cf．antoci，antecians．\(]\) In bryol．，haviug both male and female inflorescence on the same plant，the former on a very short branch co－ hering with the latter by the rhizome．
rhizic（rízik），a．［＜Gr．＇ф८ \(\zeta_{\iota} \kappa \delta_{S}\) ，of or pertaining to the root，\(\left\langle\dot{\rho} i \zeta a\right.\), root ：see root \({ }^{2}\) ．］Pertaining to the root of an equation．－Rhizie curve，a carve
expressed by \(\mathbf{P}=0\) or \(\mathrm{Q}=0\) ，where \(\mathrm{P}+\mathrm{Q} \sqrt{-1}=z^{n}+\) expressed by \(\mathrm{P}=0\) or \(\mathrm{Q}=0\) ，whe
\(\rho, z^{n-1}+\) etc．，and \(z=x+y y^{\prime-1}\).
rhizina（ri－zī＇nạ̈），\(n_{\text {；；pl．rhizinz（－nē）．［NL．，}}^{\text {，}}\)〈Gr．jíca，a root，+ －inal．］In bot．，same as rhizoid．
rhizine（nízin），＂．［＜Gr．jí弓a，root，\(+-i n e^{1}\) ．］ In bot．，same as rhizoid．
rhizinous（ri－zi＇nus），a．［＜rhizine + －ous．］In
bot．，having rhizoids． rhizocarp（ri＇zọ－kärp），A plant of the order I＇lizocuppez．

\section*{Rhizofiagellata}

Rhizocarpeæ（ri－zō－kïr＇peè－ē），u．\(\quad\) \％．［NL． （Batsch，1802），〈 Gr：pí̆a，root，＋картós，fruit．］ A class or group of cryptogamous plants，the heterosporous Filicinere，embracing the fami－ lies Sutuiniacere and Marsileacca．This name is not much nsed at the present time，the two families being embraced in the Hydropteridea，or heterosporous ferng． See IIydropteridea，Marsileacer，and Salvinuaceer for ape－ cial characterlzation．
rhizocarpean（rī－zō－kär＇pề－q̣i），a．［く Mhizo－ carpese + －en．］In bot．，of or pertaining to the Rhizocurnce．
rhizocarpian（ri－zọ－kär＇pi－nn），u．Same as rhi－
zocarpeun．（zi－zō－kär＇pik），a．［＜rhizocarp－ous \(+-i c\).\(] In bot．，characterized as a perennial\) herb；laving the stem annual but the root per－ ennial．Dc Candollc．
rhizocarpous（rī－zō－kär＇pus），a．［＜Gr．píca， root，+ кор \(\pi\)（s，fruit．］Same as rhizocarpic． rhizocaul（ri＇zō－kâl），\(n\) ．［＜NL．rhizocaulus，く
Gr．píca，root，＋кaviós，stalk．］The rootstock of a polyp；that part of a polypidom by which it is affixed as if rooted to some support．
rhizocaulus（rī－zō－kấlus），n．；pl．vhizocauli （－lī）．［NL．：see ihizocaul．］A rhizocaul．
Rhizocephala（ri－zō－sef＇ạ－lä̀），n．pl．［NL． neut．pl．of rhizocephialus：＂see rhizocephalous．］ A group of small parasitic crusta－ indroid，having a cyl－ or disciform unser． mented body，with－ out organs of sense， out organs of sense，
intestine．limbs，or cement－organs，but with an oral and an anal opening，and the sexual organs well developed．The apecles are hermaphro－ ditic，and the young go and a cypria atage．The Rhizocephala sre by some made an order of a aub． class Cirripedia；others claas them with Cirri－ pedia as a dlvision，Pec－
tostraca，of Entomostraca
oostraca，of Entomosiraca；hy otbers agaln they are to the Epizoa（IChthyophthiria or fish－1ice）．These pars－ sembling a number of root．like nrocessea，whlcit bnry themalvea in the aubstance of the hoat，whence the usme They are represented ly two prioctpai genera，Sacculina and Pelfogaster，each made by some the type of a family． They are parasites of crabs．Also culled Centrogonida．
rhizocephalon（rī－zọ－sef＇ạ－lon），n．［NL．，sing． of Rhizocephata．］Any member of the order Rhizocephale．［Rare．］
rhizocephalous（rī－zō－sef＇a－lus），a．［＜NL．rhi－
 growing straight from the root，\(\left\langle{ }_{\rho} i \zeta \alpha\right.\) ，root，+ \(\kappa \varepsilon \varphi a 7\) I，head．］Rooted by the head；specifi－ cally，of or pertaining to the Rhizocephala．
rhizoconin（ri－zō－kó＇nin），n．［＜Gr．\＆iکa，root， + NL．conium \(+-i n^{2}\) ．］A erystallizable proxi－ mate principle found in the root of Conium maculatum．
rhizoconolein（rīzō̄－kō－nō＂lệ－in），\(n\) ．［＜rhizo－ \(\operatorname{con}(i n)+\) L．oleum，oil，\(\left.+-i n^{2}.\right]\) A erystalliza－ ble body found in Conium maculatum．
rhizocrinold（rī－zok＇ri－noid），n．［＜Rhizocrinus + －oid（cf．crinoid）．］A crinoid of the genus Rhizocrinus ；an apiocrinite．
Rhizocrinus（rī－zok＇ri－nus），\(n\) ．［NL．，く Gr．písa， a root，＋кpivov，lily：see crinoid．］A genus of crinoids of the family Encrinider，one of the few living forms of Crinoillea，R．Lofotensis，the typical species，is a kind of lily－atar or sea－lily，about Inches in length，living at a depth of from one hundred to three hundred falhoms In the eea，rooted to the bottom． Its atracture is fully illuatrated in the figure given mader Crinoidea．
rhizodont（ris＇zō－dont），a．and \(n\) ．［＜Gr．píca， root，＋ódoís（odove）＝E．tooth．］I．a．Having teeth rooted by fangs which ankylose with the jaw，as crocodiles．
II．．．A rhizodont reptile．
Rhizodonta（rī－zō－don＇tä̀），n．pl．［NL．：see rhizodont．］The rhizodont reptiles．
Rhizodus（ri＇zọ－dus），＂．［NL．，＜Gr．pí̧a， root，+ odoés \(=\mathrm{E}\) ．tooth．］In ichth．，a genus of fossil gsnoid fisles of the coal－measures， referred to the family Cyclodipteridx．They were of large size，with huge teeth．Id．hib－ berti is one of the species．
Rhizoflagellata（rī－zō－flaj－e－lā’tạ̈），u．w．［NL． ＜Gr．\(\dot{\rho} i \zeta a\) ，root，+ NI．flagellum：see flagcl－ lun，3．］An order of flagellate Infusoriu，hav－ ing pseudopodial as well as flagelliform appen－

\section*{Rhizoflagellata}
dages．These animalcules nove by means of paendopo－ flagella ；the incestive area is ditituse．In W \＆Kent gyatem of classification the ovtler consists of the gencra Mastigameba，Reptomonas，Lhizomonas，and Podostoma．
rhizoflagellate（rī－zō－flaj＇e－lāt），a．Of or per taining to the Ihizoflayellata．
 －\(火\) vvins，producing（see－gen）．］A parasitic plant growing on the roots of other plants；specifi－ cally，a member of a division of plants（the class Rhiz（nthces）proposed by Lindley，com－ posed of tlowering plants of a fungoid habit， parasitic upon rootstocks and stems．It embraced harded as belonging to the apetalons dicotyledons．The is an illustration．
rhizogenic（rī－zọ－jen＇ik），u．［As wizogen + ic．］In bot．，root－producing：said of cells in the pericambium of a root，just in front of a xylem－ray of a fibrovascular bundle，which give origin to root－branches．
rhizogenous（rī－zoj＇e－nus），a．［As ihizogen + rhizoid（rízoid），\(a\) ．and \(u\) ．［＜Gr．pı弓ocıdís，
 form．］I．a．In bot．and zoöl．，root－like；resem－ bling a root．
II．\(n\) ．In bot．，a filamentous organ resembling a root，but of simple structure，found on com－ pound thalli of all kinds，and on the stems of the Muscineæ．Rhizoids are numerously produced，and their function is the attachment of the plant to the anostratum． rhizoidal（rízoi－dal），a．［＜rhizoid＋－al．］In bot．，rhizoid－like ；resembling or characteristic of a rhizoid．
The rhizoidal tubea are aegmented by only a few septa which lie far below the growing apex．

Sachs，Botauy（trans．），p． 282 rhizoideous（rī－zoi＇dẹ̄－us），a．［＜thizoid＋ －cous．］1．In bot．，like or resembling a rhizoid －2．Same as rhizoid．
rhizoma（rī－zō＇mä̈），n．；pl．rhizomata（－ma－tä̈）． ［NL．：see rhizomi．］A rhizome：used cliefly with reference to the rhizomes of medicinal plants．
rhizomania（rī－zọ̄－mā＇ni－ï），\(\mu\) ．［NL．，〈Gr．\(\dot{\rho} i \zeta, a\), a root，\(+\mu a v i a\) ，maduess．］In bot．，an abnor－ mal development of adventitious roots peculiar to many plants，as ivy，serew－pines，and figs， which send out roots from various parts，just as trees produce adventitious buds．In some plants rhizomsnia ia an indication that there is some de－ lect in the true root，in consequence of which it camot aupply aufficient nourishment to the plant．In such cases Thizomania is is effort of nature to supply the defficiency． nia generally forebodes death ，The phenomenon is also ina generally forebodes death．The phenomenon 18 also bundles of roota are zent out；these，absorbing molsture and finally decaying，are a cause of canker on the tree．
rhizome（rízōm），n．［＝F．thizone，く NL．thi－ zoma，＜Gr．pícwua，root，＜\(\dot{p}_{\iota} \zeta o \bar{v} v\), cause to take root，in pass．take root，\(\left\langle\rho i \zeta a\right.\), root：see root \({ }^{1}\) ．］ In bot．，a stem of root－like ap－ pearance，hori－ lique in po－ sition，lying or subterra－ nean，bearing scales instead of leaves，and usually produ－ cing from it apex a leafy shoot or scape． Rhizomes may be
slender，with well－ marked nodes，as marked nodes，as graas，etc．，or thick－ ened with stores speciea of tr ，sol－ onvon＇s－seal，etc．－－
in the latter case
 in the latter case producing at the apex on erial shoot of the next acason，and gradually dying at the bulbs on the one hand，and into tubera on the other．See these terme．Also thizoma．See slso cnts under arrow．

Rhizomonadidæ（rī＂zō－mō－uad＇i－dē），n．nl． ［NL．，く Rhizomomas（－monud－）＋－idx．］A fam－ ily of rhizoflagellate infusorians，typified by the genus Rhizomomas．These animalculcs are repent or
seientary，with a single anterior flacellum．The fanily

Rhizomonas（ri－zom＇ō－1as），\(\%\) ．［NL．（Kent． 1880－1），く（ir．рі́я，root，＋นová，a unit：sce

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\section*{rhizopodous}
monad．］The typical gemus of Rhizomonadidis． The apecies are monadiform，miltagellate，aedentary，with rucosa is fonnd in liay－infusions．

\section*{hizomorph（ in＇\(^{\prime} \overline{0}-\mathrm{môrf}\) ）}
［ pha．\(]\) bat，a comprehensive term for certain subterranean mycelial growths asso－ ciated with or preying upon the roots of the higher plants，especially trees，the cultivated vine，etc．They are produced by a considerable variety of fungi，as Agaricus melleus，Dema－ tophora necatrix，ete．
Rhizomorpha（rī－zō－môr＇faí），u．［NL．，＜Gr． јi \(\zeta\) ，root，\(+\mu о \rho \phi\) и，formn．］A supposed genus of fungi，characterized by fibrous bundles of mycelial filaments，now known to belong to Agaricus melleus，Dematophora necatrix，and other forms．
 morph + －oill．\(]\) Rhizomorphous．
hizomorphous（rī－zō－môr＇fus），cu．［＜Gr．\(\dot{\text { íça，}}\) root，\(+\mu\) орф 亿，form．］1．Root－like in form．－ 2．In zoöl．，same as rhizoid．
Rhizomys（rī＇zō̄－mis），\(n\) ．［NL．（J．E．Gray， 1830），〈Gr．\(\dot{i}\langle\zeta a\), root，\(+\mu \bar{v}\) ，a mouse．］A nota－ ble genus of mole－rats of the family Spalacidx， having the eyes open，though very small，ears naked and very short，thumb rudimentary，tail

short and partially haired，and general form ro－ bust．The npper Incisors arch forward，and there la no premolar；the upper molars have one deep internal and two this pattern．There are geveral Aaiatic and Arrican ape． clees，as the bay bamboorrat of Aska，\(R\) ．badius，whlch 18 of
large aize and very deatructive to the bamboo，on the roots of which it feeds．
rhizonychial（rī－zō－nik＇i－al），\(a\) ．［＜vhizonychi－ \(u m+-a l\) ．］Rooting or giving root to a nail or claw；of or pertaining to a rhizonychium．
rhizonychium（rī－zō－nik＇i－um），n．；pl．thizo－
 a claw．＇A claw－joint；the ungual or last pha－ lanx of a digit；that phalanx which bears a claw．
Rhizophaga（ri－zof＇a－gä），n．pl．［NL．，neut． pl．of rhizophagus：see rhizophagous．］One of five sections in Owen＇s classification of marsu－ pials，including those which feed on roots． The wombat is a characteristic example．
rhizophagan（rī－zof＇a－gan），a．and \(u\) ．I．\(a_{0}\) same as rhizophagous．
II．\(\%\) ．A member of the Rhizophaga． rhizophagous（rī－zof＇a－gus），a．［＜NL．thizo－
 eat roots），く \(\dot{\prime} \zeta \zeta\), root，\(+\phi \alpha \gamma \varepsilon \bar{v} v\), eat．］Root－ eating；habitually feeding on roots；specifi－ cally，of or pertaining to the Rhizophaga．

Ali Poor－Slaves are Rhizophagous（or Root－eatera）， Carlyle，Sartor Resartus，iii． 10.
Rhizophora（rī－zof＇ō－rä̀），u．［NL．（Linnæus， 1737），named with ref．to the aërial roots；neut． pl．of rhizophorus：see thizophorous．］A ge－ nus of polypetalous trees，the mangroves，type of the order Rhizophoracer，and of the tribe İhi－ zophorex．It fa characterized by a four－parted calyx，sur－ rounded with a cupule or involucre of partly nnited bract－ lets，by ita four petals and elght to twelve elongated and nearly aessile anthera，whith are at first many－celled，and
by a partly inferior ovsry which is prolonged above into by 8 partly inferior ovary which is prolonged above into
a fleahy cone snd bears two pendulons ovnlea in each of Affeshy cone snd bears two pendnlons ovnlea in each，of
Its two cella．There are 2 （or，as some regard them， 5 ） apecles，frequent on muddy or coral ahores in the tropics， as nangrove－awamps．They are treea with thick cylin． drical and scarred braucilets，bearing opposite thlck and amooth coriaccour leaves，which are ovate or elliptical and entire．Thelr large rigid flowera are borne in axillary clusters，followed by a nut－jike one－aeeded frutt．The
seed ia remarkable for germinating white yet in the long， seed is remarkable for germinating while yet in the long． peng club－blhaped radele，wlich soon plerces the point of the hard perlcarp and lengethens till it reaches the mud， also remarkable for apreading by aërial roota．The ordi－ nary specles is \(R\) ．mucronata，which reaches to semitropi． cal Florida，tine deita of the Mississlppi，and Texas．See mangrove， 1 ．
 Lindley，1845），く Rhizophora of dicotyledonous trees and shrubs of the cohort Myrtales and series Calyciflorax the mangrove fainily．It is characterized by a two－to aix－celled ovary with ita ovules pendulous from the aper of the cell，snd by a valvate calyx，and two，three，or four times as many ata． menss petala．It Includcsabout 50 apecies in 17 genera and 3 tribes，all tropical，and most of them forming dense and They are usnally extremely smooth，with round and nodose branchiets，and opposit te thick and rigld leaves，which are commoniy entire and have elongated snd very cadncons in－ trapetiolar atipulea．They bear axillary cymes，panicies， spikes，or racemea of rather inconapicnous flowers．
rhizophore（rízō－fōr），\(\pi_{0} \quad[<\) NL．rhizophorum， neut of whiophorus，root－bearing：see phit zophorons．］In bot．，a structure，developed in certain species of the genus Selaginella，which bears the true roots．It has the external appear． ance of a root，but has no root cap，and the true roota are produced from its interior when it deliquesces into a homogeneous mucilage．
Rhizophoreæ（rī－zṑ－fó＇rề－è），n．p\％．［NL．（R． Brown，1814），＜Rhizophiora＋－eæ．］A tribe of plants of the order Rhizophoraceæ．It is character－ zed by extremely amooth opposite entire and stipulatc leaves，and by an inferior ovary with a single style and an embryo without albumen．It inciudes about 17 apecies，al troplcal maritime trees，belonging to 4 geners，of whlch Rhzophora，the mangrove，is the type．

 root，+ －фороя，\(\left\langle\phi \varepsilon \rho \varepsilon L \nu=\right.\) E．bear \({ }^{1}\) ．］In bot．， root－bearing；specifically，of or pertaining to the natural order Mhizophoracca．
rhizophydial（rī－zō－fid＇i－al），a．［＜Mhizophy－ dium + －al．］In bot．，belonging to or charac－ teristic of the genus Rhizophydium．
Rhizophydium（rī－zō－fid＇i－um），n．［NL． （Schenk），supposed to stand for＊Rhizophicdium， alluding to the deficiency of roots；irreg．\(\langle\mathrm{Gr}\) ． jíca，root，＋фєıסós，sparing．］A small genus of unicellular zy gomycetous fungi，of the suborder Cladochytriex，parasitic on certain of the larger algæ．The parasitic cells enter the cells of the host plant t a very carly atage of their existence，and gradually de－ velop at the expense of the protoplasmle contenta of the hizopod（ri＇zō－pod），\(a\) and u．［くNL，＊rti －pod－）（as a noun，in def．2．Hizopodium） ica，root，\(+\pi\) ous \((\pi 0 \delta-)=\) E．foot．］I．a．Pro vided with pseudopods，as an animalcule：hav－ ing processes of sarcode，as if roots，by means of which the animalcule is attached or moves； root－footed；specifically，of or pertaining to the Rhizopoda，in any sense．Also rhizopodous．
II．n．1．A member of the Rhizopodu，in any sense．－2．In bot．，same as rhizopodimm．
Rhizopoda（rī－zop＇ọ－dä̀），n．pl．［NL．：see rhi－ zopod．］1t．In Dujardin＇s system of classifi－ cation（1841），the third family of＂diversiform infusorians without visible locomotory appen－ dages＂－that is，without permanent appen－ dages，as cilia or flagella．This ia the oricinal mean－ ing of the word，since much extended．Dujardin included in his Rhizopoda the 8 genera Arcella，Diffuria，Trinema， 2．The lowest class of P＇rotozoa，composed of simple or multiple animalcules without definite or permanent distinction of external parts，and provided with diversiform temporary or perma－ nent pseudopodial prolongations of tho body－ substance，by means of which locomotion，fixa－ tion，and ingestion are effected．There is no mouth or apecial ingeative ares；the sarcode may he distinguish－ able into an outer cetoplasm and an inner endoplasm a nucleus and nucleolua（endoplast and endoplaatule） may be present；and most of these animalcules gecrete a
shell or test，often of great beauty and complexity．The rhizopods are minute，usually microscopic organisms some or other forma of which abound in both salt and freah watera．The chsracteristic psendopodia are hitghly diverse in form，and constantly change，but occur in two principal forms，coarse lobate or digitate processes and terlace．The valuation snd limitation of the hhizopoda have varied with different authora．A normal ameboid protozoan is a characteristic example of this class．Other forma included under Rhizopodo are the socalled monera of the order Monera；the Foraminifera，with a calcareous shell；and the Radiolaria，with a stlictous shell．By com－ mhin consent the apongea，which have been classed with Rhider these Amorba these organisms as protozoori
 Same as rhizopod．II．B．Carpenter，Micros．． xii． 474.
rhizopodan（rīzop＇ō－dan），a．and 1 ．［く whizo－ pod + －cli．］Same as rhizopod．
rhizopodium（rī－zō－pō＇di－um），n．［NL．：see riizopot．］In bof．，the mycelium of fungi． Also rhizopotl．
 －ons．］Same as rhizopod．

\section*{rhizoristic}
rhizoristic（rī－zō－ris＇tik），a．\(\quad\left[<\right.\) Gr．\({ }_{2} i, \bar{a}\), root， ＋ópırтós，verbal adj．of ópi弓 \(\varepsilon \iota\) ，limit，define（sce horizon，aorist），＋－ic．］In math．，pertaining to the separation of roots of an equation．－Rhizo－ ristic series，a series of disconnected functions which serve to fx the number of real roots of a glve
lying between any assigned limits．Sylvester．
Rhizostoma（rī－zos＇tọ－mặ），n．［NL．，＜Gr．\(\dot{p i \zeta a, ~}\) root，＋\(\sigma \tau \delta \mu a\), mouth．］The typical genus of Rhizostomide．R．pulmo is an example．See cut under acaleph．
Rhizostomata（rī－zō－stō＇ma－tä̆），n．pl．［NL．，く
 of discomedusans，or suborder of Discomedusa， having the parts arranged in fours or multiples of four，and the single primitive mouth closed up and replaced by several secondary oral aper－ tures，whence several long root－like processes or so－called polypites depend（whence the name）， and provided with four subgenital pouches，dis－ tinct（Tetragamelix）or fused in one（Monoga－ melix）．Rhizostoma，Cassiopeia，Cephea，and Crambessa are leading genera．See cuts under acaleph and Discophora．
Rhizostomatidæ（ \(\mathrm{m}^{\prime \prime} z \bar{o}-\mathrm{st} \overline{-}-\mathrm{mat} \mathrm{i}-\mathrm{de}\) ），n．\(p\) ． ［NL．，＜Rhizostoma（stomat－）＋－idx．］A fam－ ily of acalephs；the root－mouthed jellyfishes： the emender form of Rhizestomidx．
rhizostomatous（rī－zō－stom＇a－tus），a．［＜Gr． pi sa，root，\(+\sigma \tau о \mu(\tau)\) ，mouth．］Having root－ like processes depending from the mouth；spe－ cifically，pertaining to the Ihizostomata，or hav－ ing their characters．
rhizostome（ \(\mathrm{ri}^{\prime} z \overline{0}-\mathrm{sto} \mathrm{m}\) ），\(n\) ．A member of the Rhizostomata．
rhizostomean（ \(\overline{\mathrm{\lambda}}-\mathrm{zo}-\mathrm{sto}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{me}-\mathrm{e}-a n\) ），a．［ \(\langle\) whizo－ stome + －an．］Same as rhimostomatous．
Rhizostomidæ（rī－zō－stom＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．， ＜Rhizostoma＋－idæ．］A family of monoga－ melian rhizostomatous discomedusans，repre－ sented by the genus Rhizostoma．They are huge jelly is hes，which may attaln a diameter of 3 feet，possess powerful stinging－orgsins proportionste to their size，and rhizostomous（rī－zos＇tọ－mns），a．Same as rhi－ zostomatous．
Rhizota（rī－zō＇tä̈），n．pl．［NL．，neut．pl．of rhi－ zotus：see rhizote．］An order of Rotifera，con－ taining the rooted or fixed wheel－animalcules， as the families Floscularide and Melicertida． C．T．Hudson，1884．It Is one of 4 orders，contrasting with Ploïma，Bdellograda，and Scirtopoda．See cut under with Ploüma，
rhizotaxis（rī－zō－tak＇sis），n．［NL．，〈Gr．’ंi弓a， root，\(+\tau \dot{d} \xi_{\iota \varsigma}\) ，order．］In bot．，the arrangement or disposition of roots．Compare phyllotaxis． rhizotaxy（rízọ－tak－si），n．Same as rhizo－ taxis．
rhizote（rí＇zōt），\(a\) ．［＜NL．rhizotus，〈Gr．\({ }^{*} \dot{\rho} h \zeta \omega\) ros，rooted，＜\(\kappa \zeta\) oiv，root，＜\(\rho i \zeta a\), root．］Rooted， Rhizotrogus（rī－zō－trō＇gus），\(n\) ．［NL．（Latreille， 1825），く Gr．\(\rho i \zeta a\), root，＋т \(\rho \dot{\prime} \gamma \varepsilon \varepsilon v\) ，gnaw，nibble munch．］A genus of melolonthine beetles． \(\boldsymbol{R}\) ． solstitialis is a European species known as the midsummer chafer．
rhizula（riz＇ root：see rooll．］The root－like prothallium of inosses（protonema）and of some other crypto－ gams．［Disused．］
rhodalose（rṓda－loss），n．［＜Gr．pódov，rose（see rose \(\left.{ }^{1}\right),+\hat{a} \lambda_{c}\left(a_{i}^{\prime}\right)\) ），salt，\(+-0 s e\) ．］Red or cobalt vitriol；cobalt sulphate．
rhodanic（rō－dan＇ik），u．［＜Gr．pófov，rose，+ \(-a n+-i c\).\(] Noting an acid which produces a\) red color with persalts of iron．Rhodanic acid is also called sulphocyanic acid．
Rhodanthe（rō－dan＇thē），n．［NL．（Lindley， 1834），＜Gr．pódov，rose，＋avolos，flower．］A former genus of Compositx found in western Australia．The only apecies is R．Manglesti，of which there are several arieties，differing from esch other malnly in the size sud color of the flower－hesds，which have the
dry character of the flowers commonly called＂everlaat－ dry character of the flowers commonly called＂everlaat－
lags．＂it is an snuusi，rlising from 1 to \(1 \%\) feet high，with logg．It is an snuasi，rising from 1 to \(1 t\) feet high，with
so erect branching sten，ohlong blunt entre atern－clasp－ ing leaves of a glaucoua green，and flower－heads，varylug rom deep rose to ase manner．It is dow made a sectlon of Helipterum．
Rhodeina（rō－dệ－i＇nặ），n．pl．［NL．，く Rhodeus \(+-i n a^{2}\) ．］A grony of cyprinoid fishes，typified by the genus Rhodeus．They have a moderate susl （conmencing under the dorsal），snd the lateral line rumniag midway hetween the upper and lower edges of the caudal
peduacle．They are confled to Europe and Asia rhodeoretin（rō－dē－or＇e－tin），n．［＜Gr．ค．
hodeoretin（rō－dệ－or＇e－tin），n．［＜Gr．óódeos，
 of the elements of resin of jalap，identical with jalapin and convolvulin．It is hard，and insoln－ ble in cther．

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rhodeoretinic（rō－dẹ̆－or－c－tin＇ik），u．［ \(\langle\) rhorle－ orctin＋－ic．］Obtained from rhodeoretin．－ deoretloretimic acta
rhodes－wood（rōdz＇wuid），\(u\) ．The wood of the West ludian tree Amyris balsamifera：so called from its resemblance to rhodium－wood，and used for a similar purposo．Sce rhodinm－zoood． Also called candlcwood．
Rhodeus（ \(1 י^{\prime}\) dệ－us），n．［N1．（Agassi\％，1836）， ＜Gr．Sodeos，of roses，＜podov，rose：see rosel．］ The typical genns of Rhodeina．R．amarus（the bitterling in German）is the typical species．
Rhodian（rō＇di－an），a．and n．\([=\mathrm{F}\) ．Rhodien， L．Rhodius，Rhodian，く Lhodus，Rhodos，＜Gr． ＇Pboos，the isle of Rhodes．］I．a．Pertaining to Rhodes，an island of the Mediterrancan，south－ Rhodes，an island of the Mediterrancan，south－
west of Asia Minor．－Rhodian laws，the earliest West of Asia Ninor．－Rhodian laws，the earliest
ayatern of marine law known to history，ssld to hsve been ayatern of marine law known to history，ssld to hsve been merce and nsval victorias ohtained the sovereignty of the phora Rhodian pottery．See pottery，and cut under am achool of Hellenlstic sculpture，of which the celebrated group known as the Laccoon la the capital work．The ar－


Khodian School of Sculpture．－The Laocoin ，in the Vatican．（The
existing incoorrect restorations of amms，etc．，are omitted．）
tlsts of this school sought their inspiration in the works of Lysippus．The intensity of expression attained in the Laocoin has never been surpassed，and its exaygerations are redeemed hy its real power．The group，however，falls tar short of the auprente excellence attributed to it by Plinys snd by the art amsteurs of the end of the eighteenth
century．The Rhodian school 18 Intlmately connected century．The Rhodian
with that of Pergamum．

II．n．A native or an inhabitant of Rhodes． rhoding（rō＇ding），n．N＇ut．，cither of the brass boxes for the brake of a ship＇s pump．
rhodiochlorid，rhodiochloride（rō＂ \(\mathrm{di}-\bar{o}-\mathrm{klo}{ }^{\prime}\)－ rid，－rid or－rid），\(n\) ．［ \(\langle\) rhoclinm + chlorid，chlo－ ride．］In chem．，a lonble chlorid of rhodium and the alkali metals．
〔Gr．podov，rose，＋dim．－i－olr．］A former ge－ nus of alpine plants belonging to the natural order Crassulacea，now made a section of Se－ dum（which see）．
Rhodites（rō－di＇tēz），n．［NL．（Hartig，1840）， Gr．podirns，pertaining to a rose（applied to wine flavored with roses），（ podov，rose：see rosel．］ A notable genus of gall－flies of the hymenopte－ rous family Cynipide，having the lypopygium shaped like a plowshare，the marginal cell of the fore wings completely closed，and the claws of the hind tarsi entire．All of the speclea make galla on the rose．R．roses prodnces the mossy rose－gall，
or bedegar．（See bedegar．）\(R\) ．radicum produces root－galls or bedegar．（See bedegar．）\(R\) ．radicum produces root－galls．
Seven species are known in North Amerlca，and five in Reven sp
Europe．
rhodium（rō＇di－um），u．［NL．，〈Gr．p’ódıos，made of roses，rose－like，＜\(\phi\) bov，a rose：see rose．］ Chemical symbol，Rh；atomic weight， 103 （Jör－ gensen）．A metal discovered in the beginning of the nincteenth century by Wollaston，asso－ ciated with palladium in the ore of platinum． Rhodlum fuses in the flame of the exyhydrogen blownipe but with greater difflcnlty than platinum．When fused it is grayish－white，resembling aluminlum in luster and color，sud has a specific gravity of 12.1 ．When pure it is almost insoluble in sclds，but if in the state of an alloy it is dissolved by aqna regia．of all the metals of the plat－ thum group rhodinm is the one most easily sttacked by
rhodium－gold（rōdi－um－gold），\(u\) ．A doubtful
varicty of native gold，said to contain a cou－ varicty of native gold，said to contain a con－ siderable amount of rhodium．
rhodium－wood（rō＇di－um－wủd），\(n\) ．［NL．lig－ num rhodium，rosewood：see rhodium and rose－ rood．］A sweet－seented wood from the root
and stem of two shmbs，Couroleulus seoparias and C．foridus，found in the Canaries．It has been an article of commerce，and from it was diatilled sn essentisl oil used in perfumery，finfmente，etc．，but now replaced by artiftcisis compounds．The name is applied slso，at least in the form rhodes．uood，to the similar wood of Amyris balsamifera of the West Indies，etc．，also called
rhodizite（rōdi－zit），\(u\) ．［So called lecause it colors the blowpipe－flame red ；＜Gr．podǐ̌cy，be like a rose（＜porov，rose），＋－ite \({ }^{2}\) ．］A rare bo－ rate of alumininm and potassium，occurring in minute isometric crystals rescmbling boracite in form．It is known only from the vicinity of Ekaterinburg in the Urals．
hodochrome（rō＇dọ－krōm），n．［＜Gr．pósor， rose，\(+\chi \rho \bar{\omega} \mu a\) ，color．］A mineral of a com－ pact or granular structure and reddish color． Like the relsted crystslifzed mlueral khmmererite，it is
 rose，＋xpēts，a coloring，＋－ite²．］Native manganese protocarbouate，a mineral occur－ ring in rhombohedral crystals，or massive with rhombohedral cleavage，usually of a delicate rose－red color．It is isomorphous with the otherrhom－ bohedral carbonstes，calcite or calcium carbonste，slderite etc．Also chlled dialogite
Rhodocrinidæ（rō－dō－kriu＇i－dē），u．pl．［NL．， ＜Rhodocrinus＋－id \(\dot{x}\) ．］A family of Crinoidlen， typificd by the genus Rhodocrims，having five basals，five parabasals or subradials，and ten or twenty branched rays；the rose－encrinites． chiefly of the Carboniferous formation．
rhodocrinite（rō－dok＇ri－nīt），\(n\) ．［＜NL．I＇ho－ rhodocrinite（rō－dok＇rinit），\(n\) ．\({ }^{\text {［ }}\) Nocrinus + －ite \({ }^{2}\) ．］An encrinite of the genus Rhodocrinus；a rose－encrinite．
Rhodocrinus（rō̄－lok＇ri－nus），n．［NL．，＜Gr． р́dor，rose，＋к \(\rho i v o v\), lily．］A gemus of Palco－ zoic encrinites，or fossil crinoids，with a cy－ lindric or slightly pentagonal column of many joints，perforated by a pentagonal alimentary
Rhododendron（rō－dō－den＇dron），\(n\) ．［NL． （Linnæus，1753），〈 Gr．podódevdpov，the olean－
 genus of shrubs of the order Ericacez and tribe Rhodorez．It is chsracterized by a brosd，spreading，and on ten atsmens，the authera opening by pores．and a five－ to twenty－celled ovary with numerous ovulea in many crowded rows，the aeeda appendaged．There are shout 170 species，nstlves of the mountaina of Europe，Asla，the Malay archlpelsgo，and North America，nost abundant in the Ifioulayan．They are commonly ahrubs，less often trees，araooth，hsiry，woolly，or scuriy，and often with whorled hranchea．They bear alternate entlre leaves， most often crowded at the endz of the branches Their
handsome flowers are commonly borne in corynibs，snd handsome flowers are commonly borne in corynnbs，and
have conspicuoua，more or less unequal long，slender， and curving stamena，with long haira clothing thelr baze．


The fruit is a woody pod，splitting septicldslly from the spex lito vsives，and flled with seeds like fine sawdurt， Most of the specles，snd all of those best known，produce their new growths below the flowers，which form a termi－ nsl Inflorescence destitute of leaves，and developed Irom large scaly bud．The lesves in the typical species，form－ lig the section Rhododendron proper，sre evergreen and coriaceolss；but they are deciduous in the sectlons Azalea nd Trusia，which Include the American specles commonly known 88 azaleas，and produce leaves closely encircling
the flowers，or，in Tausia，mixed with them．The flowers， nearly or quite 2 inches seross，often reach in \(R\) ．Atcek－ landise a breadth of 6 lnches．See pinkster－flouer．

\section*{Rhododendron}
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2．［1．c．］Any one of the many species of the above genus，belonging to the section Mhododen－ dron；the rose－bay．The rhododendrons are hand－ aome shrubs，much cultivated for their evergreen leatiery
leaves and profusion of beautifully formed and colored flowera．The ordinary apecies of American outdoor plan－ tations is R．Cotaubiense，the Catawba or Carolina rhodo－ dendron，hybridized with the more teoder exotica \(R\) ，Fon 3 to 6 ，rarely 20 ，feet high，has oval or oblong leaves and broadly bell－shaped lilac－purple or（In culture）variously colored flowers．It is native in the Alleghanlea from Vir－ Europe，and there are hundreds of vargetles．The great rhododendron（or laurel），R．maximum，abounds in the Al－

leghantes，and is found as far north as Maine and Canada It is commonly taller than \(R\) ．Catawbiense，with narrower eavea，and flowera pink or nearly white with a grecnisi the last ；it affords some hybrids．The Callfornlan rhodo． dendron，\(R\) ．Californicum，resenibles the Catawba rhodo－ dendron，but bas more showy flowers．It deserves cultl－ vation，and has proved hardy in England．The Pontle rho－ dodendron，\(R\) ．Ponticum，is the moat common apecies of European gardens，hardy only as a low ahrub in the north ia a fine Himalayan apeciea， 25 feet high，with the leaver silvery－white beneath，and the flowera acarlet varying to silvery－white beneath，and the flowera acarlet varying to
white．The Lapland rhododendron，\(R\) ．Lapponicum，is a dwarf arctic and alpine gpeclea of both hemiapherea，grow－ ing prostrate in broad tufts．The Siberlan or Dahurtan rhododendron，\(R\) ．Dauricum，a dwart specles，somewhat cultivated，heara its bright rose－purple flowers on naked shoots fn early spring．－Indian rhododendron．See

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Rhodomela（rō－dom＇e－lạ̈），n．［NL．（Agardh， 1824），＜Gr．\(\dot{\text { bóov，rose，＂＋} \mu \text { śnas，black．］A }}\) genus of marine algo of the class Floridex and type of the suborder Rhodomeler．The fronds are dark－red，fliform or aubcompreased and pin nately decompound，with flliform branches，the tetra spores tripartite，the cyatocarps aeasile or pedlcellate， and the spores pyriform．The genus is amall，and moatly confined to high latitudes in both hemigpheres．Th
 Rhodomelaceæ（ （Harvey，1849），＜Rhodomela＋－rceæ．］Same as Rhodomeleæ．
Rhodomeleæ（rō－doे－mē＇lē－ē），n．pl．［NL （Agardh，1841），＜Rhodomela＋－e：r．］A subor－ der of florideous algæ，named from the genus Rhodomela．This is the largest aoborder of the Flori－ des，and contalns many of the most beautiful aeaweeds． it is characterized maluly by the cystocarpic frult，which stalka．The fronds are uapores borne separately on ahortiform and branching． rhodomontade，\(a\) and \(n\) ．See rodomontade．
rhodonite（rō＇dọ－nit），n．［Irreg．＜Gr．\(\beta\) ódov， rose，\(+-i t e^{2}\) ．］Native manganese silicate sometimes containing zinc or calcium：a min eral occurring massive， rarely in distinct crys－ tals，of a fine rose－red or pink color．It is sometimes used as an ornamental stone．
Rhodope（rō＇dọ̄－pē），\(u\) ． ［NL．（Kölliker，1847）， prob．く Gr．＇Podõク， nympli．］A remarkable cenus，type of the fami－ ly Rhorlopidx，based on R．verallyi．Thia little crea－ ure exhibits arch equivocal characters that it has been considered by sone as a pla－ uarian worm，by othera as an abranchiate mollusk，though rhodophane（rō \({ }^{\prime}\) do fān），\(n\) ．［＜Gr．pódov， ing，＜ociusotas，appear ］ A red pigment fonnd in the retinal cones of the eyes of certain fisbes，reptiles，and birds．The pigment is held in solution by a fatty body．
a，top view；\(b_{1}\) side view；
 Rhodostethia（rō－dō－stē＇thi－ä̈），n．［NL．（Mac－ gillivray，1842），＜Gr．¿o \(\delta o v\), rose，\(+\sigma\) ori月os，the breast．］Agenus of Laridx，so called from the rose－tint of the breast，unique in the family in having the tail cuneate；the medge－tailed gulls． Roas＂a rosy gull，R．rosea，Ia the only specics，inlhabiting the of lirds，hut has lately been found abundantly on the arctic coast of Alaska It is white，rose－tinted，with black collar．wing－tips，and bill，red feet，and pearl－blue man－ tie；the lengith la 14 incber．Also called Rossia．See cut in next colnmi． （Reichenbach，1830），くGr．ค́óon，rose，+ Өcipvos， the red coloring matter．
Rhodosporeæ（rō－dō－spjō＇rệ－ē），n．pl．［NL．，く Gr．\(\dot{\rho} \delta \delta \nu\), rose,\(+\sigma \pi \dot{\rho} \rho o s\), seed，+ －cæ．\(]\) Same as Rhodospcrmez．
Rhodostaurotict（ \(r^{\circ}{ }^{\prime \prime}\) dọ－stâ－rot＇ik），a．［Intend－ ed as a translation into Gr．form of Rosicrucian， ＜Gr．§ódov，rose，＋oraupós，cross，＋－otic．Cf． Gr．отауритєко́s，crossed，cruciform．］Rosicru－ cian．

The good old hermit，that was said to dwell
The good old hermit，that was said to dwell
The castle in the air，where all the brethere Rhedostaurotic live．

B．Jonsm，Masque of Fortunate Iales．
rhodophyl，rhodophyll（rō＇dọ̄－fil），\(n\) ．［＜Gr． Bodeoc，red，+ piliov，a leaf．］The compound pigment of the red alga．
rhodophyllite（rō－fō－fil＇it），\(n_{0} \quad[<\mathrm{Gr}\). pó \(\delta o \nu\), rose，+ qiشhov，leaf，\(+-i t c^{2}\) ．］In mincral．，a va riety of penninite from Texas in Peunsylvania of a reddish color，and peculiar in containing a small percentage of chromium scsquioxid． rhodophyllous（rō－dọ－fil＇us），a．［＜rhodophyll + －ous．］In bot．，containing rhodophyl；like rhodophyl．

\section*{Cytioplasm mostly rhodophyllous．}

II．C．J\％ood，Freah．Water Algæ，p． 213.
Rhodopidæ（rọ－dop＇i－dè），n．p\％．［NL．，＜Rho－ dope + －idx．\(]^{\circ}\) A family of simple marine in－ vertebrates of uncertain relationship，typified by the genus Rhodope．They are of an elongate flat ened form，somewhat convex dorsally，and deatitute of mantle，dorsal appendagea，tentacles，branchie，and odon－ oophore．The digestive tube is very simple，and there i no pharynx，kuney，or heart．The lamily haa been re errel
hodopsin（rō－dop＇sin）
［＜Gr．\(\rho\) ódov，rose， + ó \(\psi \iota \varsigma\) ，view，\(+-i n^{2}\) ．］Visual purple；a pig－ ment found in the outer segments of the reti nal rods．It ta quickly bleached by light，but the pur－ in the normal retina It la reatored by the action of the in the normal retina it 1
Rhodora（rṑ－dō＇rằ），\(n\) ．［NL．（Dnhame］du Mont ceau，1767），so called from the rose－colored flowers：＜Gr．Sódov，rose（see rosel），the NL word being based，as to form，on the L．rho－ dora，a plant，Spirxa Dlmaria or Aruncus，and said to be a Gallic word．］1．A former genus of Ericacea，now included in Rhododendron， section Azalea，but still giving name to the tribe Rhodorex．It waa aet apart chiefly on account of Ita prominently two－lipped flower，of which the lower lip consiata of two petala，completely separate，or much more nearly so than the three divislons of the upper lip．
2．［l．c．］A low deciduous shrub，Rhododen－ dron Rhodora（Rhodora Canadensis），a native of cold and wet wooded places from Pennsylvania northward，often covering acres with its delicate rosy flowers，which appear before the leaves．

In May，when sea－winda pierced our solitudes， found the freal Rhodora in the woods，
preading ita leafless blooms in a damp nook；
Hade the black water with their bea
Emerson，The Rhodora．
Rhodoreæ（（יọ－dō＇reē－ē），n．pl．［NL．（Don，1834） ＜Rhodora＋－ex．］A tribe of plants of the order Evicaceæ，characterized by a septicidal capsu－ lar fruit，deciduous，imbricated，and common ly gamopetalous corolla，and sbrublby habit It includea 16 genera，chtefly of northern regiona and mountaina，often very aliowy in blossom，as in the genera Rhododendron，Kalmia，Ledum，aod Rhodothamnus．See Rhodora and Azalea．
rhodosperm（rō＇dọ－spèrm），n．［＜Rhodosper－ mex．］An individual alga of the class \(R\) hodo－ spermex．
Rhodospermeæ（rō－dọ－spér＇mẹ̀－ē），u．pl．［NL． （Harvey），＜Gr．\(\dot{\rho} \delta \delta o v\), rose \(+\dot{\sigma} \ell \rho \mu c\), seed．］A name employed by Harvey for the red or pur－ ple algæ，which are now placed under Agardb＇s older name Flovidea．
rhodospermin（rō－dō－spèr＇min），n．［＜Gr．pó oov， rose，\(+\sigma \pi \varepsilon \rho \mu a\) ，seed，\(+-i n^{2}\) ．］Crystalloids of proteid bodies found in the Floridce，forming

\section*{rhomb}

bush．］A genus of small shrubs of the order Ericacea and tribe Rhodorex．It is characterized by having a wheel－ahaped corolla and ten long atamena，and terminal，nolitary，and long．peduncled flowera．The only speciea，R．Chamzecistus， 18 a native of the Austrian and short－pettoled liay bran elliptical－lanceolate short－pettoled leavea，which are elliptical－lanceolate，en－ large for the stze of the plant，with spreading and curving atamens，the long alender pedunclea and the calyx glan dular－hairy．The whole plant in habit and flower reaem． blea an azalea．The frult is an erect five－furrowed globoae capaule．Sometlmea called ground－cistus，traoalating the apeclfic name．
rhodotilite（rọ－dot＇i－lit），n．［＜Gr．\(\dot{\beta} \delta \delta o v\), rose， + tíhos，down，+ －ite \({ }^{2}\) ．］A mineral found at Pajsberg in Sweden，having the same compo－ sition as inesite．
Rhodymenia（rō－di－mē＇ni－ä），n．［NL．（Greville， 1830），（Gr．＠ódov，rose，＋iuiv，membrane：see hymen \({ }^{2}\) ．］A genus of marine alge of the class Floridex，giving its name to the order Rhodyme－ niacer（which see for characters）．See dulsc， dillisk．
Rhodymeniaceæ（rō－di－mē－ni－ā＇sẹ̄－ē），\(u\) ．\(\mu 1\). ［NL．，（ Rhodymena＋－accæ．］An order or ho－ rideous seaweeds of purplish or blood－red color． The root is diak－like or branched，much matted；the frond which ia composed or polyconal cella，is either leay or fli－ are wldely dizperaed．Rhodymenia palmata，or dulse，Ia a well－known example．Many of the apecies of the genu Gracilaria are largely used in the East as ingredienta in soupa，jelliea，etc．，and aa aubatitntes for glue．One of them is the agar－agar of the Chinese．
rhœeadic（rề－ad＇ik），a．［＜NL．Rhoeas（Rhoerd－） （see def．）（＜Gr．pouds（pooa §－），a kind of poppy） \(+-i c\) ．］Contained in or derived from the pop－ py Papaver Rhoals．－Rhœadic actd，one of the color－ py Papaver Rhows．－Rheadic actd，one of
rhœadine（rē＇a－din），u．［＜rhoud（ic）＋－ine \({ }^{2}\) ．］A crystallizable alkaloid（ \(\mathrm{C}_{21} \mathrm{H}_{21} \mathrm{NO}_{6}\) ）found in Paparer Rhoas．It is non－poisonous．
rhœagenine（rẹ－aj＇e－nin），\(n_{0} \quad[\langle N L\) ．Rhoous（see rhooadic）\(+-j\) cu \(+-i n e^{2}\) ．］A base，isomeric with rhoeadine，fonnd in acidified solutions of rhœadine．
homb（romb），\(n\) ．［＜OF．thombe，F．rhombe \(=\) Sp．It．rombo \(=\) Pg．rhombo，＜L．rhombus，ML also rhumbus，rumbus，a magician＇s circle，a kind of fish，in LL．a rhomb in geometry，NL． also a point of the compass，＜Gr．\(\rho \delta \mu\)－ Bos，\(\dot{\rho} i \mu \beta o s\), a spinning－top or－wheel，a magic wheel，a spinning or whirling motion，also a rhomb in geometry，a ozenge，〈 \(\dot{\rho} \mu \beta \varepsilon c v\) ，revolve，totter，na－ salized form of \(\rho \in \pi \varepsilon c v\) ，sink，fall，be un－ steady．Doublet of rhumb，rumb．］ 1. ngcom．，an oblique－angled equilateral Rhomb． parallelogram；a quadrilateral figure whose sides are equal，and the opposite sides paral－ lel，but the angles unequal，two being obtuse and two acute．

Sec how In warlike muster they appear，
In rhombs，and wedgea，and half

\section*{Hilton，P．R．，fiif．so9．}

2．In crystal．，a solid bounded by six equal and similar rhombic planes：a rhombohedron．－ 3 ． In zooj．，a pair of semirhombs forming a rbom－ bic figure，as certain plates of cystic crinoids． －4．A material circle．［Rare．］

Voctrraal and diurnal rhomb suppest
Invisithle else above all stars，the wheel
Of day and night；whlch needs not thy belief
If earth，industrions of herself，fetch day
Travelling east，and with her part averse
rom the suna beam ineet night，her other part
Fresnel＇s rhomb，a rhomb of crown－glass，so cut that a ray of light enlering one of its faces at right angles shall
emerge at tight angles at the opposite facc，after under－

\section*{rhomb}
going within the rhomb，at ita outer faces，two tatal re－
flections．It is uaed to produce a ray circularly polarized winch becomes plane－polarized again on leing transmijtted through s second Freanel
rhombarsenite（rom－bär＇se－nint），u．［＜Gr． bóußos，rhomb，＋E．cersenite．］Same as clıtr－ rietita．
rhombi， 1 ．Plural of rhombus．
rhombic（rom＇bik），a．\(\quad[=\mathrm{F}\). rhombiqne；as rhomb \(+-i c\).\(] 1．Having the figure of a rhomb．\) －2．In zoöl．，approaching the form of a rhomb or diamond，usually with the angles a little rounded．－3．In crystal．，often used as an equivalent of orthorhombic：as，the rhombie pyroxenes（that is，those erystallizing in the orthorhombic system）．－4．In bot．，oval，but somewhat angular at the sides．－Longitudinal－ ly rhombic，having，as a rhomb，the longer diameter in a postero－anterior direction．－Rhombic dodecahe－
dron，octahedron，etc．See the nouns．－Rhombic py－ dron，octahedron，etc．See the nouns．－Rhombic py－ jng the longer diameter of therhomb across the length of the body or orgsn．
rhombical（rom＇bi－kal），a．［＜rhombic＋－al．］ Same as rhombic
rhombicosidodecahedron（rom－bi＂kō－si－do＂－
 bus，＂＋عiкобi，twenty，＋ঠผбекג́ঠроv，a dodeca－ hedron．Cf．icosidodecaledron．］A solid hav－ ing sixty－two faces－twelve belonging to the regular dodecahedron，twenty to the icosahe－ dron，and thirty to the semi－legnlar triacontahe－ drou．Among the thirteen Archimedean solids therc are two auch solids：one，usually so called，has jta dodecahe－ dral faces pentagonal，ita icosahedral faces triangular，and itatriacontahedral faces square；while the other has the do－ decahedral faces decagons，the icosahedral facea hexagons， monly called a truncated icosidodecahedron，a miaieading derignation．
rhombicuboctahedron（rom＂bi－kū－bok－ta－hē＇ dron），n．［＜Gr．\(\rho о ́ \mu \beta о я, ~ r h o m b, ~+~ к и ́ \beta о \varsigma, ~ c u b e, ~\)
 oclahedron）．］A solid having twenty－six faces， formed by the surfaces of the coaxial cube，oc－ tahedron，and rhombic dodecalledron．Among the thirteen Archimedean solids there are two such sollda： one，usually so calied，has the cubic and dodecahedral Iaces squares，and the octahedral faces triangles；while the other has the cubic faces octagona，the octahedral faces is commonly called a truncated cuboctahedron，a mialead． in commonly designation．
rhombiform（rom＇bi－fôrm），a．［＜L．rhombus， rhomb，＋forma，form．］Shaped like arhomb； rhombic；rhomboid．In entom，noting parts which are of the aane thickness throughout，the loorizontal
section being a rhomb：as，rhombiform jointa of the an－ section
Rhombigena（rom－bij＇e－nä），u．pl．［NLL．］A variant of Ihombogona．
rhombo－atloideus（rom \({ }^{\prime \prime}\) bō̄－at－loi＇dē－ns），\(n\) ．；pl．
 eular slip，oceasionally arising from one or two lower cervical or npper dorsal spines，and in－ serted into the transverse process of the atlas． Rhombochirus（rom－bō－ki＇rus），\(n\) ．［NL．（Gill， 1863 ），＜Gr．\(\dot{\rho} \delta \mu \beta o s\), rhomb，＋\(\kappa \varepsilon i \rho\), hand（with ref． to the pectoral fin）．］A genus of Echeneididx or remoras，liffering from Remora in the structure

of the pectoral fins，which are short and broad， somewhat rhombic in outline，and with flat， stiff，partially ossified rays．There is but one species， R．osteochir（ao named from the hony pectoral raya），oc－ carring from the West Indies to cape cod．
rhombocœle（rom＇bō－sēl），n．［く NL．rhombo－ colia．］Same as rhombocolia．Wilder，N．Y． Med．Jour．，March 21， 1885, p． 326.
rhombocœlia（rom－bṑ－sē＇li－å），n．；pl．rhombo－ coliz（－ө̄）．［NI．，〈Gr．คó \(\mu\) ßos，rhomb，＋коь \(\lambda i ́ a\) ， cavity：see crelia．］The sinus rhomboidalis of the myelon：a dilatation of the cavity of the spinal cord in the sacral region．This is a sort of ventricle，or enlargement of the holiow of the
primitively tulular spinal cord，observable in many verte－ primitively tuhular spinal cord，observable in many verte－ cated and persistent aystem of ventriclea in the oppo－ aite end of the same neural axis；but it is not of oppo－ marked in adults．It is most notable add persistent in birds，in which clasa it presenta the figure which has sug－ gested the term sinus rhomboidalis and its later synonym rhomboccelic or rhombocoele，applied conformahly with a recent aystem of naming the aeveral calim of the cerebro－
rhombocœlian（rom－bō－sés＇li－an），\(a\) ．［ \(<\) rhombo－ colia + an．\(]\) Pertaining to the rhombocœlia，
or laving its eluaracters．

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Rhomboganoidei（rom＂bō－ga－uni＇dệ－ī），w．pl． ［NL．，＜Gr．คóн／弓os，rhomb，+ N1」．Ganoidei．］ An order of fishes：same as ciomylymodi． rhombogen（rom＇bō－jen），i．［＜NL．rhombo－
yemus：see rhomboyenous．］The infusoriform embryo of a nematoid worm：one of the phases or stages of \＆nematoid embryo：distinguished from nematoger．Sce cut inder Dicyema．
Rhombogena（rom－boj＇e－11ä⺝），\(n \cdot p l\) ．［NL．，nent pl．of rhombogenus：see riombogenous．］Those Dicyemida which give rise to infusoriform em－ bryos．See cut under Dieyema．
rhómbogenic（rom－bọ̄－jen ik），a．［＜rhombo－ gen－ous＋－ic．］Sine as rhombogenous．
rhombogenous（rom－boj＇e－aus），a．［く NL． rhombogenus，〈 Gr．คó \(\mu \beta\) os，zhonb，+ －үعvís，pro－ dncing：see－gen．］Produeing infusoriform em－ bryos，as a nematoid worm；having the charac－ ter of a rhombogen．
rhombohedral（rom－bō－hēdral），a．［＜r＇hombo－ hedron \(+-a l\).\(] 1．In yeom．，of or pertaining\) to a rhombohedron；having forms derived from the rhombohedron．－2．In erystal．，relating to the rhombohedron．－ 2 ．In erystal．，relating to
a system of forms of which the rhombohedron is taken as the type．They are embraced in the rhombohedral division of the hexagonal sys－ tem．See hexagonal．－Rhombohedral carbonates， （he isomorphous gronp of the native carbonatea of calcium （calcite），of nagnesium（magneaitc），of jron（biderite），of
manganese（rhodochrosite），of zinc（amithsonite），and the manganese（rhodochrosite），of zinc（amithsonite），and the
intermedjate compounds，as the double carbonate of cal． intermedjate compounds，as the double carbonate of cal－
cium and magnesium（dolomite），etc．These all crystal－ clim and magnesium（dolomite），etc．These all crystal－ similar angles，the angle of the cleavage rhombohedron varying from \(105^{\prime \prime}\) to \(1071^{\circ}\) ．－Rhombohedral tetarto－ hombohedrally（rom－bō rhombohedral form；as a rhomblicdro In a rhombohedral form；as a rhombohedron．
It［nordenakjoldite］crystallizes rhombohedrally with
\(a: c=1: 0.8291\) ，anil is tabular in habit． American Aatural

\section*{rhombohedric（rom－bō－hḕ drik），\(n\)}
bohedron＋－ic．］Same as riombohodral rom－ mel，Light（trans．），p． 290.
rhombohedron（ \(1^{\circ} \mathrm{om}-\mathrm{bo}-\mathrm{he} \bar{e}^{\prime}\) dron ），n．［＜Gr．pós－ \(\beta\) os，rhomb，＋\(\dot{\varepsilon} \delta \rho a\), base．］In geom．and crystal．，a solid bounded by six rhom－ bic planes．In crystallography a rhom－ bohedron ia uaually regarded as a heminedral
form of the double hexagonal pyramid．It tuay form of the double hexagonal pyramid．It rany
be obtuse or acute，according aa the terminal be obtuse or acute，according
angle－that is，the angie angle－that is，the angle
overone of the edges which overone of the edges which meet in the vertex－
greater or leas than \(90^{\circ}\) ．

rhomboid（rom＇boid），a．and \(n\) ．［＝OF．rhom－ boide， F ．rhomboide \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．It．romboide \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．
 rhomboid－shaped，\(<\delta \delta \mu \beta\) os，rhomb，+ eldos，
form．］I．a．Having a form like or approach－ ing that of a rhomb；having the slhape of a rhomboid（see II．，1）；rhomboidal．Specifically－ （a）In anat．，rhombilorm，aa a muacle or ligament；per－ inperfectly rhombic with obtnse anglea，as some leaves，－ Rhomboid ligament．Same as rhomboideum．－Rhom－ boid muscle．Same aa rhomboideus．
II．M．1．In geom．，a quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides and angles are equal，but whieh is neither equilateral nor equiangular；a non－equi－ lateral oblique parallelo－ gram．－2．In crystal．，a solid
 having a rhomboidal form with three axes of unequal lengths，two of which are at right angles to each other，while the third is so inclined as to be perpendicular to one of the two axes，and oblique to the other．－3．In anat．，a rhomboideus．
rhomboidal（rom－boi＇dal），a．［＝F．rhomboidal ＝Sp．It．romboidale；as rhomboid＋－al．］Hav－ ing the slape of a rhomboid．
A rhomb of Iceland spar，a soild hounded by six equal sud sinilar rhomboidel surfaces whose sidea are parallei．
Rhomboidal fossa，the fourth veotricle of the brain．－ Rhomboidal porsy，
the fourth ventricle．
rhomboidea，\(u\) ．Plural of rhomboideum．
rhomboidei，\(n\) ．Plural of rhomboidens．
rhomboides（rom－boi＇des），\(n\) ．［＜L．rliomboi－
 boid－shaped：see rhomboid．］I．A rhomboid．
［Rare．］

\section*{Rhopalodinidæ}

See then under sail in all their lawn and aarcenet，with Mpon their heada． Miton，Reformation in Eng．，ii．
2t．［cap．］［NL．］Anold genus of fishes．Klein， 1745．－3．［cap．］［NL．］A genus of mollusks． De Braineille， 1824.
rhomboideum（rou－boiddẹ－um），\(n . ; \mathrm{pl}\) ．rhom－ boidea（－it）．［NL．：sco rhombnid．］In anat．，the ligament which unites the sternal end of the clavicle with the cartilage of the first rib；the rhomboid ligament：so called from its rhombie form in man．
rhomboideus（rom－boi＇dē－us），n．；pl．rhom－ boidei（ -i ）．［NL．（sc．musculus，muscle）：see thomboid．］Either of two muscles，major and minor，which connect the last cervical vert ebra and several upper dorsal vertebre with the vertebral border of the scapula．－Rhomboideus occipitalis，sn additional muscle aometimea found run－ mug paraliel with the rhomboidens minor，from the acap－
homb－solid（romb＇sol
ated by the revolution ，A solid gener－ ated by the revolution of a rhomb on a diago－
nal．It consists of two equal right cones joined at their bases．
rhomb－spar（romb＇sparr），\(n\) ．A variety of dolo－ mite occurring in rhombohedral crystals．
chombus（rom＇bus），u．；pl．rhombi（－bī）．［L．： see rhomb．］1．Sameas rhomb．－2．［cop．］An obsolete constellation，near the south pole．－3． ［NL．］In ichth．：（a）［cap．］A genus of Stroma－ teidæ，generally united with Stromateus．Lacé－ pede，1800．（b）The Linnean specific name of the turbot（as Pleuronectes rhombus），and later ［cap．］a generic name of the same（as Rhom－ bus maximus），and of various other flatfishes now assigned to different genera．Cuvier， 1817. rhonchal（rong＇kal），\(a_{\text {．}}\)［＜rhonchus + －al．\(]\) Kelatiug or pertaining to rhonchus．－Rhonchal fremitus，a viliration or thrill felt in palpating the chest－ wall when there ja mucus or other secretion in the bron－ chial tubes or a cavity．
rhonchial（rong＇ki－al），a．Same as rhonchal． rhonchisonant（roing＇ki－sō－nant），a．［＜LL． rhonchisomns，snorting（said ot the rhinoceros）， L．rhonclus，a snoring，snorting，＋sonare， sound：see somant．］Snorting．［Rare．］Imp． bict．
rhonchus（rong＇kus），\(u .[=\mathbf{F}\) ．rhoncus \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ． Pg．ronco，＜L．rhonchus，〈Gr．＂مór \(\gamma 0\) ，per \(\chi\) os，
 per \(\chi\) en，snore，snort．］A râle，usually a bron－ chial or eavernous râle．－Cavernous rhonchus，a cavernona raie．－Cavernulous rhonchus，amall caver．
nous rale．－Rhonchus sibilans，a aibiant rale．－Rhon－ chus вonorus，a sonorons rale．
rhone（rōn），\(u\) ．An erroneous spelling of rone \({ }^{2}\) ． rhopalic（rō－pal＇ik），\(a . \quad[=\mathrm{F}\) ．rhopalique，＜LL． rhopalicus，〈 Gr．poraienós，lit．like a elub（in－ ereasing gradually in size from one end to the other），＜\(\rho o \pi \pi a i o v(>\mathrm{ML}\) ．rhopalum），a elub，＜\(\dot{\rho} \varepsilon\)－ \(\pi \varepsilon \tau v\), incline．］In anc．pros．，noting a hexame－ ter in which each succeeding word contains one syllable more than that preceding it．Also spelled ropalic．
Rhopalocera（rō－pa－los＇e－rï），n．pl．［NL．（Bois－ duval，1840），neut．pl．of rhopalocerus：see rho－ palocerous．］One of two suborders of Lepidop－ tera，characterized by the clubbed or knobbed antennæ（whence the namo）；the butterflies，or diurnal lepidopterous insects：contrasted with Heterocera，the nocturnal lepidopterousinsects， or moths．In a few exceptional casea the antennæ are elevated when at reat，and thicre ta no briatle connecting the two wings of the same side．＇the larve are very vari－ able，hut are generaily not hairy，and never spin cocoons． Five familiea are usually recognized，the Aymphalidie． Erycinidze（or Lemonidide），Lycenide，Papilionid \(x\) ，and He eqperiids．The genera（including aynonyms）are 1,100 or nore in number：the apecies are eatinated at
About 400 speciea inhabit Europe，whlle about 620 are koown jo America north of Mexico．
rhopaloceral（rō－pa－los＇e－ral），a．［＜rhopalo－ cer－aus＋－al．］Same as rhopulocerous．
A wealth of iilustration to which rhopaloceral literature
was hitherto a stranger．Athenceum，No．3141，p． 19.
wss hitherto a stranger．Athencum，No．3141，p． 19.
 palocer us，＜Gr．\(\rho \dot{\sigma} \pi a \lambda o v, ~ a ~ c l u b, ~+~ r e ́ p a s, ~ a ~ b o r n]\). Having elnbbed antennæ，as a butterfy；of or
pertaining to the Rhopaloccra，or having their characters
Rhopalodina（rō＂pa－lọ－dín \({ }^{\prime}\) ），n．［NL．，く Gr． pórahov，a club，+ －di－（meaningless）+ －ina．］
The only genus of Rhopalodinidx．R．lageui－ formis is the only species．J．E．Gray， 1848 Rhopalodinidæ（rô pą－lō－din＇i－dē），\(n . p_{\text {．}}\)［NL．， ＜Rhopulodina＋－idix．］A family of dioecious tetrapneumonous holothurians，represented by the genus lihoppclodinu．They have aeparate aexes，
four water－Jungs or respiratory trees，a lageniform body

\section*{Rhopalodinidæ}
with the month and anus at the same end of tt，flve oral and five anal smbulacra，ten orsl tentaclea and cal－ pedicela．They are somelimea called sea－gourds．
Rhopalodon（rō－pal＇ō－don），n．［NL．，＜Gr．pó－ тeגov，a cluh，＋ódois（ódovt－）＝L．tooth．］A genus of fossil dinosaurs from the Permian of Russia，based on remains exhibiting club－ shaped teeth，as \(R\) ．ucangenhcimi．Lischer．
Rhopalonema（rō＂pa－lọ－nē＇mä̀），n．［NL．，＜Gr． ро́тajov，a club，＋\(\nu \dot{\eta} \mu \dot{\alpha}\) ，a thread．］A notablo genus of trachymedusans of the family Tiachy－ nematiclix，remresented by such species as \(l\) ． relatum of tho Mediterranean．Gegcnbaur．
rhotacise，\(x . i\) ．See rhotacizc．
rhotacism（rō＇ta－sizm），\(\quad[=F\) ，rhotacisme，\(\zeta\)
 rhotacize ：see rhotacize．］1．Too frequent use of \(r\)－2．Erroneous pronunciation of \(r ;\) utter－ ance of \(r\) with vibration of the uvula．
Neither the Spaniards nor Portuguese retain in their speech that and which Camden and Fuller notice as pecu． liar to the people of Caulton in Lefcestershire．

Southey，The Doctor，cexxlii．
3．Conversion of another sound，as \(s\) ，into \(r\) ．
That too many exceptions to the law of rhotacism in Latin exist has been felt by many acholara，but no one has rentured a theory that
Also spelled rotacism．
rhotacize（rö＇ta－siz），\(v\) ．i．；pret．and pp．rhotu－ cized，ppr．rhotäcizing．［＜LGr．pютакí弓eiv，make overmuch or wroug use of \(r,\langle\dot{\rho} \omega \overline{,}\) ，rho，the let－ ter \(\rho, r\) ．Cf．iotacism．］1．To use \(r\) too fre－ quently．－2．To make wrong use of \(r\) ；pro－ nounce \(r\) with vibration of the uvula instead of the tip of the tongue．－3．To convert other sounds，as \(s\) ，into \(r\) ；substitute \(r\) in pronuncia－ tion．

Latin，Umbrlau，and other rhotacizing dialects．
The Academy，F＇eb．4，1883，p． 82. Also spelled rhotacise，rotacize，rotacise．
rhubarb（rö＇bärb），n．and \(a\) ．［Early mod E． also rheubarb，reubarbc，rubarbe，rewburbe；＜OF． rubarbe，reobarbe，rheubarbe，veubarbarc，F．rhu－ barbe \(=\mathrm{Pr}\). rcubarba \(=\) Cat．riubarbarro \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ． ruibarbo \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). reubarbo，ruibarbo \(=\) It．rcobar－ baro，rabarbaro，formexly rabbarbraro＝D．ra－ barber \(=\) G．rhabarber \(=\) Dan．Sw．rabarber （Turls．rubăs），＜ML．rheubarbarum，rhubarba－ rum，also reubarbarum，for rheum barbarum，＜
 ML．rheum，being appar．a deriv．or orig．an adj． form of＇Pá，the Rha，or Volga river，whence rhubarb was also called rha Ponticum，＇Pontic rha＇（see rhapontic），and rha barbarum，＇barbar－ ous（i．e．foreign）rha＇）：see rha，Rheum \({ }^{2}\) ，and barbarous．］I．n．1．The general name for plants of the genus Rheum，especially for spe－ cies affording the drug rhubarb and the culinary herb of that name．The apecitic aource of the officinal rhubarb is atill partially in question ；but it is practically

settled that \(R\) ．officinale is one of the probably aeveral ape－ cles which yleld it．\(R\) ．palmatum，\(R\) ．Franzenbachii，and \(R\) ． on the high table－lands of wentern Chha and easiern Tj－ on the high table－lands of weatern Chma and easiern Ty． of fussia and Turkey，being named accordincly．It fanow obtalned from China hy sea（Chinese rhubarb），but is more mixed in quality，from lack of the rigorona Ruasian in－ spection．Various speciea，especially \(R\) ．Rhaponticum and \(R\) ．palmatum，have been grown in England and elae－ Where in Europe for the root，but the product is lufcrior， from difference either of species or of conditions．The tles．It is native from the Volga to central Asia，and waa Introduced Into England abont 1573．Its leaves were early used as a pot．herb，bnt the now common use of ita
tender acdulons leafstalks as a spring aubstitute for fruit

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In making tarts，ples，etce．is only of recent date．At succesciul use it as a whue．plant have not been specially From their stature and huge leaves，varjous rhubarba pro－ duce atriking acente effecta，especially \(R\) ．Emodi，the Ne－ pal rhubarb，which growa 5 feet high and has wrinkled leavea velned with red；and still nore the better－formed 1．offcinale．A finer and most remarkable apeciea is tower of imbricating foliage a yard or more high，the ample ahining－green root－leavea paasing into large atraw－colored bracts which conccal beautiful pink stipulea and small green flowers．The root is very long，winding among the rocka．This plant is not easily cultivated．
2．The roet of any medicinal rhubarb，or some preparation of it．Rhubarb is a much－prized remedy， remarkable as combining a cathartic with an astringent and stomachic．It in adminiatered in substanceor in va－ rous preparationa．
The patient that doth determlne to receiue a little Rheu－ bard anffereth the bitternesse it leaueth in the throte for the profite it doth him agaiust hia feuer．

Guevara，Lettera（tr．by Hellowes，15\％5），p． 242.
What rhubarb，cyme，or what purgative drug， Would acour these English hence

Shak．，Macbetlı，v．3． 55.
3．The leafstalks of the garden rhubarb col－ lectively；pie－plant．－Bog－rhubarb．See Petasites． －Compound powder of rhubarb．see poocder．－False rhabarb，Thatictrum Rapum．－Monk＇s rhubarb，the patience－dock，fumex Patientia，probably from the ine of lictrum flavum．－Poor man＇s rhubarb，Thalictrum fla－

II．\(\dagger\) a．Resembling rhubarb；bitter． But with your rubarbe words ye must contend To grieue me worae．

Sir P．Sidney，Astrophel and Stella，xiv． rhubarbativet，\(a\) ．［＜rhubarb＋－atire．］Like rhubarb；hence，figuratively，sour．［Rare．］ A man were better to lye vnder the hands of a Hang－ man than one of your rhubarbatiue faces．

Dekker，Match Me iu London，iit． rhubarby（rö＇bärb－i），a．［［ rhubarb \(+-y^{1}\) ．，\(]\) Like rhubarb；containing，or in some way quali－ ficd by，rhubarb．
rhumb，rumb（rumb or rum），\(n\) ．［Formerly also rhume，roomb，roumb，roumbc；prob．〈OF． rhomb，rumb，rhombe，a point of the compass， Sp．rumbo，a course，point of the compass，\(=\) Pg．rumbo，rumn，a ship＇s course（quarto do rumo，a point of the compass）,\(=\mathrm{It}\) rombo，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\) ． rhombus，a magician＇s circle，a rhombus，〈 Gr． ín \(\overline{3}\) os，a spinning－top，a magic wheel，a whirl－ ing motion，a rhomb in geometry：see rhomb．］ 1．A vertical circle of the celestial sphere．So gaya Hutton；but if so，it is diffecult to understand how
Kepler（Evionn．Astron，il． 10 ，fn order to explain def． 2 ． Kepler（Evion．Astron，it．10），Sn order to explain def． 2,
is driven to the trapezoidal Itgure of the points on the is diven to the trapezoidal fifure of the points on the compass－card．
2．A point of the compass，a thirty－second part of the circle of the horizon， \(11^{\circ} 15^{\prime}\) in azimuth．－3．The course of a ship constantly moving at the same angle to its meridian；a rhumb－line．
rhumb－line（rumb＇lin），\(n\) ．The curve described upon the terrestrial spheroid by a ship sailing on one course－that is，always in the same direction relatively to the north point．For long courres，eapectally In high latitudeg the fhumb－1ine is not the ehorteat or geodetical line，which if substantially a
 round the pote，approximating to the equiangular apiral． umb－sailing（rumb
rhumb－sailing（rumb＇sin ling），＂．In narig．， the course of a vessel when she keeps on the rhumb－line which passes through the place of departure and the place of destination．See sailing．
rhumet，\(n\) ．Sce rhumh．


Branch of Poison－ivy（Rhus Toxicokishdron）with Male Flowers． ，male flower：\(\delta\) ，fruits．

\section*{Rhynchæa}

Rhus（rus），\(n\) ．［NL．（Tournefort， 1700 ），＜L．rhus， Gr．pois，sumac．］A genus of shrubs and trees， belonging to the tribe Spondiese of the order Anaciardiacce，the cashew－nut family．It is char－ acterized by fowers with froun four to teni stamens，a yoll－ tary ovale penduloua from a baillar stalk，a small four－to aix－cleft calyx，and four to six imbricated pet als unchanged after flowerng．The leaves are pinnate，one－to three－fo－
liolate，or nometimes simple ；the flowers are small，thaxil－ lary or terninal panicles；the fruit fa a amall compreased drupe．The plant often abounda in a caustlc poisonons juice，zometimes exudes a varnish．There are about 120 species，found throughout subtroplcal and warm cllmates， but infrequent in the tropica．They are especially abun－ dant at the Cape of Good llope，alao in eagtern Abia； 4 species are found in aouthern Europe，a few in the Eaat Indies and the Andes，and 13 in the United Statea．Several apectes，bome userul for lanning，are known as sumac． and poisonvood．）R．Cotinua ia the amokc．tree，mist－tree， or purple fringe－trec．（See smoke－tree；also young fuatic， under fustic．）A somewhat almilar specles，R．cotinoides， fo knowi an chittam－ucod．R．vernicifera is the Japaneae lacquer－trec or varnish－tree．（See lacquer－tree．）The kin－ dred black－varnieh trec is of the genua melanorrhicea．\(R\) ． succedanea is the Japaneae wax－tree．R．semialata beara the Chineas gall．R．causica，une hithy－tree of chili， folia thourch often hut abub is satd to be the local ＂mahogany＂in Lower California．See cut in preceding column．
husma（rus＇mặ），\(n\) ．［Also rusma；origin un－ known．］A depilatory composed of lime，or－ piment，and water，and called in the United States Dispensatory＂Atkinson＇s depilatory．＂ It fo used not only for removing superfluous human hair，
 ing hair from akina．
a yacolite（rī－ak＇ō－līt），n．［＜Gr．pra \(a \xi\)（pvan－）， a stream（＜\(\dot{\rho} \varepsilon \bar{\nu}\), flow），\(+\lambda i \theta o s\), a stone．］A name given to the glassy feldspar（orthoclase） from Monte Somma in ltaly．Also spelled ryacolitc．
Rhyacophila（rī－a－kol＇i－lä̈），n．［NL．，くGr．péa （юvaк－），a stream，＋фi \(\overline{c i v}\), love．］The typical genns of Rhyacophilidx
Rhyacophilidæ（rī\({ }^{\prime \prime}\) a－kō－fil＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．， ＜lihyacophila + －id\％．］A family of trichopter－ ous neuropterous insects，typified by the gemus mhyacophita．The larve inhabit fixed atone canea in torrenta，and the pupe are incloaed in a allken cocoon． The forms are numerous，and are montly Europcan． Rhyacophilus（rī－a－kof \({ }^{\prime}\) i－lus），\(n\) ．［NL．（Kaup， 1829），＜Gr．\(\rho i a \xi\)（ \(\rho v a \kappa-\) ），a stream，＋фineiv， love．\(]\) A genus of Scolopacidæ，belonging to the totanine section，having a slender bill little longer than the head and grooved to beyond the middle，legs comparatively short，a moderate hasal web between the outer and middle toes， the plumage dark－colored above with small whitish spots，and the tail rounded，fully barred with black and white；the green sandpipers or solitary tattlers．The green aandpiper of Europe，R． ochropus，to the type．The atmilar American apeciea la \(R\) ．


Solitary Sandpiper（Rhyacophilus solitavius）．
8olitarius，commonly called the solitary sandpiper，abun－ dant about pools and in wet woods and fielda throughout the greater part of the United Statea．It is \(8 \frac{1}{3}\) inchen long and 16 in extent of wluga．
rhyme，rhymeless，etc．See rimel，etc．
Rhynchæa（ring－kẹ̄̆̆），n．［NL．（Cuvier，1817）， also Rhynchce，R＇yichæa，Rynchea，Rynchoed； prop．Khynchana（Glogel，1849），く LGr．pí－ xaıva，with a large snout，\＆Gr．piry \(\chi \circ\) ，snout，


South American Yainted Suipe（Rhynchsea semicoliwis）

\section*{Rhynchæa}
muzzle（of swine，dogs，ete．），also a beak，bill Rhynchocetus（ring－kō－sētus），n．［NL．（Esch
 genus of Scolopacidx，having the plumage high－ Iy variegated in both sexes，and the windpipe of the female singularly convoluted；the paint－ ed snipes．The female if also larger and handsomer than The male，to whom the duty of incubation is relegated． Africa，R．bengalensis of Asia，\(R\) ．australis of Anatralia and A．semicellaris of Sonth Anerica．Hore properiy called by the prlor name Rostratula．
2．A genus of dipterous insects．Zetterstedt， 1842.
rhynchæan（ring－kē＇an），a．and \(u\) ．［＜Rhyn－ chza \(+-a n\).\(] I．a．In mith．，pertaining to\) the genus hihynchzo．
II． 11 ．A snipe of the genus Rhyuchaxa． Also rhynchean．
 of Rhynchæa．Gloger， 1849.
Rhynchænus（ring－kē＇nus），n．［NL．（Fabricius， 1801），＜Gr．is irxalva，with a large snout：see Rhynchæa．］A genus of coleopterous insects， belonging to the family of snout－beetles or Cur－ culionidx，having twelve－jeinted antennæ．
Rhynchaspis（ring－kas＇pis），\(\%_{0}\)［NL．，＜Gr． jer \(\gamma\) os，snont，\(+\dot{a} \sigma \pi i\) ，a shield．］A genus of Anatidx；the shovelers：same as spatula． Leach， 1824.
Rhynchea，n．See Rhynchra．
rhynchean，\(a\) ．and \(n\) ．See rhynchrean．
Rhyncheta（ring－kē＇tä̀），n．［NI．，for＂Rhyn－ chochæta，＜Gr．púrxos，snout，＋Xaitn，mane， cilium．］The typical genus of Rhynchctidre， containing free naked forms with only one ten－ tacle，as \(R\) ．cyclopum，an epizoic spocies．
Rhynchetidæ（riug－ket＇i－dē），\(n\) ．ph．［NL．，
Rhyncheta + －idæ．］A family of suctorial tentac Rhymeheta + －idæ．］A family of suctorial tentac－ uliferous infusorians，represented by the genera one or two tentacles and of parasitic habit． Rhynchites（ring－ki＇tēz）， \(\boldsymbol{N}^{2}\) ．［NL．（Herbst， 1796 ），＜Gr．pir \(\gamma\) oos，snout．］A genus of weevils， typical of the family Rhynchitidre，having the pygidium exposed and tho elytra with strie of punctures．It is a large and wide－apread genus，com－ prising about 75 apecies，and repreaented in all parts of the world except In Poiynesla．They are of a coppery－
bronze bluish or greenlsh color，and are found npon the bronze，bluish，or greenlsh color，and are found apon the
flowers and leaves of ahrubs．Thirteen apecles are known flowers and leaves of ahrubs．Thirteen apecles are known
in the Unlted States，R．bacchus is a hand oone European speciea，whicit doea great damage to the vine．
Rhynchitidæ（ring－kit＇i－dē），\％．pl．［NL．（Le Conte，1874），（Rhynchites＋－illx．］A family of rhyuchophorous beetles or weevils，having the labrum wanting and the mandibles flat and toothed on inner and outer sides．It is a small but rather widely distributed group．
Rhynchobdella1（ring－kob－del＇a），n．［NL． （Btoch and Schneider，1801），〈G1．púv Xos，snout， \(+\beta \delta\)＇́ \(\lambda a\) ，leech．］A genus of opisthomous fishes，typical of the family Rhynchobdelloidei． Rhynchobdella \({ }^{2}\)（ring－kob－del \({ }^{\prime}\)＇ä ），n．pl．［NL．
 orders of Hirudinea，contrasting with Guathob－ della：so named in some systems when the Miru－ dinee are raised to the rank of a class．
Rhynchobdelloidei（ring＂kob－de－loi＇dè̄－i），n．p7．
［NL．，くRhynchobdclla \({ }^{1}\)＋－oidci．］A family of opisthomous fishes，typified by the genus Rhyn－ chobdella：same as Mastaccmbclidæ．
Rhynchocephala（ring－kō－sef＇ą－1ậ），n．pl．［NL． （Golduss， \(18: 0\) ），（Gr．pir \(\chi\) os，snout，\(+\kappa \kappa \phi a \lambda \dot{r}\),
head．］ \(1+\) ．A fanily of abdominal fishes hav－ head．produced snout，including Centriscus，Mor－ myrus，and Fistularia．－2．In herpet．，same as Rhynchocephalie．
Rhynchocephalia（ring＂kō－se－fā＇li－ä），n．pl． ， and cionocranial（with fixed quadrenimostylic a columella），united mandibular rami，amphi－ coelian vertebre，and no organs of copulation： named by Günther in 1867 from the genus Rhyn－ chocephalus（or Hatteria or Sphenodon）．See cut under Hattcria．
rhynchocephalian（ring＂kọ－se－fā＇li－an），\(a\) ．and ing to the Rhynchocephalia，or having their char－ acters：as，a rhynchocephalium type of strue－ ture；a rhynchocephalian lizard．
II．n．A member of the IRhynchocephatia． rhynchocephalous（ring－kọ－sef＇\({ }^{\prime}\)－lus）， \(\boldsymbol{n}\) ．Same as rhynchocephalian．
Rhynchocetl（ring－kọ－sē＇tī），n．pl．［NL．，pl．of Rhymehocetus，\(q\) ．v．］The ziphioid whales：so called from the genus Rhynchocetus．See Ziphiicla．
richt，1849），＜Gr．pir Xos，snout，+ кйтor，a whale：see cetaccous．］A genus of orlontocete cetaceans；the toothed wbales．See Ziphins． Rhynchoccela（ring－kō－sē＇lậ），n．pl．［NL．，く Gr．piryos，snout，+ кoinos，hollow．］A greup of proctuchous turbellarians，con－ sisting of the nemerteans，and in－ cluding all the P＇roctucha except－ ing the lowest forms called Arhyn． chifl．The name was contrasted with Dendroceela and Rhabdoccela when the nemerteans were inciuded under Turbel． laria，from which they are now generally
excluded．See also fy excluded．See also flgure of Tetrastemma under Proctucha，and cut nuder Pilidium． rhynchocœlan（ring－kō－sé＇lan） a．and \(\mu\) ．［＜Rhynchocola + an．\(]\) I．a．Of or pertaining to the Rhyn－ hocala；nemertean．
II．n．A member of the Rhyn－ choccela；a nemertean． rhynchocœle（ring＇kō－sōl），a．Of or pertaining to the Rhynchocola； nomertean．
rhynchocœelous（ring－kọ－sḗlus），a．Same as rlynnehocoelun．
Rhynchocyon（ring－kos＇i－on），n．［NL．（W． Peters，184i），〈 Gr．ค́＇r \(\chi\) os，snont，＋кiwv，dog．］ The typical genus of Rhynchocyonidæ．There are


Rhynchocyon felersi．
several species，winch share with the macrosceidana the name elephant－shrew．R．cernei of Mozamblque ia about 8 lnches long without the rat－ifke tail．\(R\) ．petersi is an－ other example．
Rhynchocyonidx（ring＂kō－sī－on＇i－dē），n．pl． ［N．L．，＜Ihhymchocyon＋－idex．］A family of small saltatorial insectivorous mammals of east－ ern Africa，typified by the genus Jhynchocyon． They are closely related to Nacroselidide，but differ in having the ulna distlnct from the radius，the akuli broad feet fonr－toed，and the teeth thirty－aix or thirty－four． The teeth are，in each half－jaw， 1 or no inclsors above and 3 below， 1 canine， 3 premolars，and 3 molara above and below．
rhynchodont（ring＇kō－dont），\(a\) ．［＜Gr．pír Xos， snout，t idois（odove－）＝E．looth．］In ornith．，
Rhynchoflagellata（ring－kō－flaj－e－lā＇tä̀），n．pl． ［NL．，neut．pl．of rhynchofiagchatus：see rhym－ choflagellate．］Lankestel＇s name of the Nocti－ lucidx，regarded as the fourth class of corticate protozoans：so named from the large beak－like flagellum．See ent under Voctiluca．Eneyc． Brit．，XIX． 860.
Ghynchoflagellate（ring－kō－flaj＇e－lāt），a．［＜ Gr，piy
lates，snout， ＋NL．flagellum：see fagel－ latel．］Having a flagellum like a snout；of or pertaining to the Rhynchoflagcllata．
 of a tetrabranchiate cephalopod．Several pseudo－ genera have been based upon these beaka，qs Palzoteu－ this and Rhynchoteuthis of D Orblgny，and Conchorhynchus of De Blainville．
Rhyncholophidæ（ring－kō－lof \(\left.{ }^{\prime} i-d e ̄\right), n . p l\) ．［NL．， ［Rhyncholophus＋－idx．］A family of arach－ nidans．lioch．
Rhyncholophus（ring－kol＇ō－fus），n．［NL．，＜Gr． pirxos，snout，＋خópos，crest．］The typical ge－ nus of Rhyncholophidie．
Rhynchonella（ring－kō－nel＇ä），

pirxos，snout，
beak，+ －on－ －eller．］The typical genus of the fami－
ly lihynchonct－ liflx．It is char－ acterized lyy an

d，adductor impressions；\(c\) ，oral lameliax：
\(d\) ，deltidium：\(f\) ，foramen： 0 ，ovarian spaces
 septum ：\(\ell\) ，teeth ：\(i\) ，sockets．
ach acutely
valve doraat
in front and depressed at the sldes，the ventral valve be－
platea aupporting two siender curved lamello，and the
dental platea diverging．Six living apecies and a dental plates diverging．six living species and a number of fossil ones repreaent the gemus，whlch was founded by Fischer－Waldheim in 1809．\(R\) ．psittacea is a common rhynchonella－bed（ring－kō－nel＇：่̣－bed），\(n\) ．An bed of rock containing a large proportion of specimens of the genus Rhynchonclla：for exam－ ple，a bed in the Middle Lias in Lincolnslire， England；a bed in the Middle Chalk，etc．
Rhynchonellidæ（ring－kō－nel＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．， ＜Rhynchonella＋－idx．］A family of arthro－ pomatous brachiopods．They have the brachial appeudages flexible the ahell，supported only at the base by a pair of ahort－curved aheily pro－ ceasea；the vaives more or leas trigo－ inal；the foramen beneath a usually produced bcak，completed by a deltld． fum ；and the aheilesubatance fibrons
and impunctate．They flrat appear in and impunctate．They firat appear in
the SIIurian，and continue to the pres－ the siluria
rhynchonelloid（ring－kō－nel＇－
 hynchonelloid（mng－k．nel－acea．m，adducto： －oid．］Of or relating to the Rhynchonellidæ．
Rhynchonycteris（ring－kō－nik＇te－ris），n．［NT．
（W．Peters，1867），く Gr．ค̀́vхos，snout，＋vvктe pis，a bat：see Nycteris．］A genus of emballo－ nurine bats with prolonged snout，containing one South and Contral American species， \(\boldsymbol{R}\) ． naso．
Rhynchophora（ring－kof＇ọ－reå），n．pl．［NL．， neut．pl．of rhynchophorus：see rhynchophorous．］ A section of tetramerous cole－ opterous insects，characterized by the（usual）prolongation of the head into a snout or pro－ boscis（whence the name）；the weovils，curculios，or snout－ beetles．In Latreille＇s clasaifica－ tlon（1807），the Rhynchophora were the frat famlly of the Coleoptera tetrame－ ra．They have ine palpi typicaliy
rigid，without distinct palparie，the rigid，Without distinct palpariee，the maxifiary four－jointed and the iablal aent；gular gutures confluent on the aent；gular sutures confluent on the ural size．） median line；proaternum cut off behind by the and proaternal autures wantling；and the eplplenræ of the eiytra generally wanting．The characteristic beak or ros－ trum variea from a mere veatige in some of theae insects to three times the iength of the body．The antenna are generally elbowed or geniculate，with the basal jolnt or acape received fito a groove or acrobe．The larvae are leg－ anborder la divided inio 3 series，and containa 13 families． The spectea are all vegetable－feeders except Brachytarsus， which ia said to feed on bark－lice．They are very numer－ oua，being eatlmated at 30,000 ，and many are among the most injurious inaects to farm，garden，and orchard．See also cuta under Anthonomur，Balaninus，bean－2ceecil，Bru－ chus，Calandra，Conotrachelus，diamond－beetle，Epicartu，
rhynchophoran（ring－kof＇ō－rąn），\(a\) ．and \(n\) ．I． \(a\) ．Of or belonging to the Fihynchophora；rhyn－ chophorous．
II．n．A member of the Ihlynchophora；a rhynchophore．
rhynchophore（ring＇kō－för），\(n\) ．Same as rhym－ chophoran．
rhynchophorous（ring－kof＇ō－rus），\(a\) ．［ \(\langle\) NL． rhynchophorus，＜Gr piryos，snout，＋－фópos， \(\phi \varepsilon \rho \varepsilon \iota v=\) E．bear \({ }^{1}\) ．］Having a beak or proboscis， as a weevil or curculio；rhynchophoran：as，a rhynchophorous coleopter．
Rhynchophorus（ring－kof＇ō－rus），\(n\) ．［NL．：see rhynehophorous．］A genus of weevils，of the family Curculionidx，giving name to the order Rhynchophiora．
Rhynchopinæ（ring－kọ̄－pi＇nē），n．pl．［NI．．，＜ Nhynchops＋－imæ．］A subfamily of Laridx， typified by the genus Rhymehops；the skimmers or seissorbills．Also Rhynchopsine，and，as a family，Rhynchopidæ．
Rhynchopriont（ring－kop＇ri－on），n．［NI．．，＜ Gr．р́irxos，snout，\(+\pi \rho i ́ w n\) ，saw．］1．A genus of ticks，of the family Ixodidx．Herman， 1804. －2．A genus of fleas，containing the chigoe： same as Surcopsylla．Oken，1815．Also Rhym－

Rhynchops（riug＇kops），n．［NL．（Linnreus，in the form Rynchops）；also Rumcops，Rhyncops （also Rhynchopsalia，orig．in the corrupt form Rygchopsalia，also Rhygchopsalia），（Gr．คíy \(o s\) ， snout，\(+\dot{\omega} \psi\)（ \(\dot{\pi} \delta\) s），eye，face．］The only ge－ nus of Rhymehopinx；the skimmers or scissor－ bills．These birds are closely related to the terna or sea－ awallows，Sterninze，except in the extraordinary confor－ mation of the beak，which is hypognathous，with the under mandibte tonger than the upper one，compressed like knlfe－hlade in most of its length，with the upper edge as sharp as the under，and the end obtuse．The upper man－ ike a toucan＇s，and freely wovalule by means of an elastle hinge at the forehead．The tongue is very ghort，and there
are cranial yecuftaritfes，conformable to the ahape of the
maniliblea：thus，the fower jaw－boue has the shape of a

short－handled pitchfork．There are 3 species，\(R\) ．nigra
of America，and \(R\) ．flavirostris and \(R\) ．albicollis of Asia． of America，and \(R\) ．Ravirostris and R．alb
Rhynchopsitta（ring－kop－sit＇è：），\(n\) ．［NL．（Bona－
 a parrot．］A Mexican genus of Psittacida；the beaked parrots．The thiek－bilied parrot ta \(R\) ．pachy． rhyncha，found on or near the Mexiean border of the United States，probably to be added to the fauna of the latter．
rhynchosaurian（ring－kō－sế＇ri－an），\(a\) ．and \(n\) ． 1．a．Pertaining to the genus Pihynchosaurus
II．n．A member of the Rhynchosanridx．
Rhynchosauridæ（ring－kō－sî́ri－dē），n．pl． ［NL．＜Rhynchoscurrus＋idx．］A family of fossil rhynchocephalian reptiles，typified by the genus Iihynchosaurus．
Rhynchosaurus，（ring－kō－sâ＇rus），n．［NL． （Owen），＜Gr．’̀írरos，snout，＋бā̀pos，lizard．］ A genus of fossil reptiles，discovered in the New Red Sandstone of Warwickshire，England，hav－ ing edentulous jaws with distinct produced pre－ maxillaries．The species is R．articeps．
Rhynchosia（ring－ko＇sie－4），u．［NL．（Loureiro， 1790），named from the keel－petals；irreg．＜Gr． ค́r \(\quad\) xos，snout．］A genus of leguminous plants，
 is eharacterized by itatwo ovulea with eentral funicuius，by
its compressed and often falcate pod，and by paplifionaceouas tis compressed and orten falcate pod，and by papilionaceoua tiowera withbearaleas style and terminal zitigmat There are
about 82 apecies，natives of warm regionz，witb aome ex－ about 82 apecies，native ortarm regions，wito tome ex－
tratropical speeies in North America and South Air rea． They are herbs or underahrubs，waually twining or proa： trate．They bear compound resinouz－dotted leavea of three leanetet，with ovate or lanceocate atitupules，and sonnetimes with additional minute bristie－shaped stipeis．The flowera
 keel，and are borue singly or in pairs along axillary ra－
cemea．\(R\) ．phaseoolodes of tropical America，a hithelimb． cemea．R．phaseoloides of tropical America，a htyh－elimb．
ing vine，has the seeds black with a acarletyellow ring ing vine，has the sead biack with a acariet－yellow ring
around the hilum，and from the use made of them ia around Mexican hosary－plont．Thla and other apeciea lit the West Indes are Inciuded under the name red beod－
vine．R．minima，a low twining troplical weed of both vine．R．minima，a low twining troplcal weed of both
hemispheres，reachlng into the United Statea，haa the hemispheres，reachlng 1 Into the United Stateß，hat the
Weat Indian name of wart－herb．
 I806），＜Gr．\(\dot{0} \gamma \chi\) Xos，snout，beak，\(+\sigma \pi \delta\) pos，seed．\(]\) A genus of sedge－like plants，known as beak－rush or beak－scdge，belonging to the order Cyperaceax， type of the tribe Rhynchosporex．It is character－ ized by commonily narrow or acuminate spikelets ln many lary；by an undivided or two－eleft atyie；and by a nut beaked at its top by the dilated and persistent base of the styie．There are about 200 apecles，wldely acattered through tropical and aubtropical regions，eapeciaily In Amerlca， where many extend into the United States；lu the OId Russia．They are annual or perennlal，slender or robust Russia．They are annual or perennlal，slender or robust， The spikelets are disposed in irregular umbels or sessile heads，which are clustered，corymbed，or pantcied．Moat of the specfes of tropical Amerfea（llaplostylesz）have capl－ tate apikeletg，commoniyone－aceded，and a long undivided alender style；the typical apectea（Dichostylex）have two－ to four－seeded polymorphoua apikeleta，and a style deeply divided into two branches．\(R\) ．corniculata，a qpeclea of the interfor United Stateg，from 3 to 6 feet high has the apeciai name of horned rush．A alender species，R．Vhli－ ana，of the warm parts of Amerlea，has in the thest
Rhynchosporeæ（ring－kō－spō＇rē－ \(\bar{e}\) ），n．pl．［NL． （Nees von Esenbeck，1834），＜Rhyrchospora＋ －car．］A tribe of monocotyledonous plants of the order Cyperacex，characterized by fertile flowers with both stamens and pistils，most of ten only one or two in a spikelet，the two or more inferior glumes beingempty．The perlanth ls here absent，or represented either by bristles or tlat and filiform
seales under the ovary．It fncludes 21 genera of which seales under the ovary．It includes 21 genera，of which Rhynchospora（the type），Schoenus，Cladium，and Remirea genera of the sonthern hentsphere，eapecially Austra－
 ＜Gr．pir \(\quad\) os，snout，＋oтó \(\mu a\), mouth．］In Iat－
treille＇s classification，the fifth tribe of stenely－ trous hetcromerous beetles，having the head prolonged iu a flattened rostrum，with antenna at its base and in front of the eyes，which are entire．Also Rhyncostomce．

Rhynchota（ring－kō＇tặ），n．pl．［NL．：seo rhym chote．］An order of lusceta，or true hexapod iusects，named by Fabricius in the form Rhyn－ gota，otherwise called Hemiptera．
rhynchote（ring＇kōt），a．［ NLL．rhynchotus，〈Gr．
 ing or belonging to the hlhynchota；hemipte－ rous．
Rhynchoteuthis（ring－kō－tū＇this），\(\mu_{\text {．［NL．，}}\) SGr．\(\dot{\prime}\)＇ryos，snout，＋tevitis，a cuttlefish．］A
pseudogenus of fossil cephalopods，based by pseudogenus of fossil ecphalopods，
rhynchotous（ring－kō＇tus），a．［＜rhynchote， Rhynchotu，+ －ous．］Of or pertaining to the Rhynehota；hemipterous．
Deacrlptiona will be appended refating to the curioua organz possessed by aome apeciea，and other aubjecta con－ neeted with the economy of this interesting but dificuit
group of Rhynchotous Inaecta．
Nature，XLI． 302.
Rhynchotus（ring－kō＇tus），u．［NL．（Spix， 1825），く Gr．مُir Xos，snout，beak：see rhynchote．］ A genus of South American tinamons of the family Tinamidæ，containing a number of spe－

cies of large size，with variegated plumage， short soft tail－feathers，well－developed hind toe，and rather long bill．One of the best－known is the ynambu，R．rufeacens，amnong those known to South
rhynco－．For words so beginning，see rhyucho－ rhyne（rin），\(u\) ．The best quality of Russian hemp．
Rhyngota（ring－gō＇tä），\(u\) ，pl．The original irn－ proper fomn of the word Rhynchota．Fabricius，
rhyolite（ri’oọ－līt），u．［Irreg．＜Gr．م́ia \(\xi\) ，a stream， esp．a stream of lava from a voleano（ \(\langle\dot{\rho} \bar{\imath} \nu\) ，flow see rheum \(\left.^{1}\right),+2\) iosos，a stone．］The name given by Richthofen to eertain rocks occurring in Hungary which resemble trachyte，but are dis－ tinguished from it by the presence of quartz as an essential ingredient，and also by a great va－ riety of texture，showing more distinetly than rocks usually do that the material had flowed while in a viscous state．The name liparite was given later by J．Roth to roeks of almilar character oceurring on the Lipari 118ands．Non－vitreous rocka of thls kind had previousiy been called trachytic porphyries，and they have len propoaed the nane of nevadite（also called granitic ren propoaed the nane of nevadite（also called granitic rhyotite by zirkei）for the variety in which large macro nated over the ground－mass，rctaining the name tiparite， and appiying it to the yarietiea having a porphyritic or felsitle structure，and limplting the term rhyolite to the
lithoidal and hyaifne modificatlona，auch as obsildian， pumiee－atone，and perilte；and neary the aame nomen－ clature was adopted by Zirkel．Rosenbusch recognizes as structural typea of the rbyolitic rocks nevadite，lip－ arite proper，and glassy liparite，remarklng that these and glasay rhyolite reapeetively．These rocka are abun－ dant in varioua countriea，eapecially in the Cordilleran region，and are interesting from their connection and as－
sociation with certain lmportant metalliferoua deposits． sociation with certain
See cut under axiolite．
rhyolitic（rī－ọ－lit＇ik），a．\(\quad[<\quad r h y o l i t e ~+~-i c]\). Composed of or related to rhyolite．Quart．Jour． Geol．Soc．，XLV． 198.
rhyparographic（rip a－rō－graf＇ik），a．［＜rhyp－ in rhen－y＋－ic．］Pertaining to or involved in rhyparography

She takes a aort of naturalist delight in describing the kind of English midile－cil reatures of the least attractive misses a rhyparoyraphic touch when she can tntroduce one．
rhyparography（rip－a－rog＇ra－fi），\(n\) ．［＝F．rhy－ parogrenhic；＜L．rhypurographos，〈Gr．porapo－

\section*{rhythm}

ү póфos，a painter of low or mean subjects，〈 \(\rho v \pi a-\) pós，foul，dirty，mean，＋ypóфév，writc．］Genre or＇still－life pictures，including all subjects of a trivial，coarse，or common kind：so called in contempt．lairholt．
Rhyphidæ（rif＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，＜lihyphus＋ －idæ．］A family of nematocerous dipterous in－ sects，based on the genus lihyphus，allied to the fungus－gnats of the family Mycetophilidx，but differing from them and from all other nema－ toccrous flies by their peculiar wing－venation． the sccond longitudinal vein baving a sigmoid curve．Only the typieal genus is known．They are called false crane－flies．
Rhyphus（rīfus），\(n\) ．［NL．（Latreille，1804）．］A genus of gnats，typical of the family Rhyphidz． Five European and the aame number of North American punctatus，befng common to both hemtapheres．
Rhypophaga（rī－pof＇a－gỉ），n：pl．［NL．，＜MGr．
 \(\phi a y{ }^{2}\), eat．］In some systems，a legion of pre－ daceous water－beetles．Also Rypophaya．
rhypophagous（rī－pof＇a－gus），\(a\) ．Of or pertain－ ing to the Rhypopllaga．
Rhypticidæ（rip－tis＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，く Rhyp－ ticus + －idæ．］A family of acanthopterygian fishes，typified by the genus Rhypticus；the soap－ fishes．They have an oblong compreased body with moooth scalea，doraal fin with only two or three apines，
and anal unarmed．They are Inhabltanta of the warm American aeas．Also Rhypticinæ，aa a aubfamily of Ser． ranidise．
Rhypticinæ（rip－ti－si＇nē），n．p］．［NL．，＜Rhyp－ ticus＋－inx．］The Rhypticidx as a subfamily of Serranidx．
Rhypticus（rip＇ti－kus），n．［NL．（Cuvier，1829）， also Rypticus，＜Gr．pvarűừ，fit for cleansing
 dirt，filth．］In ichth．，a genus of serranoid fishes，having only two or three dorsal spines． They are known as the soap－fithex，from their soapy aking．
Some have three dorgal spinea，as \(R\) ．arenatus．Thoae

having only two dorsal apines are sometimea placed in a ratus，R．maculatus and R．pituitosus，found along the At． ratus，R．maculatuz，and R．pituit．
lantle coast of the United Statea．
rhysimeter（rī－sim＇c－têr）．
flow flowing，stream（＜jeir flow Gr．mols，a flow，flowing，stream（＜\(\rho \varepsilon i v\), flow：see rherm²）， ＋\(\mu \varepsilon \tau \rho o v\), a measure．An instrument for mea－ ships．It presents the open end of a tube to the inpact of the current，which ralsea a coinum of mereury in a
Rhysodes，Rhysodidæ．See Rhyssodes，etc．
Rhyssa（ris＇í），\(n\). ［NL．（Gravenhorst，1829）， ＜＊＇pंधvy，ह́púviv，draw．］A notable genus of long－ tailed ichneumon－flies of the subfamily limpli－ nos．They are of large aize，and the females are furnishel aiderable denth the trunka of trees，in order to lay their eggs in the tunnela of wood－boring larve，apon which their laryæ are externai parasites．A number of Euro－ pean and Norih American species are known．The most prominent American long－stings，formeriy placed \(1 n\) thla
genus，are now considered to belong to Thalesba． Rhyssodes（ri－sō＇dēz），u．［NL．（Dalman，1823），
 （ \(\rho\) vooobs，prop．\(\rho\) voós，wrinkled（see Rhyssa），+ عौdos，form．］A genus of clavicom beetles，typi－ cal of the family Rhyssodidx，having the eyes lateral，rounded，and distinctly granulated． Although only 9 apecies are known，they are found in Indla，South Africa，North and South America，and Eu－
Rhyssodidæ（ri－sod＇i－dē）
son，1845）＜Mhyssorles＋－idx．［NL．（Erich－ ily of clavicorn beetles，typified by the genus Physsodes．They have the firat three ventral abdomi－ nal aegmenta connate，the tarsit five－jointed，the last jofnt moderate in length，and the elaws not iarge．They live Oniy 3 genera of very few apeciea are known．Also spelied Rhysodidx．
rhyta，\(n\) ．Plural of thytm．
rhythm（rixhm or rithm），n．［Formerly also rhithom，rithme；＜OF．rithme，rhythme， \(\mathbf{F}\) ． rhythme \(=\mathrm{Sp}\) ．It．ritmo \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．rhythmo，\(<\mathrm{L}\) ． rhy flmus，ML．also rhithmus，ritmus，rhythm，
 time，measure．proportion，rhythm，a metrical measure or foot（cf．户́iots．a stream，\(\rho \dot{v} \mu a\) ，a streant，\(\dot{\rho} \imath \tau \dot{́}\), flowing \(),\langle\dot{\rho} \in i ̄ v(\sqrt{\rho} \in v, \dot{\rho})\) ，flow：
see rherm \({ }^{2}\) ．The word rhythm，variously spell－ ed，was formerly much coufused with rime， which thus came to be spelled rhyme：see
rimel．］1．Movement in time，characterized by equality of measures and by alteruation of tension（stress）and relaxation．The word rhythn （puy \(u\) iforin movement，perceptible as snch，and accordingly divisible into measures，the measures marked by the re－ currence of stress．＇Examplea of riythm，in jta atricter sense，in nature are respiration and the beating of the
pulse，also the effect produced on the ear by the steady puise，also the effect produced on the ear by the steady
dripping of water．The three arta regulated by rhythm dripping of water．The three arta regulated by rhythm
are music，metrica，and，according to the ancients，orches－ tic，or the art of rhythmical bodily movement．Rhythm in language is meter．The term was further extended to sculpture，etc．（compare def．5），as when
of＂the rhython of Jtyron＂a Discoholus．＂
We have here the three priuctpal appifcations of rhythm， three principal domains in whici rhythm manilesta its da－ ture and power－dancing，music，poetry． J．Madley，Essaya，p． 81
2．In music：（a）That eharacteristic of all com－ position which depends on the regular succes－ sion of relatively heavy and light accents，beats， or pulses；accentual structure in the abstract． Strictly zpeaking，the organic partition of a piece into equal measures，and also the diatribution of long and ahort tones within measures，in addition to the lormation of larger divisions，Inke phrases，sections，ctc，，are matters of while everything that concerna acceut and accentual groupa is more fitly arranged under rhython．But this dis． ginction is often ignored or denied，meter and rhythm being uaed eitiser indiscriminately，or even in exactly the reverse sense to the above．（See meter2．）In any
case，in musical analysis，rhythin and meter are coördi－ nate with melody and harmony in the abatract aenae． （b）A particnlar accentual pattern typical of all the measures of a given piece or movement． Such patterns or rhythma are made up of accents，beats，or puises of equai duration，but of different dynamic impor－ ance．A thythm of two beats to the measure is often
called a two－part rhythm；one of three beuta，a threc－ called a two－part rhythm；one of three benta，a threc－ heovy accent or beat and a light one（often called march rhylhon or common time）；and triple or three－part，consist－ rhythm）．＇Ine accent or beat with which a rhythm begins is called the primary accent．Its piace is marked in writ－ ten music by a bar，and in conducting by a down－beat． Each palt of a riythm may be made compound by subdi．
viaion into two or three secondary parts，wich form daple or triple groups within themselves．Thus，if each part of a duple raythm is replaced by duple secondary groupa，a secondary groups，a six－part or aextuple rhythm（first va－ recondary groups，a six－part or aextupe rhythm（arst va－
rliythn may be derived a six－part or sextuple rhythm （second variety）and a nine－part or nonuple rlithm；and from a quadruple rhythm，au eight－part or octuple rhythm and a tweive－part or dodecuple rhythm．The constituent
groups of compound rhythms always retain the relative
importance of the aimple part fiom which they are derived． importance of the aimple part from which they are derived． though quintuple，septupie，decuple，and other thythme occasionally appear，usualiy in isolated groups of tones． a measure did not necesaarily begin with a beat，and the rhythms were the aame as those indicated in inetrics be－ jow（3（b））．While all music is constructed on these pat－ terns，the pattern is not always shown in the tones or may be supplied by a silence or reat．A singie tone or may be suppiled by a silence or reat．A singie tone or chaly in compound rhythma；and thus every possible combination of long and short tones occura within each with a following heavier one，especially if the iatter is a primary accent，the rhythm is syncopated．（See aynco－ pation．）The reguiarity of a rhythm is maintatned by counting or beating time－that is，marking each part by sis between the heavy and the light accents．In written the outaet by the of a piece or woveal signature（which see，under rhythmical）．The speed of arhythm in a given case－that is，the time－value assigned to each measure and part－18 called ita tempo（which see），Rhythm and tempo are wholly independent in the abstract，but the tempo of a given piece is approxtnately fixed，Although regularity and deffiteness of riythm are characteristic of alif music， varioua infuences tend to modify and obliterate its form． The metrical patterna of successive meaaures often differ Widely from the typical rhythmic pattern and from each me accenta are constantly superaeded by accenta belong－ ing to figurea and phrases－that is，to units of higher de． gree than measures．Indeed，in advancing from rudimen－ tary to highiy artiatic music，rhythmic patterna become fesa and leas apparent，though furnishing everywhere a firm and contimous accentual groundwork．Rhythm is 3．In metries：（a）Succession of times je into mimes divisi－ ble into measures with theses and arses；met－ rieal movement．Theoretically，all spoken language porsesses rhythm，but the name is distinctively given to that which is not too complicated to be easily perceived as 8uch．Rhythm， 80 limited，is indispensable in metrical except in elevated style and in oratory，and even in prose， onfy In the way of vague suggestion，unless in certain pabsages of special character．
Rhylhm in is of course governed by law，but it is a metricist，and is only caught by the poet in his most in－ apired moods．Encyc．Brit．，XIX， 262.
（b）A particular kind or variety of metrica movement，expressed by a succession of a
particular kind or variety of feet：as，iambic rhythm；dactylie rhythm．In ancient metrics， rhythm is isorrhythmic，direct，or dochmiac（see the phrases measure or foot．（d）Verse，as opposed to prose．See rime \({ }^{1}\) ．－4．In physies and physiol． prose．See rime -4 ．In physies and physiol．， ruccession of
The longer astronomic rhythm，known as tize earth＇san－ nual revolution，cauaca corresponding rhythms in vegeta－
ble and auimal life：witneas the blossoming and leafing of piants in the apring，the revival of insect activity at the same season，the pertodic fitgits of nigratory birda，the bybernating ateep of many vertebrates，and the thickened coata or the altered habits of othera that lo not hyber－ nate．
5．In the graphic and plastic arts，a proper re lation and interdependence of parts with ref－ ercnce to each other and to an artistic whole． －Ascending rhythm．See ascending．－Descending or falling rhythm．See descending．－Direct rhythm， in anc．metrics，rhythm in which the number of times or more in tha by one．Dircet rhythm inciudes arom that in the and epitritic rhytbm，theae haviog a pedal rastio hemiolic tion of more In arsis and thesis）of 1 to 2,2 to 3 ，and 3 to 4 respectively：opposed to dochniac rhythm，－Dochmiac rhythm，ill anc．nelrice，rhythm in which the number of times in the arais differs from that in the thesis by more than one．Dochmiac rhythin in this wider aenae includes chymac rhythm in the narrower aenas（that is，the 5），and tripdasic rhython，characterized by a pedal ratio of ），alld triplasic rhythm，characterized by a pedal ratio ol def．2．－Equal rhythm，izorrnythmic rhythm，in anc．metrice，rhythm in which the number of timea in the thesis and arsis is equal．Aiso called dactylic rhythm．－ Imperfect rhythm．Same as imperfect measure．See imperfect．－Obliqua rhythm．Same as dochmiac rhythmn． ＝Syn．2．Melody，Harmony，etc．Ses euphony．
chythmert（rifH＇－or rith＇mér），n．［＜iNythm＋ er \({ }^{1}\) ．］A rimer；a poetaster．
One now scarce counted for a rhythmer，formeriy ad－ rhythmic（rith＇mik），a．and \(n .[=\mathrm{F}\), rhythmique \(=\mathrm{Pr}\). rithmic，rithimic \(=\) Sp．ritmico \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). rhyth mico \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．ritmico，\(\langle\mathrm{ML}\) ．rhythmicus，rhythmic， in L．only as a noun，one versed in rhythm，

 I．a．Same as rhythmical．

The working of the law whence springs The rhythonic harmony of things． hittier，Questiona of Life．
Rhythmic chorea，that form of cborea in which the movements take place at definite intervals．
II．n．Same as rhythmics．
The student of ancient rhythonic is not oppressed by the mi－kal） al．］Pertaining to rhythm in art thmic＋ anceession of measures inarked by regularly re－ current accents，beats，or pulses；noting any succession so marked；hence，musical，metri－ cal，or poctic：as，the rhythmical movement of marching or of a dance．
lionest agitatora have been moved，by passionate zeal for their aeveral causea，to outhurgts of rhythmical ex
pression． 2．In physics and physiol．，pertaining to or con－ stituting a succession of alternate and opposite or correlative states．
This rhythmical movement，impeling the flaments in tempersture aud light．W．B．Carpenter， Wij influenced by 3．In med．，periodical．－4．In the graphic and plastic arts，ploperly proportioned or balanced． Rlaced at the beginning of a plece，alter the key－signa－ placed at the beginning of a piece，after the key－signa－
ture，to indicate its rhythm or time．（Also called time－ signature．）It consists of two numersia placed one above the other on each atafi，the upper numeral indicating the number of princtpal beats or pulges to the meaaure， and the lower thie kind of note which in the given plece fa assigned to each beat．（See rhython and notel，18，）Thua， \({ }_{4}\) indicates quadiuple riythm，four beata to the measure， each beat marked by a quarter－note，of or ita equivalent． Difference of rhythm is onfortunately not alwaya indi of signature often meuna only an uneagential difference of notes rather than of rhythm．Thus dupie rhythm may be marked either by \(3, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\) ，or \(\frac{4}{4}\) ；tripie rhythm，by \({ }^{9}, 3,4\), a， 3 ；quadruple rhythm，by
（firat variety），by
a by \(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{3}, \frac{3}{8} ;\) octuple rhythm，by \(2_{2}^{2} \frac{1}{2}, \frac{4}{4} ;\) nonuple rhythm， by \({ }^{9}\) ，\({ }^{\circ}\) ；dodecuple rhythm，by \(\frac{28}{8}\) ．Hoat of the varietiea of dupla and quadruple stgnaturea are often written almply from quadruple this sign is changed to 6 e or the words alla breve are added．The rhytismical slanature is not re peated on successive braces．A decided change of rhythm is marked by a new signature；but the isolated Intrusion of a foreign rhythm，especially in a short melodic group， Th， 7 ．See triplet，quartole，quintuplet，etc． chythmicality（rith－mi－kal＇í－ti），\％．［＜rhyth－ mical＋－ity．］Rhythmie property；the fact or
rhyton
property of being regulated by or exemplifying
rhythrm．G．J． iomuncs，Jelly f －ish，etc．，p． 186 ． rhythm．G．J．Romancs，Jelly－fish，etc．，p． 1866.
rhythmically（rith＇mi－kal－i），adt．In a ibyth－ mical manner；with regularly reeurrent accents of varying emphasis．
rhythmics（rith＇miks），\(\%\) ．［Pl．of rhythmie（sec ies）．］The science of rhythm and of rhythmi－ cal forms．
rhythmingt（rish＇－or rith＇ming），a．［Appar．＜ rhythm，used as a verb，+ －ing \({ }^{2}\) ，but perhalss Riming．
Witness that impodent lie of the rhythming monk．
uller．（Imp．Dict．）
rhythmist（rith＇mist），\(n\) ．［＜rhythm＋－ist．］ 1．One who composes in rhythm；a rhythmi－ cal composer．
I have a right to reaffirm，and to ahow hy many flius． rhythmists．
eversed in the theory of rhythm；a writer on the science of rhythmics．
rhythmize（rith＇miz），\(r\) ．\([<\) rhythm + －ize．］ I．trans．To subject to rhythm；use in rhyth－ mic composition：as，to rhythmize tones or words．

II．intrans．To observe rhythm；compose in rhythm．Trans．Amer．Philol．Assoc．，XVI． 100. rhythmizomenon（rith－mi－zom＇e－non），\(n . ; \mathrm{pl}\) ． rhythmizomena（－nä）．［く Gr．\(\dot{\rho} \neq \mu \zeta\langle\mu \varepsilon v o v\) ，that which is rhythmically treated，prop，nent．of pass．part．of po \(\rho \theta \mu i \zeta \varepsilon v \nu\) ，arrange，order，scan：see rhythin．］In anc．rhythmics，the material of rhytlim；that which is rhythmically treated． Three rhy thmizomena were recognized by ancient writers －tonea as the rhythmizonienon of music，worda a that of poerry，
rhythmless（rimnm＇les），a．［＜rhythm + －less．\(]\) Destitute of rhythm．Coleridge．（Imp．Dict．） rhythmometer（rith－mom＇e－tér），n．［ \(<\) Gr． \(\rho r \theta \mu \sigma\) ，rhythm，＋\(\mu t \tau p o v\), measure．］A ma－ chine for marking rhythm for music ；a metro－ nome．Mind，XUI． 57
rhythmopœia（rith－món－péyä），n．［NL．，く Gr． \(\dot{\rho} \theta \mu\) oroila，making of time or rhythm，\(\langle\rho v \theta \mu \delta\) ，
rhythm，+ тoгiv，make． ing rhythmically；the art of rhythmic composi－ tion．
The fixing of 2 to 1 as the precise numerical relation Was probabiy the wark of rhythmopocia，or of rhythmopocia
and melopoeta together．
J．Hadley，Ebsays，p． 264 rhythmus（rith＇mus），\(n\) ．［L．］Same as rhythm． rhytidoma（rī－tid＇ \(\bar{o}-\mathrm{mäi}\) ），\(n\) ．［NL．＜Gr．\(\dot{\text { prit }}\)
 draw．］In bot．，a formation of plates of cellular tissue within the liber or mesophlœum．
Rhytina（ri－ti＇nạ̈），\(u\) ．［NL．（Steller），＜Gr．\(\dot{\rho} v-\) ris，a wrinkle，＋imal．The typical and only


\section*{Skull of Steller＇s Sea－cow（Rhytina stelleri）．}
ler＇s or the arctic sea－cow，R．stelleri or R．gigas， which has no teeth，but horny plates fumetion－ ing as such．The head fa small ；the cafl has latera！ lobes；the fore limbs are smail；the hide ia very rugged； cervical vertebre are 7 ，the dorsal 19，the lumbar and cau－ dal 34 to 87, w ithont any sacrum．See zea－cono．Also called Stellemes and Nepus．
Rhytinidæ（ri－tin＇i－dẽ），u．pl．［NL．，く lhyytina + －idæ．］A family of sirenians，typified by Rhytina，having no teeth，manducation being effected by large horny plates；the sea－cows．
 a drinking－cup，pect， Gr．antiq．，a type of drinking－vase，usually with one handle．In ita
usually curved form，point－ usualty curved form，point－ ed below，it corresponds to
the primitive cup of horn． The primitive cup of horn．
 nto the form of a head of a \(\mathrm{m}_{\text {al }}\) ，and ts often pierced witl a small hole through which the beverage was allowed to flow into the mouth．

\section*{Rhyzæna}

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ribald
Rhyzæna (rī-»ē’nặ), n. [NL. (Illiger, 1811, in form hiyzæna), 〈 Gr. คúcev, growl, snarl.] A genus of viverrine quadrupeds; the suricates synonymous with Suricate
rhyzo-. For words beginning thas, see thizo-. ri (rē), \(\mu_{\text {. }}\) [Jap., \(=\) Chinese li, mile.] A Japaneso mile. It is dividerl into 30 cho, and
equal to about 2.45 English miles. See cho.
riall + , a. Same as real \({ }^{2}\)
rial \({ }^{2}+, n\). Same as reul \({ }^{3}\)
rial \({ }^{3}, n\). See ryal.
riallyt, riallichet, adr. Middle English obsolete rall
rialte \(\dagger_{,}\). A Middle English form of royalty. Rialto (ri-al'tō), ". [It., < rio, also rivo, brook stream ( \(=\) Sp. Pg. rio, < L. rives, a stream, river: see riuulet), + alto, deep, high, < L. altus, decp, high: see altitudc.] A bridge, noted in litera ture and art, over the Grand Caual in Venice.

On the Rialto ev'ry night at twelve
I take my evening's walk of meditation.
Otucay, Venice Prescrved, i
riancy ( \(\mathrm{m}^{\prime}\) ann-si), \(n\). [< rian \(\left.(t)+-c y.\right]\) The state or character of being riant; cheerfulness gaiety.
The tone, fo aome parts, has more of riancy, even of Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, ii. 9
riant (ríagnt), a. [< F. riant (< L. riden \((t-) s)\), laughing, ppr. of rire, laugh, \(=\) Pr. rire, rir \(=\) Sp. reir \(=\) Pg. rir \(=\mathrm{It}\). ridere, \(\langle\mathrm{L}\). ridere, laugh: see rident.] Laughing; gay; smiling: as, a riant landscape.
Goethe's childhood ia throughout of riant, joylul char iata, \(n\). See reata.
 OFrics. rib, reb \(=\) MD. ribbe, D. rib \(=\) MLG. LG. ribbe \(=\mathrm{OHG}\). rippi, ribbi, ribi, MHG. rippe, ribe, G. rippc, riebe (obs.) \(=\) Icel. rif \(=\) Sw. ref (in ref-ben, rib-bone, rib) = Dan. rib (rib-ben, ribbone, rib) \(=\) Goth. *ribi (not recorded); akin to OBulg. Russ. rebro, rib, and prob., as 'that which incloses or envelops,' to G. robe, a tendril, vine (cf. OHG. himi-reba, MHG. hirnrebe, that which envelops the brain, the skull).] 1. In anat. and zoöl., a costa; a pleurapophysis, with or without a hemapoplysis; the pleurapophysial element of a vertebra, of whatever size, shape, or mode of connection with a vertebra. In ordinary language the term rib is restricted to one of the seriea or entirely disconnected from the vertebree, occur in pairs or entirey disconnected from the vertebre, occur in parrs, of the body. In many vertebrates such ribs are character. istic of or conflied to the thoracic or dorsaal region, and form, together with the corresponding vertebre and with
the aternum, a kind of bony cage for the thoracle viscera the aternum, a kind or bony cage for the thoracic viscera-
the cheat or thorax. Such ribs are called thoracic or dorsal, and ara often the only fres ribs an animal may possess, as is usually the cass in mammals. In man there sre twelve palrs of such ribs. The first of these articulatea with the bra; the aecond to the ninth inclualve articulate at an intervertcbral space, and consequently with two vertehre aptece; the tenth, leventh, aod twelfth articulate with the
aingle vertebra to which they correspond. The firat to the tenth ribs articulate by their heads with bodies of vertebre as above atated, and also by
theirshoulders with transverge their shoulders with transverae processes, which latter articuenth and twelfthriba, The first seven ribs reach the aternum by means of coatal cartilages, and are callod true ribs; the last five ribs do not, and are called
false ribs: of these last the false ribs: of these last the frat three join one another by
meana of their costal cartimeana of their costal carti-
lages, while the last two are
entirely free or "lloating " at their ends. Only the bony part of a rib is a pleurapoplly-
sis; the gristly part, or costal cartilage, is a hemapophyala. Parts of a bony rib conmonly capitulum, the neck or cead or capitulum, the neck or cervix, the shoulder or tuberculum,
and theshaft. Most of the riba are not only curved at a whole, but alao somewhat bent at a point called the anple, and, axis. In man there are occa. slonally supernumerary cervical or lumbsr ribs of ordinary character, that are extended cervical vertebre have ruditheir respective vertebræ, represcnted by that part of the
transverse process whicli bounds the vertebrsiterial fori-
men in front. Nammsla have frequently more or fcwel than twelve pars of thoracic ribs. Ribs occurring in any part of the vertebral column are named from that part:

Human Ribs, left side (rear
view), the first, scond, seventh,
ninth, and twelth chaded inde.
Human Ribs, left side (rear
view, the first, second, seventh,
ninth, and welth shaded inde.
tail, the others in outline-ail
escnted by that part of the
 tail, the others in outline-all
without their costal cartilages
as, cercical, thoracic or dorsal, dorsulumbat, lumbar, or sa
cral ribs. In blrds and reptiles the momber of ribs is ex tremely variable, and their situation may exteud from head to tall. Frequently they sre jointed In the middle, or at the point where in a mammal the bony part jolns the cartilaginous. Some of them msy be free or fioating st the birds bear peculiar splint-bones called uncinate proceses (See cut under eminleura.) In chelonians the ribs are fixed and consolidated with broad plats-like dermal bones to form the carapace. The greatest number of ribs is found in aome aerpents, which have more than two hundred pairs. In aoma fishes, ribs are apparently doubled in number by forking; this is the principal reason why the bones of a shad, for example, seem so numerous. Sec also cuts under carapace and skeleto

> Ut of his side he toc a rib, And made a wimman him

And heled him that him ful sib,
Generis and Exorlus (E. E. T. S.), 1. 227. Dainty bita
Make rich the ribs, but bankru quite the wite
2. That which resembles a rib in use, position, etc.; a strip, band, or piece of anything when used as a support, or as a member of a framework or skeleton.
Thirdly, in settyng on of your fether [a question may be asked], whether it be pared or drawen win a thly rybbe, or a thinne rybbe (the rybbe is ye hard quill which
We shomid lave been in love with fimes and We shonld liave been in love with fismes, and have thought the gridiron fairer than the spondax, the ribs of a
IIe consulter to
Ile consulted to remove the whole wall by binding it France with ribs of iron and timber, to convey it into Spitl

Evelyn, Diary, March 23, 1640 Speciftcaily - (a) Some part or organ of an animal like likened to a rib; a coatate or costiform process; a long narrow thickening of a surface; a ridge; a strip or stripe one of a set or series of parallel or radiatiog ridges on a shell; (3) one of the ciliated raya or ctenophores of a ctenophoran. (b) In ship-building, one of the bent timber or metallic bars which spring from the keel, and form strengthen the side of the ship.

How lika the prodigal doth she return,
With over-weather'd ribs and rugged saila !
(c) In arch. : (1) In vatulting, a plain or varionsly molded and aculptured arch, properly, supporting a vault, or, in combination with other ribs, the filling of a groined vault. In pointed vanlts the groins typically reat upon or are cov ered by ribs; and aecondary ribs connecting the maln ribs especially in late and less pnre designs, are sometimes apof the vaulting-cells. The three main vanlting-ribs are designated as (a) groin-ribs or ogives, ( \(\beta\) ) doubleaux, and (f) formereta. (See plan under arcl.) Riba upon the snrfaces of the cells are known as aurface-ribs. The groin-1Ib or ogive is also called the diagonal rib, becauae it occuples
the diagonal of the plan of a quadripartite vault. See
arch 1 and arcl. arch 1 and arcl
All these ribs [of Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris] are independent arches, which determine the forms of, aud actual y suatain, the rault shells.
C. H. Moore, Oothic Architecture, p. 52. (2) An arch-formed piece of timber for supporting the lath and-plaster work of pseudo-domea, vaults, etc. (d) In coat mining, a narrow strip or block of solid coal left to sup-
port the worklnga. (e) One of the curved extenalon rods port the workinga. (e) One nif the curved exten

Let Persian Dames th' Umbrella's Ribs display,
To guard their Beanties from the sumy Ray, Trivia,
(f) In bot.: (1) One of the principal vascular bundles, otherdivides on enterinu the blade to livid commonly siont on tower aurface: arimary nerve: contrasted with vein and veinlet, the branchea to which it gives origin. See midrib and nervation. (2) A prominent line on the aurface of some other organ, ss the fruit. (g) In cloth or kuitted work, a ridge or atripe rising from the groundwork of the material, as in corduroy. ( \(h\) ) In bookbinding, one of the ridgea on the back of a book,
which serve for covering the tapes and for ornament. ( \(i\) ) Which serve for covering the tapes and for ornament. (i)
Oneof the narrow traeks or waysof iron in which the bed of a printing-preas slides to and from impreasion. ( \(j\) ) In mach. printing-preas slides to and from impreasion. (j) In mach., atrengthen them, as between the sole and wail-plate of a bracket. (h) In a violin or similar instrument, one of the curved sides of the body, aeparating the belly from the back. (l) In gun-making, either of the longitudinally extending npper or lower projections of the metal which join the barrela of a donble-barreled gun, and which in The upper rib is called the top rib; the lower, the bottom rib. 3. A piece of meat containing one or more ribs; \& rib-piece: as, a rib of beef.-4. A wife: iu allusion to Eve, who, according to the account in Genesis, was formed out of oue of Adam's ribs. [Humorous.]
Punch and hia rib Joan. Scott, Pirate, xxvii. 5. A strip; a band or ribbon; a long and narrow pieco of anytbing.
A amall rib of land, that is acarce to be found without a gulde.
Abdominal ribs in rib, in arch., the npper surface of a vaulting rib. - Buillt several layers of planks set on cdge, breaking jointa, and united by bolts. - Dfagonal rib, in arch. See def. \(2(c)(1)\).
at one ir both ends; a free or talse rib, as the cleventh or twelfth of msin. - Laminated rib, lu arch., a rib canstructed of laycrs of plank, laid fat, one over another, and bolted togetiver. - Longitudinal rib, in arch., a iormeret, or arc formeret. See plan under arcl.-Rib and pillar. Sce pillar.-Ribs of a parrel (ncut.), a name formerly gra reeved the two parts of the parrel-cope Rib-top machine a special form of knittine-machine for making ribbed hosiery. - Ridge rib in arch., a rib in the axis ot a vault and extending along its ridge. It is of rars occur rence except in Engilsh medieval vaulting, and is not used in vaults of the most correct and selentifle design. Sacral rib, the pleurapophysis of a sacral vertcbrs, of whatever character. The very complex aacrarium of s bird often bears articulated or ankylosed ribs of ordinary character, called sacral, though theae may be really lumbobut the whole "lateral mass" so called, of a mamingtian sacrum, as in man, which osaifles from several indepelldent centers, is regarded by some anatomists as pleurspo phyaisl, and therefore as repreaentIng a consolldation o aacral ribs. - Surface-rib, in arch., a rib without cen structive office, applied to the surface of vaulting nerely for ornsment; a lierue, tierceron, etc. such ribs, as rule, were not used nntil after the best time of medlevs vaulting. - To give a rib of roast \(t\), to rib-roast; thrash soundy. See rib-roast.
Though tha akorneful do mocke mie for a time, yet in the ende I hope to giue them al a rybbe of roste for their
paynes. Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), Ep. Ded. Transverse rib, in arch., a doubleau or are doubleau. Se plan under arcl.- Wall-rib, in arch., same as arc for-
libl (rib), v. \(t\); pret. and pp. ribbed, ppr. ribbing. [< ribl,\(\left.n_{0}\right]\) 1. To furmish with ribs; strengthen or support by vibs: as, to rib a ship.

Waa I by rocks engender'd, ribb'd with steel,
such tortures to resist, or not to feel
2. To form into ribs or ridges ; mark with al termate channels and projecting lines; ridge: as, to rib a field by plowing; to rib cloth.

The long dun wolds are ribb'd with snow.
Tennyzon, Oriana

\section*{The print of its firat rualh-wrapping, \\ Womnd ere it dried, still ribbed the thing}
3. To inclose as with ribs; shut in; confine.

\section*{To rib her cerecloth in the obsess}
., 11. of V., ii. 7. 51
And by the hand of Juatice, never arms mine this body in, nor sword hang here, air Fletcher, Loyal Subject, i. 1 rib \(^{2}\) (rib), \(n\). [< ME. ribbe, rybbe, < AS. ribbe hound's-tongue, Cynoglossim afficinale.] 1 Hound's-tongue. - 2. Costmary. Cath. Ang., p. 306.-3. Water-cress. Halliwell. rib \({ }^{3}\) (rib), v. \(t\). [<ME. ribben, rybbyn, dress; ef. D. repelen, beat (flax), Sw. repa, ripple fiax see ripı, ripple.] To dress (flax); ripple. rib3́t (rib), \(n_{0}\) [< ME. rybbe, ryb: see \({ }^{\text {rib }}{ }^{3}\), \(v\).
and ripple \({ }^{1}\).] An instrument for cleaning flax. and ripple \({ }^{1}\).] An instrument for cleaning flax
ribadoquin (ri-bad'ō-kin), n. 1. See ribaurlequin.
The clash of arms, the thondering of ribadoquines and arquebuses, . . . bespoke the deadly conflict waging.
Irving, Granada, p.
455. 2. Same as argan-gun.
ribald (rib'ąld), \(n\). and \(a\). [< ME. ribald, ribold, rebald, ribaud, rybuud, ribaut \(=\) Icel. ribbaldi \(=\) MHG. ribalt, < OF. ribald, ribaud, ribauld, ribaut, F. ribaud \(=\mathrm{Pr}\). ribaut \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\). ribaldo \(=\mathrm{It}\), ribaldo, rubaldo (ML. ribaldus) (fem. OF ribaude, ML. ribalda), a lewd, base person, a ruffian, ribald, also, without moral implication, a stout fellow, a porter, guard, soldicr, etc. (see ribaud \({ }^{2}\) ); of uncertain origin; perhaps (witll suffix -ald) < OHG. lripa, MHG. ribe, a prostitute; cf. OF. riber, toy, wanton.] I. n. A low. base fellow; a profligate; a ruffian; a person of lewd habits: applied particularly to one who is coarse, abusive, or obscene in language.

Fphistafua hym presit with his proude wordea,
As a ribold with reueray in his Roide speche.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 7651.

\section*{A Wlse man selde, as we may seen,}

Is no man wrecched, but he it we
Be he kyng, knygit or ribaude:
And many a ribuude is mery and baud
That awynkith and berith, bothe dsy and nyght Many a burtisen of grete myght.

Ron of the Rose, 1.5673
As for that proverh, the Bishops foot hath been in it, it were more fit for a scurra in Trivio, or som Ribald upon In the last year of this reign (1876) we find the Commona petitioning the King "that Ribalds. . . and Sturdy Beg gara msy be hanished ont of every town.
I. \(a\) Licentious: profligate
oarse: guage; foul-mouthed.

Waked by the lark, lath roused the ribald Shak., T. and C., IV. 2.0
ribald
Me they seized and me they tortured, me they lash'd and Me the sport of ribald Vetersins, mine of ruftian violators? Tennysan, Bardicea Instead of having the sofemu countenance of the average English driver, his face was almost ribald in its convivtality of expression
T. C. Crauford, English Life, p. 37. \(=\) Syn. Gross, coarse, fifthy, indecent.
ribaldish (rib'al-dish), a. [< ribald + -ish1.] Disposed to ribaldry.
They have a ribaldish tongue.
Bp. IIall, Eatate of a Christian. ribaldroust (rib'al-drus), a. [Also ribaudrous; < ribaldr \((y)+\)-ous.] Ribald; liceutious; obscene; indecent.
A ribaudrous and fithie tongue, os fucestum, obscaenum, ribaldry (rib'al-dri), \(\mu_{\text {. }} \quad\) [ \(\langle\) ME. Mibuldrie, rib. audrie, ribawd̈rye, rybaudrie, rybaudry, etc., < OF, ribuuderie, F . ribauderie \((=\mathrm{Sp}\). ribalderia \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). ribaldaria \(=\mathrm{It}\). ribalderia, ML. ribal(dria), < ribald, ribaud, a ribald: see ribald.] The qualities or acts of a ribald; licentious or toul language; ribald conversation; obscenity; indecency.
On fastlugdais by-fore none ich fedde me with ale, Out of rean, a-mong rybaudes here rybaudrye to huyre. Her-of, good god, graunte ma forseuenesse.

Piers Ploweman (C), vil. 435.

\section*{Abstayn euer from wordes of rybaudry,
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.}

Saifre has long since done his best; and curst
And loathaome Ribaldry has done its worst.
Couper, Table-Talk, 1. 729.
He softens down the language for which the river was noted, and ignores the torrent of licentious ribaldry with
which every boat greeted each other, and which was which evary boast greeted each other, and which was J. Ashton, Social Life in
ribaldyt,n. [ME. ribaudie, く OF. ribaudie, equiv. to ribaudrie, ribaldry: see ribaldry.] Same as ribaldry.
ribant, \(n\). An obsolete form of ribbon.
riband, \(n\). and \(v\). An obsolete or archaic form
riband-fish, riband-gurnard, etc. See ribbonfish, etc.
ribaningt, \(n\). See ribboning.
ribattuta (rē-båt-tö'täd), 3 . [It., prop. fem. pp. of ribattere, beat again, beat back, reverberate, \(\overline{\text { In }}\) F. rebattre, beat down, rebate: see rebutel.] In music, a melodic embellishment consisting in an alternation of two adjacent tones, gradually increasing in rapidity until it becomes a shake or trill.

\section*{ribaud \({ }^{1}\), \(n\). A Middle Euglish form of ribald.} ribaud \({ }^{2}\) (rê-bō'), n. [OF', a soldier, porter, etc., a particular use of ribaud, a base fellow: see ribald.] In Freneh hist., one of a bodyguard created by Philip Augustus (1180-1223) of France.- King of the ribauds, the chief of the old French royal guard koown as the ribsuus, In the field, his station was at the door of the sovereign's quarters, and
he permitted to enter ouly those who had the right. He he permitted to enter only those who bad the right. He withiu the king's abode, as well as of gaming and debauchery, executed hisown sentences, snd enjoyed various privi-
leges and perquisites. The titie disappeared after the fif. teenth century, and the office became merged in that of the executioner.
ribaudequin (ri-bâ'de-kin), \(n\). [Also ribadoquin (< Sp. ribadoquin); < OF. vibaudequin, ribaudequien, ribausdesquin (OFlem. rabaudeken) (see cart or barrow plated with iron or other material to protect it from fire, and armed with long iron-sbod pikes; a movable cheval-de-frise. Hewitt. (b) A similar cart armed with a large crossbow, or with a small cannon in the fifteenth century. Hence - (e) The cannon itself so used.
ribandourt, \(u\). [ME., <OF. ribaudour, <ribaud, ribald: see ribald.] A ribald.
I schal fynden hem heore fode that Peithfuitiche Iyuen; Save Jacke the iogelour, and Ionete of the stuyues,
And Robert the ribaudour for his rousti wordes.
his rousti wordes.
I'iers Plowman (A), vii. 60.
rïbaudroust, \(a\). Same as ribaldrous.
ribaudryt, \(n\). An obsolete form of ribaldry.
ribaudyt, \(n\). See ribaldy.
Ribbail's bandage. A spica bandage for the instep.
ribband, \(n\). An obsolete or archaic form of ribbon.
rib-band (rib' band), \(n\). In ship-building: (a) A piece of timber extending tbe length of the square body of a vessel, used to secure the frumes in position until the outside planking is put on. (b) A square timber of the slip fastened lengthwise in the bilgeways to prevent the timbers of the cradle from slipping out ward
during launching. See eut under laturehingrays. (c) A scantling of wood, about 15 feet long and 4 inches square, used in rack-lashing gun-platforms to keep the platform secure: also used for mortar-platforms. Two rib-bands accompany every platform.- Rib-band line, in
ship-buildiny, one of the dlagonal lines on the body-plan sy means of which the polnta called sumnarks where the respective bevelings are to be applied to the timbers, are marked off upon the mold.- Rib-band nall, in thip-building, a nill having a large round head with a ring to prevent the hical fron spifting the timber or being drawn tbrough:
used chlefly for fasteniog rib-bands. Aiso written ribbing. used d
nail.
rib-baste (rib'bāst), \(v . t\). To baste the ribs of; beat severely; rib-roast. Hallicell. [Prov. Eng.]
ribbed (ribd), a. [<ribl + -cel2.] 1. Furnished with ribs; strengthened or supported by ribs, in any sense of the word.
Ribbed vaulting was the greatest improvement which the Medireval architects made on the Roman vaults, giving not oniy additional strength of construction but an apparent vigour and expression to the vauft which is one
of the greatest beauties of the style.
2. Formed into ribs or ridges; having alternate lines of projection and depression; ridged: as, ribbed cloth; ribbed hose.

And thou art long, and lank, and brown,
As is the ribbed sea-sand.
AFordsvorth, Linea contribute
e's Anclent
Mariner.
This ribbed mountaln structure ... always wears a mantie of beauty, changeable purpie and wiolet.
3. In C. D. Warner, Heir Hormage, p. 205. 3. In anat. and zoöl., having a rib or ribs, in any sense; costal; costate; costiferous.- Ribbed arch See archi, - Ribbed, armor, armor consisting of ridges aiternating with sunken bands, which are nsually set with studs. It fe described in the tourney. which malt bars, spparentiy of metal, are faid, and either which mmati bars, apparentiy of metal, are lafid, and efther ness of feather, which is giued to the bseckground.- Rib-bed-fabric machine, a knltting-machine for making the rilsestitch. It has special sdjuatments in both power- and hand-machines, and can be aet to make difterent forms or
combinations of stitches, as the poika-rib, one-and-one rib, combinstions of sitches, as the poika-rilb, one-and-one rib,
etc. \(E\). II. Knight. - Ribbed form, plate, velveteen, ibl. See the noune
ribbing (rib'ing), \(n\). [Verbal n. of ribı, \(v\). ] 1. An assemblage or arrangemont of ribs, as timberwork sustaining a vaulted ceiling, ridges on cloth, veins in the leaves of plants, etc.-2. In ayri., a kind of imperfect plowing, formerly common, by which stubbles were rapidly turned over, every alternate strip only being moved.
By this method only hall the land is raised, By this method only half the land is raised, the furrow being laid over quite flat, and covering an equal space of
the fevel surface. A similar operation is still in use in some piacea, after land has been pulverized by ciean piowings and is ready for receiving the seed, and the mode of sowing upon iand thus prepared is also called ribbing. ribbing-nail (rib'ing-nāl), \(n\). Sameas rib-band nail (which see, under rib-band).
ribble-rabble (rib'l-rab"l), \(n\). [A varied reduplication of rabble \({ }^{2}\).] 1. A rabble; a mob.

A ribble-rabble of gossips.
2. Idle and low talk. guage: sometimes used adjectively.

1 cry God mercy (quoth the woman with much disdala in her countenance if thou gratest my eares any more with thy ribble-rabble discourse.

Mistory of Francion (1655). (Nares.)
Such wicked stuff, such poys'nous babble,
Such uncouth, wretched ribble rabble.
Such uncouth, wretched ribble rabble.
Hudibras Redivivus (1706). (Nares.)
ribble-row \(\dagger\) (rib'l-rō), \(n\). [A burlesque name, after analogy of rigmarole. Cf. ribble-rabble.] A list of rabble.

This witch of ribble-rono rehearsea,
scurvy names in scury verses. (Halliwell.)
Cotton, Works (1734), p. 119. (Hent
ribbon (rib'on), \(n\). and \(a\). [Formerly also ribon, riban, also riband, ribband (appar. simulating band, and still used arehaically); 〈 ME. riban, riband, < OF. riban, ruben, rubant, F. ruban, dial. rebant, riban (ML. rubamus), a ribbon;
perbaps of Celtic origin: cf. Ir. ribin, a ribbon, perbaps of Celtic origin: cf. Ir. ribin, a ribbon, Ir. ribe, a flake, hair, ribbon, = Gael. rib, ribe, a hair, rag, clout, \(=\mathrm{W}\). rhib, a streak. The Bret. ruban is prob. \(\langle\overline{\mathrm{F}}\).] I. n. 1. Originally, a stripe in a material, or the band or border of a garment, whether woven in the stuff or applied. - 2. A strip of fine stuff, as silk, satin, or velvet, having two selvages. Ribbons in this sense seem to hsve been introduced in the sixteenth century. Ordi. narily ribhons are made of widths varying from one fourth of an inch, or perhaps even less, to seven or elght inches,
but occasionally sash-ribbons or the like ure made of much greater widths. According to the fashiton of the dyy, rib.
bons are made richly figured or brocaded, of corded silk

\section*{ribbon}
with velvet and satin stripes, satin-faced on each side, the mo sides being of different colors, tach perfcet, and in many other sty
Get your apparel together, gooul strings to your beards,
new ribous to your pumps.
Shak., M. N. W., iv. 2. 37 .
Sweet-faced Corinna, delgn the riband tie
Of thy cork-shoe, or else thy sfave wiff die
Marston, Scourge of Villante, viil. 7.
She a torn the ribbons frae her hend,
The Braes \(o^{\circ}\) Yarrove (Chilld's Ballads, III. 71). It was pretty to see the young, pretty ladles dressed iike
men, in velvet coats, caps with ritbands, and with laced bands, just like men. \(\quad\) Pepys, Diary, July \(27,1665\). Just for a handfui of silver he left us;

Bronening, Lost Leader.
3. Specifically, the honorary distinction of an order of knighthood, usually in two forms: first, the broad ribbon, deneting the bighest class of such an order (for which see cordon, 7); second, the small knot of ribbon worn in the buttonhole by members of an order when not wearing the cross or other badge. Blue ribbon and red ribbon are often used to denole the orders of the Gsrter and Bath respeectively. A blue ribbon was al so a hadge of the Order of the Holy Ghost in France. Compare cordon ble \(\mathrm{l}_{\text {, under cordon. }}\)
4. That which resembles a ribbon in shape; a long and narrow strip of anything.

The houses atood well back, Jeaving a ribbon of waste land on efther side of the road.
R. L. Slevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 68. These fapiral nebulap are usuaily elongated strings or nibomseen by us in the form of a spirss curve. 5. pl. Reins for driving. [Colloq.]

He [Egaltté] drove his own phaeton when it was decidof fashion to handie tie ribands.
Phillipe, Esssys from the IImea,
If he had ever heid the coachman's ribbons in his hands, as I have in my younger days-a-he would know that atopplag is not alwzya easy.

George Eliot, Felix Hoit, xvil.
6. A strip; a shred: as, the sails were torn to ribbons.
They're very uaked; their things is ail to ribbins,
Mayhew, London Labour and London Hoor,
7. In spinning, a continuous strand of cotton or other fiber in a loose, untwisted condition; a sliver.-8. In metal-ycorking, a long, thin strip of metal, such as (a) a wateh-spring; (b) a thin steel band for a belt, or an endless saw; (c) a thin band of magnesium for burning; (d) a thin steel strip for measuring, resembling a tape-line.-9. One of the stripes painted on arrow-shafts, generally around the shaftment. Also called clan-mark, owner-mark, game-tally, etc. Amer. Nat., July, 1886, p. 675.-10. A narrow web of silk for hand-stamps, saturated with free color, which is readily transferred by pressure to paper.-11. In stained-glass work and the like, a strip or thin bar of lead grooved to hold the edges of the glass. See lead \({ }^{2}, 7 .-\) 12. In her., a bearing considered usually as one of the subordinaries. It is a di-
minutive of the bend, and one minutive of the bend, and one
eighth of its width.-13. In earp., a long thin strip of wood, or a series of such strips, uniting several parts. Compare rib-band.
-14. Naut., a painted molding on the side of a ship.-Autophyte
 Tibbon, a Swiss ribbon printed ina lace
of zine plates produced by a photo-engrsvittern by means a real lace original. E. II. Knight.-Blue ribbon. (a) A broad, dark-blue ribbon, the border embroidered with gold, worn by members of the Order of the Garter diagonally across the breast.
They get invited... to assemblies ies - . Where they
Disraeli, Sybil, Iv. 3. (b) Figurstively, anyithing which marks the attalnment of
an object of ambition; also, the object itself.

In Germany the art of emending is no longer the chief art of the scholar. A brilliant and certain conjecture is no long er the blue ribbon of his career.
(c) A member of the Order of the Garter.

Why should dancing round a May-pole be more obso. Iete than holding a Chapter of the Garter? asked Lord Henry. The Duke, who was a blue-ribbon, felt this a home
Disracli, Contugsty, fii. 3.
(d) The badge of a society pledged to total abstinence from ribbou worn in a buttonhole.-China ribbon a rihbon sbout an eighth of an inch wide, formerly nsed in the tollet, but now for markers inserted in bound books and the
fike, and slso in a kind of embroidery which takea its name from the employment of this material, China-ribbon embroidery, a kind of embroidery much in favor in the eary years of the nimeteenth century, and recently re-
vived. The needle is threaded with a ribbon, which is

\section*{ribbon}

A


A, rachiglossate lingual ribbon, or radula, of a whelk (Buccinum mudatum): \(a\), anterior end; \(b\), posterior
radular teeth: \(c, ~ c e n t r a l ; ~\)
\(l\)
Lingual ribbon, in Mollusca, the surface that bears the - Nidamental ribbon See nidamental-Petergham ribbon, a ribbon of extra thickness, nsually watered on both aides, used in women's dress to strengthen the akirt the waist, etc., and also as a belt-ribbon when beit-rih The rithon of the Order of the pad3, 7.-Red ribbon. (a) The rthion of the Order of the Bath, used to denote the decoration of that order, or the order itselt: as, he has ion of 11 nonor
II. a. 1. Made of ribbon: as, a ribbon bew riboon trimming.-2. In mineral., eharacterized by parallel bands of different colors: as, ribbon agate.-3. [cap.] Pertaining to the Ribbon Society or to Ribbonism: as, a Ribbon lodge. -Ribbon isinglass, letter. See the nouns, Ribben ections, a seriea or chaia of microtome-cut which remain attached to each other, edge to edge, by means of the embedding material.-Ribbon Soclety, in rish hist, a secret association formed abont 1808 in op position to the Orange organization of the northern Irish counties, and so named from the green ribbon worn as a was soon merged in a struggle against the landiord class with the purpose of aecuring to tegants fixity of tenure or of inflicting retaliation for real or anpposed agrarian oppression. The membera were bound together by an oath, had passwords and signs, snd were divided locally into lodges.
ribbon (rib'on), r.t. [Formerly (and still archaically) also riband, ribband; early mod. E. also reband; <ME. ribanen, rybanen, < riban, a ribbon: see ribbon, n.] 1. To border with stripes resembling ribbons; stripe; streak.

It is a slowe may not forbere
Ragges ribaned with gold to were.
of the Rose, 1. 4752
I could see all the inland valleys ribboned with broad waters. R. D. Blachmore, Loras Doone, xlviii When imitations of ribboned stones are wished, pour each of the colors separately upon the Marble, taking care to spread them in smali poola over the whole surwhich are wished by lightiy moving the mixtured shade
2. To adorn with ribbons.

Each her ribbon'd tambourine
With a lovely frighten'd min-sod,
Came about the youthful god
Mf. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.
Herrick gaily assimilated to his sntique dream these
pleasant pastoral survivals, nibbanding the may-pole as though it were the cone-tipped rod of Dionyzas. 3. To form into long narrow strips; cause to take the shape of ribbon.
When it [wax in bleaching]. still continues yellow upon the fractnre, it is remelted, ribboned, and again
bleached. ribbon-bordering (rib'on-bốr"dèr-ing), \(n\). In hort., the use of foliage-plants set in ribbons or stripes of contrasting shades as a berder; alse, a border thus formed
Whether it [the garden] went in for ribbon-bordering and bedding-out pianta, or essayed the clasaical, with marble ribbon-brake (rib'on-brāk), u. A brake hav. ing a band which nearly surrounds the wheel whose motion is to be checked.
rib-bone (rib'bōn), n. [<ME. ribbebon \((=S W\). ribbeen \(=\) Dan. ribben \() ;\left\langle\right.\) ribl + bone \(\left.{ }^{1}.\right]\) A rib. And [he] made man likkest to hym-aelf one,
with-onten eny mene.
Piers Plowman (B), ix.
ribbon-fish (rib'on-fish), \(n\). One of sundry fishes of long, slender, compressed form, like a ribbon, as those of the genera Cepola, Trichiurus, Traehypterus, and Reyalecus: especially applied to those of the suborder Txniosomi. See the technical names, and cut under hairtail. ribbon-grass (rib' 'n-grás), \(n_{\text {. }}\) A striped green and white garden variety of the grass \(P\) halaris arundinaeea. Also called paintect-grass.
ribbon-gurnard (rib'on-gèr \({ }^{\prime \prime}\) nërd), \(n\). A fish of the family Maeruridë or Lepidosomatidx. A. Adams.
ribboningt (rib'on-ing), \(n\). [Also ribbauing, ribaning; <ME. ribanyng; verbal n. of ribbon, v.] 1. A striped or ornamented berder.

> It the robel ful wel
> WIth orfrays 1 eyd wade werywel,
And portraicd in the ribanynhes
> And portraicd in the ribanynges
Of dukes story es and of kynges.

fiona. of the Rose, 1. 1077.

5165
2. An ornament made of ribben. What giovea we'i give aud ribanings.
Herrick, To the Maids, to Walke Abroad.
Ribbonism (rib'on-izm), u. [< Riblom + -ism.] The principles and methods of the Ribben Seciety of Ireland. See under riblon, a.
There had alwaya smouldered Ribbonisin, Whiteboyism, some form of that protean Vebmgericht which strove, too often by unmanly methoda, to keep alive a ficker of ibbon-line (rib'on-lin), \(n\). In hort., a long, generally marginal, bed of close-set plants in centrasted colors. Henderson, Handbook of Plants.
Ribbonman (rib'on-man), n.; pl. Ribbonmen (-men). [See Rib̈bonism.] A member of an Irish Ribbon ledge; an adherent of Ribbenism. Orangemen and Ribbonmen once divided Ireland.
ribbon-map (rib'on-map), n. A map printed on a long strip which winds on an axis within a case.
ribbon-pattern (rib'on-pat"èrn), n. A decorated design imitating interlacing and knotted ribbons.
ribbon-register (rib'on-1"cj"is-tèr), \(u\). Same as register \({ }^{1}, 11\).
ribbon-saw (rib'on-sâ), n. Same as band-savo. ribbon-seal (rib'Ön-sēl), \(n\). A seal of the genus Histriophoea, \(\boldsymbol{H}\). fasciata, the male of which is


Ribton-seal (Histriophoca fasciata).
curieusly banded with whitish on a dark ground, as if adorned with ribbons. It inhabits the North Pacific.
ribbon-snake (rib'on-snāk), \(n\). A small slender striped snake, Eutæuia saurita, abundant in the United States: a kind of garden snake having several long yellow stripes on a dark, variegated ground. It is a very pretty and quite harmless serpent. See Eutrenia.
ribbon-stamp (rib'on-stamp), n. A small and simple form of priinting-press which transfers to paper the free color in a movable ribbon which covers the stamp.
ribbon-tree (rib'en-trē), \(n\). See Plagiantlus. ribbon-wave (rib" \(\left.{ }^{\circ} n-w a ̄\right), ~ n\). A common European geometrid meth, Aeidalia acersata: an English collectors' name.
ribbonweed (rib'on-wéd), \(n\). The ordinary form of the seaweed Laminaria sacelarina, whose frond has a long flat blade, sometimes membranaceous and waved on the margin. [Prov. Eng.] Treas. of Bot.
ribbon-wire (rib'on-wir), \(n\). A kind of tape in which several fine wires are introduced, running in the direction of the length of the stuff. It is employed by milliners for strengthening or stiffening their work.
ribbonwood (rib'on-wúd), \(n\). A small handsome malvaceous tree, Holeria populuea, of New Zealand. Its bark affords a demulcent drink, snd also servea for cordage. It is doubtless named from the
ribbon-like atrips of ita bark.
ribbon-worm (rib'on-wérm), n. 1. Same as tape-worm.-2. A nemertean or nemertine worm one of the Nemertea: so called from the extraordinary length and flattened form of some of them, as the long sea-worms of the family Lineidr, which attain a length of many feet, as Lineus marinus.

\section*{ribebat, ribecat, \(n\). Same as rebec.}
ribes \({ }^{1}+(\) ribz \(), n\). sing. and pl. [= Dan. ribs, currant; ( OF. ribes, "red gooscberries, beyondsea goeseberries, garden currans, bastard currans" (Cotgrave), F. ribes \(=\) It. ribes, "red gooseberies, bastard corans, or commen ribes" (Florio), prop. sing., \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). ribes, currant-tree,〈ML. ribes, ribus, ribesium, ribasium, < Ar. ribēs, ribūs, Pers. "ribāj, gooseberry.] A currant; generally as plural. currants.
Red Gooseberifes, or ribes, do refresh and coole the hote stumacke and liner, snd are good againat and Inflamma-
tiona.
Langhan, Garden of ileaith, p. 289 .

\section*{ribibe}

Ribes \({ }^{2}\) ( \(\mathrm{ri}^{\prime}\) bēz), n. [NL. (Linnæus, 1737). < ML. vibesinm, eurrant: see ribes¹.] A genus of pelypetalous shrubs, constituting the tribe Ribesicx in the order Saxifragaeex, and producing small flewers with four or five scale-like petals, four or five stamens, two styles, and an oveid calyx-tube united to the ovary, continred abeve inte a tubular or bell-shaped four- or five-cleft limb, which is often colored. There are about 75 species, natives of temperate Europe, Asia, and merica, and of the Andes. Several species extend north ward in Alaaka neariy or quite to the arctic circle. The plants of this geuus sre often covered with resinons glands, below the axila. They bear scattered and often clustered eaves, which are petioled and entirc or crenateiy lobed or cut, plicate or convointe in the bud. The flowers are of en unisexual by abortion, are white, yellow, red, or green, rarely purpie, in color, snd occur either singiy or few to gether, or, in the curranta, in racemea. The fruit is a blong or apherical pulpy berry, containing one celi and ew or many secdz, and crowned with the calyx-lobes several species, mostly with thorny and often also prickly stems, the fiowers single or few together, the frnit oftel anarmed, with racemed fowers and smooth fruit, are rouped as curratts. \(R_{0}\) Grossularia is the common gar dea or English gooseberry. (See gooseberry.) R. specio um is the ahowy flowering gooseberry or fuchsia-flowered gooseberry of California, much prized in cultivation for its oright-red drooping flowers with far-exserted red atamens. R. gracile of the central United States, its fruit bearing ong red spinee, is called Missouri gooseberry. R. rubrum rope, Asia, and northern North Anerica \(R\) nigum in the garden black currant, a native of the northern old Worid; \(\boldsymbol{n}\). floridum is the wiid black currant of America.


R. aureum, the golden, buffalo, or Missouri currant, wild in the western United States, is in common cultivation for itt early bright-yellow epicc-acented fowers. R. sanguineum, the red-fowered currant of Caffornia and Orestratum, the fetid currant of northern woods in America emits a nauseous odor when bruised.
Ribesieæ ( \(\mathrm{ri} \overline{\mathrm{i}}\)-bēe-si' \(\bar{e}-\bar{e}\) ), \(n\). pl. [NL. (A. Richard, 1823), \(\left\langle\right.\) Ribes \(^{2}+-\) cix.] A tribe of polypetalons plants of the order Saxifragueez. It ia characterized by a one-celled ovary, seeds immeraed in pulp, alternate yndivided leaves, without free atipules, and commonyy racen.
rib-faced (rib'fāst), \(a\). Having the face ribbed or ridged; rib-nosed.
rib-grass (rib'grås), n. The English or ribwert plantain, Plantago lanceolata.
The rich infleld ground produced spontaneously rib grags, white, yellow, and red clover, with the other plants Of Which catde are fondest. Edinburgh Rev., CXLV. 196. ribibet, \(n\). [Also ribible; <ME. ribibe, < OF. ribibe, rubebe, rebube, etc.: see rebec.] 1. A musical instrument; a rebec.
The ribibe is said to have had three strings, to have Spailu by the Moors. Skeat, Piers Plowman, II 420 2. A shrill-voiced old woman.

This ompnour, ever waityng on his pray,
Rod forth to sompoe a widew, an old
Fynyng a cause, for he wolde bribe.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, 1. 78.
There came an old rybybe,
she halted of a kybe
Or some good ribibe about Kentiah town
Or Hogsden, you would hang now for a witch Devil ia an Ass, i. 1.
ribibet (ri-bīb'), r. i. \(^{\text {. }}\) [ME. rybyben; < ribibe, \(n\). ]
To play on a ribibe.
Tho ratton rybybyd. Rel. Antiq., i. 81. (Uallivell.)

\section*{ribible}
ribiblet（ri－bib＇I），n．［ME．ribible，rubible：see ribibe，rebce．］Same as ribibe．

In twenty mancre koude he trippe and daunce， Chancer，Milier＇s Tale，1． 145.
Where，my friend，is your fiddie，your ribible，or such－ like instrument belonging to a minstre］ Quoted in Strutt＇s Sports and Pastimes，p． 271.
ribibourt，\(n\) ．［ME．ribibour，＜OF．＊ribibour，＜ ribibe，a ribibe：see ribibe．］One who plays on the ribibe．

> A ribibour, a ratonere, s rakyer of Chepe. Piers Plooman \((\mathrm{B})\)
ribless（rib＇les），a．［＜ribl + －less．］1．Hay ing 10 ribs．－2．So fat that the ribs cannot be felt．

Where Toil shall call the charmer IVeaith his hride， And Laughter tickle P＇Jenty＇s ribless side：
riblet（rib＇let），u．［＜ribI＋－let．］ a rudimentary rib；a vertebral pleurapophysis not developed into a free and funetional rib： as，a cervical riblet of man．See pleurapophysis
The surface las longitudinal ridges，which on the hinder moiety of the valve are connected by transverse riblets．
rib－like（rib \({ }^{\prime}\) liks），a．［＜ribl + like．\(]\) Resem bling a rib；of the nature of a rib．
Riblike cartiliginous rods sppesr in the first，second and more or fewer of the succeeding viscersl arches in sil rib－nosed（rib＇nōzd），a．Haviug the side of the snout ribbed；rib－faced，as a baboon．See mandrill，and cut under baboon．
ribont，\(n\) ．An obsolete form of ribbor．
ribosa（ri－bō＇sä̈），u．Same as rebozo．
rib－piece（rib＇pès），u．A rib－roast．
rib－roast（rib＇rōst），n．1．A joint of meat for roasting which includes one or more ribs of the animal．－2．A beating or drubbing；a eudgeling．
Such s peece of fliching is as punishsille with ribroast
smong the turne－spits st Pie Corner． among the turne－spits st Pie Corner．（1595）．（Halliwelt．） rib－roast（rib＇rōst），\(v . t_{0} \quad\left[\left\langle\right.\right.\) ribl \({ }^{1}+\) roast，\(\left.r.\right]\) To beat soundly；cudgel；thrash．

Ton，take thou a cudgeli and rib．roost him．
Let me slone，quoth Tom，I will le－ghost hinı．
Rouland，Night－Raven（1620）．（Nares．）
But much I scorne my fingera should be foule
Wut Ind rib－roast thee and bumbhast thee still With my enraged muse snd angry quili．

John Taylor，Works（1630）．（Nares）
1 have been pinched in flesh，and well rib－roasted under my former masters；but \(\mathrm{I}^{\prime} \mathrm{m}\) in now for skill sud all．
rib－roaster（rib＇rōs＂tér），\(n\) ．A heavy blow on the ribs；a body－blow．［Colloq．］
There was some terrible sllngging．．．In the fourth and last round the men seemed asraid of cach other．Cleary planted two rib－roasters，and s inp on Yangdon＇s face． rib－roasting（rib＇rōs＂ting），\(n\) ．A beating or drubbing；a cudgeling．

That doue，he rises，humbly bows，
Aud gives thanks for the princely blows；
of his magnificent rib－roasting．
S．Butler，Hudibras，II．1． 248.
Every day or two he was sure to get a sound rib－roasting for some of his misdemesnors．

Irving，Knickerbocker，p． 335.
rib－roostt，\(x\) ．\(t\) ．See rib－roast．
ribskint，\(n\) ．［Early mod．E．rybshym，〈ME．ryb－ schyn（alse rybbynge－skin）；＜rib3 + skin．］A piece of leather worn in flax－dressing．Com－ pare trip－skin．Hallicell．

Theyr rybskyn sud theyr spyndell．
rib－stitch（rib＇stich），\(\mu\) ．In crochet 20. stitch or point by whieh a fabrie is produced having raised ridges alternately on the one side and the other．
Ribston pippin．［From Ribston，in Yorkshire， where Sir Henry Goodrieke planted three pips obtained from Rouen in Normandy．Two died， but one survived to become the parent of all the Ribston apples in England．（Brewer．）］A fine variety of winter apple．
rib－vaulting（rib＇vầ＂ting），\(n\) ．In arch．，vault－ ing having ribs projeeting below the general surface of the ceiling for support or ornament． ribwort（rib＇wèrt），\(n\) ．See plantainI．
－ric．［＜ME．－riche，－ricke，used in comp．，as in bischop－，kine－，king－，weoreld－，eorth－，lieoren－ riche，realm，jurisdiction，power，of a bishop， king，the world，earth，heaven，etc．：same as ME．riche，＜AS．rice，reign，realm，dominion： see riche \(\left.{ }^{1}, n.\right]\) A termination denoting jurisdic－
tion，or a listrict over which government is exercised．It oceurs in bishopric，and a few words now obsolete．
Ricania（rī－kā＇ni－！̣i．），и．［NL．（Germar，1818）．］ The typieal genus of Ricunicle
Ricaniídæ（rikk－a－nī＇i－dē），r．pl．［NL．，く Ricania + －idx．］A large fanily of homopterous in－ seets，typified by the genus Rieania，belonging to the group Filloorida．It includes many beautifn］ snd striking tropical and subtropical forms．Also，as a subtsmily，licaniida，Ricanina．
Ricardian（ri－kär＇di－ann），\(u^{\prime}\) and \(n\) ．［＜Ricardo （see def．）＋－ian．］I．a．Pertaining to or ebar－ acteristie of David Ricardo，an English politi－ eal economist（1772－1823），or his theories．
It is interesting to observe that Malthus，though the combination of his doctrine of population with the prin－ ciples of Ricardo composed the creed for some time pro－ fessed by sll the＂orthodox＂conomists，did not himseif
accept the Ricardian scheme．Encyc．Brit．，XIX． 376.
II．1．An adherent or follower of Ricardo．
Though in his great work he［Raul kept clear of the exsggeratcd abstraction of the Ricardiane，snd refected some of theirs priori assumptions，he never joined the his－ torical school．
ricasso（ri－kas＇ö），\(n\) ．［Origin obseure．］That part of the blade of a rapier which is ineluded between the outermost guard（see cup－guard， comuter－guard）and the cross－guard，or the point of connection between the blade and the hilt． In the rapier of the sixteenth century this part was nar－ rower and thicker than the blade proper，and ususlly rec－ see cut under hilt．
Riccati＇s equation．［Named after Count Jaco－ po Riccati（1676－1754）．］Properly，the equa－ tion \(a x^{m} d x+b y^{2} d x=d y\) ，but usually the equa－ tion dy／dx＋by \(=c x^{2}\) ，an equatiou always solvable by Bessel＇s functions，and often in inite terms．
Riccia（rik＇si－ä．），n．［NL．（Michcli，1729），named after P．Franciseo Ricci，an Italian botanist．］ A genus of eryptogamous plants of the class Hepatiexe，typical of the order Ricciacex． They are delicate little terrestrisl or pseudo－aquatic， chiefly smual，plants with thallose vegetation．The thas． soon decays：the divisions are bifid or ditrichotomous the fruit is immersed in the thalius，sessile ；sad the spores are alveoate or muriculate，flattish，sud sngular．There are 20 North American specles．
Ricciaceæ（rik－si－ă＇sệ－ē），n．pl．［NL．（End－ licher，1836），〈 Riccia＋－acez．］An order of thallose cryptogamous plants of the class Hepatica，typified by the genus Riccia．By Leitges they are regarded as forming a connecting－link between the Jungermanniacea snd the Harchantiaces； but they are in some respects of simpler structure than either dichotomously，and floating on waster or root ing in soil The fruit is short－pedicelled or sessile on the thallus or immersed in it；the capsule is free or connste with the calyptra，giobose，rupturing irregularly ；the spores are usually angulsr；；snd elstera sre wanting．
ricel（ris），\(n\) ．［Early mod．E．also ryee，rize；＜ late ME．ryce \(=\mathrm{D}\) ． rijst \(=\mathrm{MLG}\) ．ris \(=\) MHG． ris，G．veis＝Sw．Dan．ris，＜OF．ris，F．riz＝ \(\mathrm{Pr}_{1 .}\) ris＝It．riso（ML．risus，risum），〈ML．ory－ sum，L．oryza，rice，\(=\) Ar．uruzz，aruzz，vuzz（＞ Sp．Pg．arroz），〈 Gr．ópv̧a，bpv̧̧ov，rice（plant and grain）；from an OPers．form preserved in the Pushtu（Afghan）wrijzey，wrijey，pl．，rice， crijza＇h，a grain of rice；ef．Skt．rrihi，rice． 1．The grain of the rice－plant It forms s larger part of human food than the product of sny other one plant，being often un almost exclusive diet in Iudia，Chins，and the Malaysn islands，snd abundantly used else－ where over 75 per cent．of its sub－ stance consists of starchy matter， but it is deflcient in albuminoids， the flesh－forming material，and is chas best adapted for use in warm boiling；in warm countries it is much employed in curries．Rice－fiour，rice－ glue，rice－starch，rice－sugar，snd rice． water are made from it；the sake of the Japanese is brewed from rice，and
one kind of true arrack is distilled one kind of true arrack is distilled
irom it． 2．The rice－plant，Oryza sativa． It is a member of the grass family （see Oryza），nstive in India，slso in
northern Australia；extensively cult nortern Australis；extensively culti－
vated in India，Chins，Mslaysis，Branii asted in India，Chins，Malsysis，Brazii，
the southern United States，snd sone what in Italy and Spafn．It has nul－ merous natural and cultivatcd varie－ ties，and ranges in height from 1 to 6 feet．It requires for ripening a The Panicle of Rice
（Oyyza sativan）．



\section*{rice－milk}
said by chance．The fincst quality is produced in the Cnited States，South Carolina and Georgia leading in amonnt；but the production has considerably declined －False rice，a grass of the rice－like genus Inergice． Hungary rice，a corruption of hurymy rice．－Hungry rice．Same as fundi－Indian rice，（a）A reed－like ern North A merics，and especially abundant northwest－ ward．The seeds，which are slender and half an inch long sre farinaceous，mich eaten by birds，snd largely gathered by the indisns in canoes ；but they fall so easily as to ren－ the the plsit unil for cropping，even if otherwise worthy． height and large monocious panicle render it ack．lts plant．A more southerly spccies， 2 ．miliacea is included under the name．Also called Conado or vild rice，and In dian oats or vater－aats．（b）Rice produced in India－Mil let－rice，the East Indian Panicum colonum．－Petty－rice See Quinor．－Rice cut－grass．See cut－grass．－Rice－ grain decoration，in ceram．，s kind of decoration nsed in porcelain，especially chinese，sud in fine earthen－ ware，as sometimes in Peraian work．The paste of a cup or bowl is cut through with a stamp bearing small lesf glaze snd then fired，the the vessel being dipped in the pietely，leaving translucent spots in the opaque vessel． Occasionally the openings are of different shapes，ss smail stara，crosses，efc．－Rough rice，the common name for the Esst Indian paddy or mhusked rice．－Water－rice， Wild rice．Same as Indian rice．
rice \({ }^{2}\) ，\(n\) ．Another spelling of risc \({ }^{2}\) ．Cotgrace． rice－bird（ris＇berd），\(n\) ．1．Another name of the reed－bird：applied to the bobolink in the fall， when it is in yellowish plumage and feeds large－ ly on wild rice（Zizanin aquatica），or，in the southorn United States，upon eultivated rice，to which it dees much damage．The name is little used north of the states where rice is cultivated．Also called rice－bunting snd rice－troopiat．See reed－bird，and cut
2．The paddy－bird，Padda oryzivora，well known in confinement as the Juva sparrov，and com－ mon in China，ete． bird， 1.
rice－corn（ris＇korn），\(n\) ．Same as pampas－rice． rice－drill（ris＇dril），\(\mu_{\text {．In agri．，a force－feed }}\) machine，for planting rice in drills：same as rice－planter．See drilli，3．E．H．Knight．
rice－dust（ris＇dust），n．The refuse of rice which remains when it is cleaned for the market，con－ sistiug of the husk，broken grains，and dust It is a valuable food for cattle．Also ricc－ meal．
rice－embroidery（rīs＇em－broi＂dér－i），n．Ena－ broidery in which riee－stiteh is used either ex－ clusively or to a great extent，se as to produce the appearance of grains of rice scattered over the surface．
rice－field（ris＇fēld），\(n\) ．A field on which rice is grown．－Rice－field mouse，an American sigmodont murite roont，the rice－rat， 1 esperomys（Oryzomys）palus－ States．It is the largest Norih Americsu species nited genus，snd has the general sppearance of a half－grown house－rat．It is 4 inches Jong，the scsly tail as much more．


The pelage is hispid and glossy．The color is that of the common rat．In habits this animal is the most aquatic of its kind，resembling the Europesu water－rat（Arvicola am－
phibius）in this respect．It is a nuissoce in the rice－plan phibiuss）
tations．
rice－flour（rīs＇flour），\(n\) ．Ground riee，used for making puddings，gruel for infants，ete．，and as a face－powder．
rice－flower（ris＇flou＂êr），\(n\) ．See Pimelea．
rice－glue（ris＇glö），\(n\) ．A cement made by boil－ iug rice－flour in soft water．It dries nearly trans－ made sufticiently stiff it can be nolded into models，busts etc． rice
ice－grain（ris＇grãn），n．1．A grain of riee．－ 2．A mottled appearance upon the sum，resem－ bling grains or granules．
rice－hen（ris＇hen），\(n\) ．The common Ameriean gallinule，Gallinula galeata．［Lllinois．］
rice－huller（rīs＇hul＂èr），\(n\) ．Same as rice－pounder．
rice－meal（ris＇mēl），\(\pi_{1}\) ．Same as rice－（unt．
rice－milk（rīs＇milk），\(n\) ．Milk boiled aud thick－

\section*{ned with rice．}

There are fifty street－sellers of rice－milk in London．Sat－ rday night is the best time of salc，when Mayher，London Labour and London

\section*{rice－mill}
rice－mill（ 1 ² \(\mathrm{s}^{\prime} \mathrm{mil}\) ）， 11 ．A mill for removing the hask from rough rice or paddy；a rice－lmuller． rice－paper（rīs＇pā＂perr），，1．Paper made from the straw of rice，used in China and Japan and elsowhere．－2．A name commonly but errone－ ously applied to a delicate white film prepared in China from the pith of a shirub，I＇atsia papyrifera． The pith freed frum the stem is an inch or an inch and a inches．These by the use of a sharp blade are pared into thin rolls which are ilattened and dried nnder pressure， and paint apon these，and they are much used in the man． ufacture of artificial flowers，some pith being imported in the stem for the sane purpose．In the Malsy archlpelago the plth of Screvola Koenigii hurnishes the rice－paper． fifera，native in the swamps of Formosa，and cultivated in China，whose pith forms the material of so called rice－ paper．It grows 20 feet high or less，tans leaves a foot across， paimately tive－to seven－lobed，and clusters of smail grecu－ ish flowers on iong peduncles．From its ample leaves and
stateiy habit，it is a favorite in subtronical planting．The Maiayan rice－paper plant，Screvola Koenigii，is a sea．shure shrub found from India to Australla and Polynesla．Its young stems are stout and succnlent，and yiefd a pith of India and Ceylon．
rice－planter（nins＇plan＂tèr），＂．An implement for sowing or planting rice；a special form of grain－drill．The seed falis through the tubular stan－ alard of a plow which opens a furrow for it，is deflected by a board or plate，and covered by a serrated or ribbed fol－
lower－plate．Also called rice－soncer and rice－drill．E．\(H\) ． Knight．
rice－pounder（12̄s＇poun \({ }^{\prime \prime}\) dér \({ }^{\circ}\) ），\(n\) ．A rice－mill；a machine for freeing rice from its outer skin or hull．This is effected by piacing the rice in mortars which have smali pointed elevations to prevent the pesties from rub off the red skin sgalnst one snother．
rice－pudding（līs＇püd＂ing），\(n\) ．A pudding made of rice and milk，with sugar，and often enriched with eggs and fruit，as currants，raisins，etc． rice－rat（n̄n＇rat），n．The rice－field mouse．
ricercare（rē－cher－kä＇re），\(n\) ．［It．ricercare，a pre－ lude，flourish，〈ricercarc，seek out，request，etc．： see rescarch．］In music，same as ricercata．
ricercata（rê－cher－kä＇tặ），n．［It．，a prelude， search，＜riccrcare，search：see ricercare．］In music：＇（a）Originally，a composition in fugal style，like a toceata．（b）Now，a fugue of spe－ cially learned character，in which every con－ trapuntal dovice is utilized；or a fugue without episodes，subject aud answer recurring contin－ ually．
rice－shell（1is＇shel），II．A shell of the gonus Olivella，of about the size and whiteness of a grain of rice：sometimes exteuded to similar shells of the family Olivida．See cut under olive－shell．
rice－soup（ris＇söp），\(n\) ．A soup made with rice and thickened with flour，enriched with veal， chicken，or mutton stock．
rice－sower（ris＇sō＂er），\(n\) ．Same as rice－planter． rice－stitch（ris＇stich），\(n\) ．An embroidery－stitch by which a loop an eighth of an inch long and pointed at each end is made on the surface of the foundation．This，when done in white thread，resembles a grain of rice．
rice－stone（ris＇stōn）， 11 ．Stone mottlod as with rice－grains．－Rtce－stone glass．Same as alabaster
rice－sugar（rís＇shùg＂air），\(n\) ．A confection made
from rice in Javan，and there called ame． from rice in Japan，and there called ame．
rice－tenrec（ris＇ten＂rek），\(n\) ．A species of the genus Oryzoryctes．Also rice－tendrac．
rice－troopial（nis＇trö＂pi－al），\(n\) ．Same as ricc－ birl，1．［A book－name．］
rice－water（rīs＇wâ＂tèr），\(n\) ．Water which has been thickened with the substauce of rice by boiling．It is administered as a drink to the sick，either plain，or sweetened and flavored．－
Rtce－water evacuations，watery evacuations passed
by chotera patients，containing slbuminous flakes，cpi－
rice－weevil（ \(\left(\overline{1} s^{\prime} w \bar{e}^{\prime \prime} v 1\right), n\) ．The substances．
rice－weevil（ \(\overline{15 s} s^{\prime} \mathrm{we}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{v}\) ），\(n\) ．The cosmopolitan beetle，Calundra oryzx，which feeds on rice and other stored grains in all parts of the world． It is an especial pest in the corn－cribs of the southern Vnited States，an
under Calandra．
rice－wine（ris＇win），\(n\) ．A name given to the fer－ mented liqnor made from rice，used by the Chi－ nese and Japanese．See samshoo and salie \({ }^{2}\) ． rich \({ }^{1}\)（rich），\(\ell_{\text {．}}\)［く ME．rich，riche，ryche；（i） partly＜AS．rice，rich，powerful，＝OS．riki \(=\) OFries，rike，rik \(=\mathrm{D}\), rijk \(=\mathrm{MLG}\) LG．rik，rike
\(=\mathrm{OHG}\) ．rihh， MHG ．riche，G．roich \(=\) Icel．rikr \(=\) Sw，rik \(=\) Dan．rig \(=\) Goth，reiks，powerful；
and（b）partly \(\langle O F\) ．riche，F riche \(=\) Pr ric Sp ．Pg．rico \(=1 \mathrm{t}\) ．ricco，rich（all from Teut．）； with adj．formative，く Goth．rilis，Muler，kiug，

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（rey－），a king（ \(=\) Skt．räjam，a king），＜reyerc， Skt．\(\sqrt{ }\) riaj，rule：see regcut，rex，liaju2．Ci． riche \({ }^{1}\), u．］1t．Ruling；powerful；mighty：no－ ble．

\section*{This kyng lay at Camyiot ypon kryst－masse，}

Rekenly of the rounde table alie the rich brether
Sir Gaxayne and the Green Knioht（E．E．＇I＇．S．），1． 39.
0 rightwis riche Gode，this rewthe thow be－hnlde Morte Arthure（E．E．＇I．S．），i．39：0．
2．Having wealth or large possessions；pos－ sessed of much moncy，coods，land，or other valuable property；wealthy；opulent：opposed to poor．
This riche man hadde grete plente of bestes and of
Jferlin（E．E．T．S．），1． \(\begin{aligned} & \text { ．}\end{aligned}\)
othichessc． Why，man，shc is mine own，
And I as rich in having such a jeweí
As twenty sess，il all their sand were pearl，
The water nectar，and the rocks pure gold．
3．Amply supplied or equipped；abundantly provided；abounding：often tollowed by in or avith．
God，who is rich in mercy，．．．hath quickened us to－ gether with Christ．

Eph．ifi． 4 ．
The King of Scots ．She did send to France，
To fill King Edward＇s tame with prisoner kings，
As is the ooze chronicie as rich with praise
With sunke and bottom of the ses Shak．，Hen．V．，i．2． 163.
Foremost captain of his time，
Rich in saving common－sense．
Tennyson，Death of Weliington．
4．Abundant in matcrials；producing or yield－ ing abundantly；productive；fertile；fruitful： as，a rich mine；rich ore；rich soil．

Let ns not hang like roping ictcles
Upon our houses＇thatch，whiles a more frosty pcople
Sweat drops of gallant youth ln our rich fields！ Shak．，Hen．V．，iii．5．25．
After crossing a small ascent，we came into a very rich Valiey calied Rooge．

Maundrell，Aleppo to Jerusalem，p． 3.
Where some reluggent sunset of India
Tennyson，Experiments in Quantity，Miton．
5．Of great price or money value；costly；ex－ pensive；sumptuous；magnificent：as，rich jew－ els；rich gifts．
Forthi I rede zow riche reueles whan ze maketh
For to solace 3 oure soules suche ministrales to haue．\({ }_{\text {Pierg Plownan（B），}}\)
The next day they came to the Savoy，the Duke of Lan－ caster＇s House，which they set on Fire，burning all his Yet some of the Portuguese，fearing the worst，would every Night put thelr richest Goods into a Boat，ready to take their fight on the first Alarm．

Dampier，Voyages，II．i． 145.
He took me from a goodly house，
With store of rich apparel，sumptuous fare，
Tennyson，Geraint．
6．Of great moral worth；highly esteemed； invaluable；precious．
As frendes be a rich and jofuil possession，so be foes s continuali torment and canker to the minde of mall．
Puttenham，Arte of Eng．Poesie，p．
Ah ！but those tears are pesri which thy love sheds， And they are rich，and ransom ali ili deeds．

Shak．，Sonnets，xxxiv．
Was richer than these dlamonds．
Tennyzon，Lancelot and Eiaine．
7．Ample；copious；abundant；plentiful；lux－ uriant．
In shorte tyme shuil oure enmyes be put bakke，and fayn to take fitght，for I se ther my baners that bryngevs
Miche socour：

Onr duty is so rich，so infinite，
That we may do it still withont accompt． Shak．，L．L．L．，v．2， 100. Down on her shouiders falis the brown hair，in rich iiberal ciuster

Thackeray，Fitz－Boodle Papera，Dorothea． With tive flgure sculpture of French architecture is as－ soclated a rich profusion of carved leafage．

C．II．Jfoore，Gothle Architecture，p．266．
8．Abounding in desirable or effective qualities or clements；of superior quality，composition， or potency．

\section*{The bataylc was so stronge \\ The many a betyr wownde}

Holy Liood（E．E．T．S．），p． 151.
Bees，the little aimsmen of spring－howers，
Know there is riclest juice fn polson－flower
Keats，Isabella，st， 13.
Hence，specifically－9．Having a pleasing or otherwise marked effect upon the senses by vir－ tuo of the abundance of some characteristic quality．（a）As applied to artieles of food，highly sea－
rich
oily matter ；pleasing to the palate；or to articies of drink， highly flavored，stimulating，or strong：as，rich winc ：rich crean；rich cake；rich gravy ；rich sauce．

That jelly＇s rich，this maimscy inesling．
Who now wlll bring me a beaker
of the rich old wine that here，
In the choked－up vauits of Windeck，
Has lain for many a yoar？
b）Pleasing to the ear；full or mellow in tone；harinanf ous；sweet．

> Let rich music's tongue geined hanniness that bot

Unfold the imagined happiness that both
Receive in either ly this dear encounter． Shak．，R．and J．，ii． \(0.27 .^{2}\)
What ．．voice，the richest－toned that sings． llath power to give thee as thou wert ？

（c）Pleasing to the eye，throngh strength sud beauty of he ；pure and strong；vivid：appiicd especially to color． Ther myght oon lave seyn many a ricile garnement and many a fressh bauere of riche calour wave in the wynde． Mcrlin（E．E．T．S．），iil． 384.
A sudden spitudorr from beilud
Flush＇d sill the leaves with rich gold－green
Tennyson，Arabian Nights．
A colour is said to be rich or＂pure＂when the propor－
tion of white light entering into its composition is smali． Field＇s Chronatography，p． 41. （Rich as appited to colors in zoollogy has a restricted mean－ ing，which，however，is very dificuit to deffine．A metai－ iic，iustrous，or irtescent color is not rich；the word is generally applied to soft and vel rety colors which are pure as we speak of rich veivets，bun acen scally et spot，etc．，just as we speak oi rich veivets，but generaly of bright or glossy
silks．ivivid is very rich or very distinct．）（d）Messing to the sense of smefl；full of fragrance；sweet－scented； aromatic．

No sich perfumes refresh the fruitioi field，
Nor fragrant herbs their native incense yield．
10．Excessive ；extravagant；inordinate；out－ rageous；preposterous：commonly applied to ideas，fancies，fabrications，claims，demands， pretensions，conceits，jests，tricks，etc．：as，a rich notion；a rich idea；rich impudence；a rich joke；a rich hoax．［Colloq．］
＂A capitai party，onfy you were wanted．We had Beau－ manoir and Vere，and Jack Tufton and Spragga．＂－＂Was yet．He told ns a story abont the little Biron，who was over here ilst year．．．Killing！，Get him to tell it you． The richest thing you ever heard．＂
Disracli，Coningsby，viii． 1.
The rich，the rich man；more frequently，in the piurai， peopte of wealth．
The rich hath many friends．
Prov．xiv． 20.
VIclasitude wheeis round the motley crowd，
The rich grow poor，the poor become purse－proud．
The rich，on going ont of the mosque，often give slms to the poor ontside the door．

W．Lane，Modern Egyptians，I．107． ［This word is often used in the formation of compounds Which are seli－explanatory sa，ne 1 －col 3 ，hen－heeced， Fertile，ete．（see fivitiol），Iuxuriant，teeming．-5 and 6 ． Spiendid，valuable．－7．Copious，pleuteous．－9．Savory， rich \({ }^{1}+\)（rich），\(r\) ．［Also sometimes ritch；＜ME． richen，rechen，rychon \((=\) OD．rijhen \(=\mathrm{OHG}\) ． rīchan，rihhan，richon，rule，control），く rich1，a． Cf．rich1，a．］I．trams．To enrich．
To ritch his conntry，let his werds lyke flowing water tali．
Drant，tr．of Horace．（Nares．）
Rich＇d with the pride of nature＇s excellence．
Greene and Lodge，Looking Glass for Lond．and Eng．
Of ail these bounds，even from this ine to thif，
Shak．，Lear，i．i． 65 ．
II．intrans．To grow rich．
Thei rychen thorw regraterye and rentes hem buggen With that the pore peopie shulde put in here wombe．
rich \({ }^{1}\) ，afle．［＜ME．riche；＜rich \({ }^{\text {I }}\), a．］Richly．
Ful riche he was astored prively．
Chaucer，Gen．Prol．to C．T．，I． 609.
rich \({ }^{2}\) ，\(r\) ．［ME．richen，riechen，a var．of＂rec－ chen，＜AS．recan，stretch，direct，rule：see retchil，rack \({ }^{\text {I }}\) ．］I．trams．1．To stretch；pull． Vetor richit his reyne，the Renke for to mete，
ffor to wreike of his wound，\＆the wegh liarmc．
fior to wreike of his wound， \(\mathbb{R}\) the wegh liarmac．
2．To direct．
I schal happe yow here that other hisif als，better，
And sythen karp wyth my knyt that I kazt have．
3．To adjust ；set right．
There faunchlt 1 to laund，a litie for ese， Destruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），1．13149
4．To address；set（one＇s self to do a thing）．
（He）riches him rally to ride and remowis his ost．
Alüterative Poems（cd．Morris），Gloss．，p．186．（K．Alex．
（p．172）

\section*{rich}
5．To dress．
When bo wats gon，ayr G．gerez bym sone，
Rises，and riches hyn in araye noble．
r Gaucayne and the Green Knujht（E．
Sir Gaxayne ．ine Green hinyht（E．E．T．ભ．）， 1.1873.
6．To mend；improve．
Then comford he caght in his cole hert，
More redy to rcst，ricehit his chere．

\section*{7．To avenge．}

Than he purpost plalnly with a pronde ost Ffor to send of hls somies and other albbe fryndes， The Grekea for to greve，if hom grace feile ； Destruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），J． 2059.
II．intrans．To take oue＇s way．
As he herd the howndes，that hasted bym awythe， Renaud com richchande thurz a roze greue，
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight（E．E．T．S．），I． 1898.
Richardia（ri－chär＇di－it），n．［NL．（Kunth，1815）， named from the French botanists L．C．M． Richard（1754－1821）and his son Achille Rich． ard（1794－1859）．］1．A genns of monocntyle－ donous plants of the order Aracex，suborder Philodendroider，and tribe Richardicx（of the last the only genus）．It comprises perennial atemb－ less herbs，with monoecious flowers without perianth，the two sexes borne close together on the same apadix．The mase fiowers bear two or three stamens，the female thres
ataminodia．The ovoid ovary ripens into a berry of from two to five celis，each contanining one or two anatropons albuminous aeeds．The jeaves sre sagittate，and the spa－ dix is aurrounded with sull open white or yellow apathe， the persistent baae of which sdheres to the rruit．\(R\) ． Africana is the common calls（the Calla FEthioprica of Limmeus），often called calla－lily on account of lts pure－ white apathe．Also called African or Ethiopian lily，and tily of the Nite，though it is native only in South Africa R．albo－maculata，having the jeaves variegated with trans－ 2．In entom．，a genns of dipterous insects． Desvoidy， 1830.
Richardieæ（rich－ạ̈r－dī＇ê－ē），n．pl．［NL．（Schott， 1856），＜Richardia，q．v．；＋－ez．］A plant tribe of the order Aracce，and suborder Philoden－ droider，formed by the single genus Richardia， and marked by its leading characters．
Richardsonia（rich－4．rd－só＇ni－3），n．
（Knnth，1818），named from Richard＇lichardson， an English botanist，who wrote（1699）on horti－ cnlture．］A genus of gamopetalons plants，be－ longing to the order Rubiacea，the madder fam－ ily，and to the tribe spermacocex，character－ ized by three to four ovary－cells，as many style－ branches，and a two－to four－celled fruit crowned with from four to eight calyx－lobes，the summit finally falling away from the four lobes or nut－ lets which constitute its base，and so discharg－ ing the four oblong and furrowed seeds．There are 5 or 6 apecles，natives of warm parts of Americi．They are erect or prostrate hairy herbs，with a peremnial root
and round atems，hearing opposite neariy or quite sesalis and round atems，hearing oppoaite neariy or quite sessilis
ovate jeaves，stipules formug bristly aheaths，tad small
white or roae－colored flowers in denae heads or whorls， White or robra，with succulent spreading stems and white flow－ Cers，has been extensively naturailized Irom regions further ers，has been extensively naturailzed rom regions iurther as Mexican clover，also as Spanizh or Florida dover，woater． pargley，etc．TThugh often a weed，it appears to be of
some value as a forage－plant，and perhaps of more vaiue some value as a forage－plant，and perhaps of more vaiue
as a green manure．The roots of this speeies，as also of as a green manure．The roots of this species，as also of
several others，ree supplifed to the market from Brazil as a substitute for ipecacuanha．
Richardson＇s bellows．An apparatus for in－ jecting vapors into the middle ear．
Richardson＇s grouse．See dusky grouse，under grouse．
richdom \(\uparrow\) ，n．［Early mod．E．rychedome；＜ME． richedom，＜AS．rīcedōm，power，rule，dominion （ \(=\) OS．rîkidōn，richuom，power，\(=\) OFries．rike－ dōm \(=\) D．rijhdom \(=\) MLG．rikeतom \(=\mathrm{OHG}\) ． richiduam，rihtuom，power，riches，MHG．rich－
 riches，\(=S w\). rikedom \(=\) Dan．rigdom，riches， wealth），〈 rīce，rule（in later use taken as if rice， rich），+ त̄̄m，jurisdiction：see rich \({ }^{1}\) ，a．，riche \({ }^{1}\) ， u．，and－dom．］Riches；wealth．
They of Indyen hath one prynce，and that is pope Iohn， whose myghtynes and rychedome amounteth aboue sil R．Erynces of tr of Ameri
rst Books on America
riche \({ }^{1} t\) ，\(a^{\prime}\) ，and adl．See richl \({ }^{1}\) ．
riche \({ }^{1} \mathrm{f}, \mu\) ．［ME．riche，ryche，rikc，＜AS．ricc， power，authority，dominion，empire，a king－ dom，realm，diocese，district，nation，\(=0\) S． riki \(=\) OFries，rike，rik \(=\mathrm{D}\). rijk \(=\mathrm{ML} \mathrm{G}\). rūke \(=\) OHG．richi，rilhi，MHG．riche，G．reich \(=\) Icol．\(r i k i=S w\). rike \(=\) Dan．rige \(=\) Goth．rcili， ， power，authority，mule，kingdom；with orig． formative－ja，from the nonn represented only A kingdom．

riche \({ }^{2}, x\) ．See rich \({ }^{2}\) ．
richel＇bird（rich＇el－berd），\(n\) ．The least tern， Ntcrna mimuta．［Prov．Eng．］
richellest，\(n\) ．A form of reficls．
richellite（ri－shel＇it），\(\mu\) ．［ \(\langle\) Richelle（see def．） \(+-i t e^{2}\) ．］A hydrated flnophosphate of iron and calcium，occurring in compact masses of a yellow color．It is found at Richelle，near Visé，in Belgium．
richen（rich＇n），r．i．［＜rich \(\left.1+-e n^{2}.\right]\) To be－ come rich；become superior in quality，com－ position，or effectiveness；specifically，to gain richness of color；becomo heightened or inten－ sified in brilliancy．［Rare．］
As the alternoon wanes，and the akjes richen in juten－ sity，the wide calm stretch of sea becomea a laka of crind－
son fire．
Wlack，In Far Lochaber，xxiil． riches（rich＇ez），n．sing．or pl．［Prop．richcss （with term．as in largess），the form riches being erroneonsly used as a plural；early mod．E． richesse，〈 ME．richesse，ritchesse，rich cise，riches， ryelics（pl．richesscs，ricchessis），く OF．richesse， also richeisc，richoise， F ．richcsse \((=\mathrm{Pr}\) ．riquesa \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\) ．riqueza \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．ricchczza），riches， wealth；with suffix－esse，＜riche，rich：see rich1， a．］1．The state of being rich，or of having large possessions in land，goods，money，or other valuable property；wealth；opulence； affluence ：originally a singular noun，but from its form now regarded as plural．
In one hour so great riches is come to nought．
Rev，xviii． 17.
Riches do not consist in having more gold and silver，but In having more in proportlon than．．our nelghbours．
2．That which makes wealthy；any valuable article or property；hence，collectively，wealth； abundant possessions；material treasures． ［Formerly with a plural richesses．］

Coupes of clene gold and coppla of siluer，
Rynges with rubies and richeses manye．
Rynges with rubles and ricchesses manye．
P＇iers Plownais（B），ili． 23.
Alle the richesses in thla world ben inaventure and passen as a shadowe on the wal．

Chaucer，Passon＇a Tale．
In living Princes court none ever knew
Such endlesse richesse，and so sumpteous shew． Spenser，F．Q．，I．iv． 7.
I bequeath
My riches to the earth from whence they eane．
Shak．，Pericles，I．1．
Through the bounty of the aoile hs［Macarius］aequired much riches． Ie he［Mscarius］acquired
Sandys，Travailes，p． 13. The writings of the wles are the only riches our poater－ ity cannot squander．

Landor，Imag．Conv．，Milton and Andrew Marvel． 3．That which has a high moral valne；any ob－ ject of high regard or esteem；an intellectual or spiritual treasure：as，the riches of knowledge． On her he spent the riches of his wit．

Spenser，Aatrophel，1．62．
If therefore yo have not been faithful in the unrighteous Luke rvi． 11 ．
It is not your riches of thls worid，but your riches of grace，that shall do your souls good．

Rev．T．Adans，Works，I．141．
His beat companions junocence and health，
Gold of with，Des．Vile， 1.62.
\(4 \dagger\) ．The choicest product or representative of anything；the pearl；the flower；the cream．

For grace hath wold so ferforth him avanace
That of knighthode he is parfit richesee
That of knighthode he is parfit richesse．
Chauter，Complaint of Venas，L． 12
5†．An abnudance；a wealth：used as a hunting term，in the form richess or richessc．Strutt．
The foresters ．．．talk of ．a richesse of martens to
The Academy，Feb．4，1888，p．71． The Academy，Feb．4，1888，p．71．
\(=\) Syn．1．Wealth，Afluence，etc．（see opndence），wealthiness，
pienty，
richesst，richesset，\(n\) ．Obsoleto forms of riches． rich－left（rich＇left），\(a\) ．Inheriting great wealth． ［liare．］

\section*{Those rich－left heirs that let their lathera lie}

Shak．，Cymbejine，iv．2．226．
richly（rich＇li），adr．［＜ME．richeliche，richc－ like，＜AS．rūclice（ \(=\mathrm{D}\) ．rijkelijk＝MLG．rikelik \(=\mathrm{OHG}\) ．richlicho，rihticho，MHG．richliche，ri－ liehe，G．reichlich＝Icel．rikuliga \(=\) Sw．rihliy \(=\) Dan，rigelig），richly，人 ricc，rich：see rich1 and \(-l y^{2}\) ．］With riches；with wealth or affuence；
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Ricinus \\
sumptuonsly ；anply or abundantiy：with un－ nsual excellence of quality；finely． \\
She waa faire and noble，．．and richly married to si－ natus the Tetrarch．I＇urchas，Pilgrimage，p． 321. \\
Oh thou，buy Muse！guld auld Scoteh drink ： Whether thro＇wimplin＇worma thou jink， Or，richly brown，ream o＇er the brink In glorions faciu
\end{tabular}} \\
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Richmond herald．One of the six heralds of the English heralds＇college：an office created by Henry VII．，in memory of his previons title of Earl of Richmond．

\section*{richness（rich＇nes），\(n\) ．［＜ME．ricluesse；＜rich1} \(+-n c s s\).\(] The state or quality of being rich．\)
The country－giri，willing to give her utmoat assistances， propozed to make an Indian cake，．．Which she could vouch or a posseasing a michness，and，if rightly pre－ fBet－cake． Hawthorne，Seven Gables，vil
richterite（rich＇tér－ít），\(n\) ．［Named after Dr．IR． Richter，of Saxony．］In mincral．，a variety of amphibole or hornblende，containing a small percentago of mangauese，found in Sweden．
Richter＇s collyrinm．A mixture of rose－water and whito of egg beaten to a froth．
richweed（rich＇wēd），n．1．See luorse－bolm．－ 2．Same as clearuecd．
ricinelaīdic（ris－i－nel－a－id＇ik），a．［＜ricinc－ laid（in）+ －ic．］Related to elaindis；derived from castor－oil．－Ricinelaidic acid，an acjd derived from and foomeric with rielnolle acid．
ricinelaidin（ris＂in－e－lā＇i－din），n．［＜NL．Ri－ cinus（see Ricinus \({ }^{1}\) ）+ Gr．\(k\) kaov，oil．\(+-i d^{1}+\) －in \({ }^{2}\) ．］A fatty substance obtained from castor－ oil by acting on it with nitric acid．
ricinia，\(n\) ．Plural of ricinium．
Riciniæ†（rī－sin＇i－ē），n．pl．［NL．，＜L．ricinus， a tick：sce Ricinus1．］In Latreille＇s classifica－ tion，a divisiou of mites or acarines，including such genera of ticks as lrodcs，Aryas，etc．The name indicates the common tick of the dog， Irodes ricinus．
ricinium（ri－sin＇i－nm），n．；pl．ricinia（－е̣）．［L． cf．ricinas，veiled，くrica，a veil to be thrown over the head．］A piece of dress among the aucient Romans，consisting of a mantle，smaller and shorter than the pallinm，and having a cowl or hood for the head attached to it．It was worn especially by women，particularly as a morning garment，and by mimes on the stage．
The ricinium－in the form of s veli，as worn by the \(A\) r
Encye．Brit．VI． 457 ． ricinoleic（ris－i－nō＇lē̄－ik），a．［＜NL．Ricinus （see Ricinu \({ }^{1}\) ）+L ．oleum，oil，\(\left.+-i c.\right]\) Same as ricinolic．
It［parging－nut oll is a voilent purgative，and contalna， ricinolein（ris－i－nō＇lệ－in），\(n . \quad[<\) NL．Ricinus \(\left(\right.\) see Ricinus \(\left.{ }^{1}\right)+\mathrm{L}\) ．olc \((\) um \()\) ，oil，\(+-i n^{2}\) ．］In chem．，a fatty substance obtained from castor－ oil，of which it is the chief constituent．It is a glyceride of ricinolic acid．
ricinolic（ris－i－nol＇ik），a．［＜NL．Ricinus（see Ricinus \(\left.{ }^{1}\right)+\) L．ol（eum），oil，\(\left.+-i c.\right]\) In chem．， pertaining to or obtained from castor－oil．Also ricinoleic．－Rlctnolic acid， \(\mathrm{C}_{18} \mathrm{If}_{34} \mathrm{O}_{3}\) ，an acid obtained from castor－oil，in which it exists in combination with gly： cerin．It ia sn oily，colorleas liquid．
Ricinula（rī－sin＇ so called from a supposed resemblance to the cas－ tor－oil bean；dim．of L． ricinus，the castor－oil plant：see Ricinus \({ }^{1}\) ．］In conch．，a genus of gastro－ cods of the family Muri－ dian and Pacific oceans． Also called Pertadactylus


Ricinus \({ }^{1}\)（ris＇i－nus），n．［NL．（Tournefort，1700）， ＜L．ricinus，a plant，also called cici and crotom； perhaps orig．an error for＊cicinus，〈Gr．кínuros， of the castor－oil plant（kínivov \(\dot{\varepsilon}\rangle\) acov，castor－oil）， ＜кike（＞L．cici），the castor－oil plant．］A genus of apetalous plants of the order Euphorbiacer． tribe Crotoner，and snbtribe Acalyphca． 1 is charseterized by monecious flowers，the calyx in the atami－ and cleft and very caducons；by yery numerous（zometimes 1，000）stamens，with their erowded flamenta repeatedly branched，each branch bearing two separate and roundish
anther－cells and by a three－eelled ovary with two－cleft anther－celjs；and by a three－eelled ovary with two－cleft
plumose styies，ripening into a capsule with three two－ plumose styles，ripening into a capsule wirh hree two－ ed aced with fleahy afbumen and two broad and flat cotyle－ dons．The only speciea，II．connnunis，the well－known cas－ ized in warm climates，and possibly indligenous in America sud Asia．It is s tall annual herh，smooth sud often glau－

\section*{Ricinus}
cous，becoming arboreacent in warm regions，and beaing large alternate leaves palmately lobed and peltate．The what panicicd racemes，the upper part of each formed of crowded staminate flowers，the lower part of pistillate flowers，each short－pedicellel．The plant is very variable the sceds，which are often mottled with gray and brown markings，and appendaged with a large whitish caruncle． The castor－01］plant ls not only of medicinal value，as the source of a mild and speedy catiartic，but is one of the most imposing of ornamental plants，and thrivea as an annual in temperste climatea．It has several garden va－ Ricinus \({ }^{2}\) also arillode and carminct
Ricinus＇\({ }^{2}\)（ris＇i－uus），\(n\) ．［NL．，＜L．vicinus，a tiek of bird－lice．Ije Geer， 1778.
rick¹（rik），i．［Also dial．ruch；＜ME．＊rykike， ＜AS．hryece，in comp，corn－hryecc，a eorn－rick， a derivative form of hreáe，a riek，E．reck：see rceli2．］A heap or pile；specifieally，a pile of hay or grain，generally eyliudiveal，with the top rounded or eonieal，and sometimes thatehed for protection from raill．

Great King，whence came this Coursge（Titan－like） So many IIls to heap upon a rick？
slvester，tr．of Du Bartas＇s W eeks，Hi．，The Magniflcence
When the wlld peasant rights himself，the rick
Flames，and his anger reddens in the heavena．
\(=\) Syn．Shock，etc．See sheaf．
rick rick \({ }^{2}\)（rik），\(v\). See wrick．
ricker（rik＇èr），n．［＜rickl，\(v_{0},+-c r^{1}\) ．］An im－ plement，drawn by a horse or mule，for eocking up or shoeking hay．It has long teeth，and operates like an earth－scraper while coll ecting the hay；and inclin－ ing the handle upward causea the ricker to turn over and discharge Jts load where a shock is to be formed．Also called shocker．More properly called hay－ricker．
rickers（rik＇err），n，pl．［Perhaps so ealled as used in making a base or props for rieks；〈 rick¹， \(\left.n_{.}+-e r^{1}.\right]\) The stems or trunks of young trees cut up into lengths for stowing flax，hemp，and the like，or for spars for boat－masts and－yards， boat－hook staves，ete．［Eng．］
ricket－bodyt，\(u\) ．A body affected with the riek－ ets；a riekety body．

Both may be good；but when heads awell，men aay，
The reat of the poor members pine away
Ltke ricket－bodies，upwards over－grown，
Which is no wholaome conatitntion．
Filson，James I．（1653）．（Nares．）
ricketily（rik＇et－i－li），aclv．In a riekety man－ ner；feebly；shakily；unsteadily．

At least this one among all her instltutions she has suc－ ceded in setthg，however ricketily，on tts legs again．

R．Broughton，sccond Thoughts，iii． 4.
ricketiness（rik＇et－i－nes），\(n\) ．The state or char－
aeter of being riekety；hence，in general，shaki－ ness；unsteadiness．
ricketish（rik＇et－ish），a．［＜ricket（s）＋－ish \({ }^{1}\) ．］ Havinga tendency to riekets；rickety．［Rare．］ Surely there is aome other cure for a ricketish body than ricketly†（rik＇et－li），\(\alpha\) ．［＜ricket \((s)+-l y^{1}\) ．］ Rickety；shaky；weak．
No wonder if the whale constitution of Religion grow weak，ricketly，and conaumptuous．

Bp．Gauden，Tears of the Church，p．262．（Davies．） rickets（rik＇ets），\(n\) ．［Prop．＊wrickets，＜wrick， twist，+ －ct－s．The NL．term rachitis is of Gr． formation，but was suggested by the E．word see rachitis．］A disease，technieally called rachitis．See rachitis， 1.
The new discase．－There is a disease of infants，and an infant－disease，having scarcely as yet got a proper name in Latin．called the nikets；wherein the head waxeth too great，whilst the legs and lower parts wain too little． Fuller，Meditatlon on the Times（1647），xx，163，quoted in ［Notes and Queries，6th ger，II． 219.
rickety（rik＇et－i），a．［＜rieket \(\left.(s)+-y^{1} \cdot\right] 1\) ． Affected with rickets．
But in a young Animal，when the Solids are too Lax（the tringent．Arbuthnot，Alimenta，II．vii．\＆5．
2．Feoblo in the joints；tottering；infirm；henee， in general，shaky；liable to fall or collapse，as a table，chair，bridge，ete．；figuratively，ill－sus－ tained；weak．
Crude and rickety notions，enfeebled hy restraint，when
permitted to be draws out and examined，may ．．at length acquire health and proportton．

Warburton，Works，I． 145. rickle（rik＇l），\(n . \quad\left[\left\langle r i e k^{1}+\operatorname{dim} .-l c(-c l).\right] 1\right.\). A heap or pile，as of stones or peats，loosely thrown together；specifieally，a small riek of hay or grain．［Scotch or prov．Eng．］ May Boreas never thrash your liggs，
Nor kick your rickes aff thelr legs．

Durns，Third Eplstle to J．Lapraik． 2．A quantity of anything loosely and care－ lessly put together：a loose or indiserimi－
nate mass：as，the man is a rickle of bones ［Scotch．］
The proud Percy cansed hang five of the Laird＇a hench men at Alnwick for burning a rickle of houses some gate
beyond Fowberry．
Scolt，Monastery，xiil rick－rack（rik＇rak），\(n\) ．［A varied redupl．of rack：］A kind of openwork trimming made by hand，with needle and thread，out of a nar by hand，with needie aud threar，out or nar－ ow zigzag braid．
The young hostess aat placidiy msking rick－rack on the porch at the sille of the house． The Christian Union，Aug．11， 1887.
rickshaw（ \(1 i^{\prime}\) shâ），\(n\) ．An abbreviated form of jimrikisho，in eurrent eolloquial use throughout the East．
rick－stand（rik＇stand），n．A basement of tim－ ber or iron，or sometimes wholly or partly of ma－ sonry，on whiel corr－ricks or－stacks are built． rickyard（rik＇yärd），\(n\) ．A farm－yard eontaining rieks of hay or corn．［Rare in U．S．］
ricochet（rik－ō－shā＇or－shet＇），n．［＜OF．rico－ chet；ef．F．ricocher，rieoehet，make ducks and drakes；origin uncertain．］The motion of au objeet which rebounds from a flat surface over whieh it is passing，as in the ease of a stone thrown along the surface of water．－Ricochet battery，See battery．－Ricoehet fire，rieochet firing． ricochet（rik－ō－shà or－shet＇），\(v . i . ;\) pret．and pp． ricochetted，ppr．ricochetting．［＜ricochct，n．］To bound by touching the earth or the surface of water and glancing off，as a eannon－ball．
The round－shot，which seemed to pltch into the centre of a squadron of the Carabineers，ricochetted throngh the
flelda．
The ploneer aunbeam ．．flashed into Richard Wade＇s eyea，waked hlm，and was off，ricochctting across the black eyea，waked herm，and was of the river．Winthrop，Love and Skates．
ricolite（rē＇kō－lit），\(\mu . \quad[<\) Rico，in New Mexico， + Gr．之ílos，stone．］A stratified ormamental stone，made up of suecessive layers of white limestone and olive and snuff－green serpentine， found in New Mexico．
rictal（rik＇tal），a．［＜rict（us）＋－al．］In or＝ nith．，of or pertaining to the rictus：as，rictel vibrissm．See rictus， 1.
ricture \(\dagger\)（rik＇tūr），\(n\) ．［く L．rictus，pp．of ringi， open the mouth wide，gape，grin（ \(>\) It．ringhi－ are，grin，frown）：see ringent．］A gaping． Bailey．
rictus（rik＇tus），n．；pl．rictus．［＜L．rictus，a gaping，distention of the jaws of animals， ringi，pp．rictus，gape：see ringent．］1．In or－ nith．，the gape of the bill；the eleft between the upper and the lower mandible when the mouth is open．-2 ．In bot．，the throat，as of a calyx， corolla，etc．；the opening between the lips of a ringent or personate flower．［Rare．］
ridll（rid），\(v_{\text {．}} t\) ；pret．and pp．rid，formerly also ridded，ppr．rilding．［Also dial．（and orig．）red； ＜ME．ridden，rydden，relden（pret．redde，pp． red），＜AS．hreddan，take away，save，liberate， deliver，\(=\) OFries．Iredda，reda \(=\mathrm{D} . \mathrm{MLG} . \mathrm{L} \mathrm{G}\) ． redden \(=\) OHG．rettan，retten，MHG．G．retten \(=\) Norw．rædda \(=\) Sw．rädda＝Dan．redde，save ， rescue，forms not found in Jeel．or Goth．（the Seand．forms are modern，（LG．or E．）；perhaps \(=\) Skt．\(\sqrt{\text { crath，loosen．］1t．To take away；re－}}\) move，as from a position of trouble or danger deliver．
Why thow has redyne and raymede，and raunsound the And kyilyde doune his coayns，kyngyz ennoynttyde．

> Take you your keen bright sword, me out of my lfe.

And rid me out of my llfe
The West－Country Damosel＇a Complaint（Child＇a Ballads， ［II．384）．
We thought it afer to rid ourselvea out of their handa and the tronble we were brought tnto，and therefore we patiently layd down the mony．Evelyn，Diary，March e3， 1646 2．To separate or free from anything superflu ous or objectionable；disencumber；clear．

> Thi fader In fuerse with his fre will Rid me this Rewme out of ronke Enmys

Destruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），1．5343． I must
Fid ail the sea of pirates．\({ }_{\text {Shak．，A．and C．} 11.6 .30}\)
That ia a light Burthen which ridz one of a far harder．
3t．To send or drive away；expel；banish．
I will rid evil beasta ont of the land．Lev．xxvi．
And，once before decelv＇d，she newly cast about
To rid hlm out of sight．Drayton，Polyolblon，il
To elear
\(4 t_{\text {．}}\) to elear away；disencumber or elear oue＇ self of ；get rid of．

But if I my cage can rid，
W＇ither，The Shepherd＇s Munting．

\section*{riddance}

Spectfically－（a）To part froni ；dispose of ；spend． Hee［any handicraft man］will haue a thousand floriahes， more out of hand than erst he did in ten．

Nashe，Picrce Pentlesse，p． 28. （b）To get through or over；accomplislı；achleve；dcspatcil．
As tlicy are woont to say，not to stand all day trifing to o purpose，but to rid lt out of the way quickly．

Puttenham，Arte of Eng．Poesle，p． 105.
We，having now the best at larnet fleld，
Will thither straight，for willingness rids w8y．
Shak．， 3 Ilen．V1．，v．8． 21.
The Printer in one day shall rid
Moro Books then yerst a thousa，ily，The Columnes
（c）To put out of the way；deatroy；ktll．
I rid her not：I made her not away，
By heaven I awear！trattors
They are to Edward and to England＇s Queen
That aay I made away the Mayoress．Peele，Edward I．
But if you ever chance to have a child，
As，deathsinen，you have rid this aweet young prince shak．， 3 Hen．VI．，V．5． 67.
Such mercy in thy heart was found，
To rid a llngertng wretch．
Beau．and Fl．，Matd＇a Tragedy，il． 1.
5t．To part；put asunder；separate．
We ar in this valay，verayly oure one，
Here are no renkea vs to rydde，rele as vns likes．
Sir Gawayne and the Gren Khint（i．．．．S．）， 2246
To rid house，to remove all the furniture from a house．
Hallivell．［Prov．Eng．］ Hallizell．［Prov．Eng．］
rid \({ }^{1}\)（rid），p．a．［＜ridlı，v．］Free；elear；quit； relieved：followed by of．

Surely he was a wicked man；the realm was well rid of
Lafimer， 4 th Sermon bef．Edw．VI．， 1549. I would we were well rid of this knavery．
，iv．2． 73 The townesmen remaining presently fraughted our Barge to be rid of our companies．Smith＇s Worke，I． 210. ence I rode all－shamed，hating the life
He gave me，meaning to be rid of it． To get rid of．See gct．
rid \({ }^{2}\)（rid）．An obsolete or dialeetal preterit of
rid \({ }^{3}\)（rid），\(v, t\) ．A dialectal variant of red3．
rid \({ }^{4}\)（rid），\(\ldots\) ．A variant of red \({ }^{5}\) ．
Favorite grounds where the trout make their rids．
Report of the Maine Fisheries Com mission，1875，p． 12. rida（rédẹ̈），n．That part of the ihrano，or Mos－ lem pilgrim＇s dress，whiel is thrown over the left shoulder and knotted at the right side． ridable，rideable（rída－bl），a．［＜ride＋able．］ 1．Capable of being ridden，as a saddle－horse．

1 rode everything rideable．
M．W．Savage，Reuben Medicott，1i．3．（Davies．） 2．Passable on horsebaek；eapable of being ridden through or over：as，a ridable stream or bridge．
For at this very time there was a man that used to trade to Hartlepool weekly，and who had many years known When the water was rideable，and yet he ventured in as I did，and he and his horse were both drowned at the very
time when I lay stck．Lister，Antohiog．，p． 45 ．（Halliucell．） riddance（rid＇ans），n．［＜rid \({ }^{1}+\)－ance．\(] 1\). The act of ridding or getting rid，as of some－ thing superfluous，objectionable，or injurious； the state of being thus relieved；deliverance； specifically，the act of clearing or cleaning out．
Some［thinga］which ought not to be dcsired，as the de－ iverance from sudden death，riddance from all adversity， and the extent of aavlng mercy towards all men．

IIooker，Eccles．T＇ollty，v． 27.
Thon ahalt not make clean riddance of the corners of thy fleld when thou reapest，neither shalt thou gather any gleaning of thy harvest；thou ahalt leave them unto the gleani

Lev．xxiid． 22.
They have a great care to keep them［the Streets］clean ；
in Winter，for Example，upon the melting of the lce，by a heavy draz with a Horse，which makes a quick riddance and cleaning the Gutters．Lister，Jouruey to［＇arla，p．24． 2．The aet of putting out of the way；specifi－ cally，destruetion．
The whole land shall be devoured by the fire of his jeal． ousy；for he ahall make even a apeedy riddance of all them that dwell in the land．
Those blossonis also，and those dropping gums，

Those blossonis also，and those dropping gum
That lie bestrown，unsighty sid unsmooth，
Ask riddance，if we mean to tread with ease．
Milton，P．L．，Iv． 632.
3．The earth thrown out by an animal，as a fox． badger，or woodchuek，in burrowing into the ground．－A good riddance，a welcoma relief from un－ pleasant company or an embarrassing connection or com－ Ther．I will aee you hanged，like clotpoles，ere I come any more to your tents．．［Exit．］
Patr．A good riddance．．Shak．，T．and C．，11．1． 182.
What a good riddance for Ainslie！Now the welght is taken off，it is just possible he may make a race of it after all． Whyte Melville，White Rose，I．xxvil．

\section*{riddance \\ Riddance salts．Sec the qnotstion． \\ A group of saits chitefly magnestc and potassle，snd for－ werc it first wilthout industrial spolica），because they merely extracted to reach the rock－881l below， \\ Ure，Dlct．，III． 593.}
riddel \(\dagger, u\) ．See riddle \({ }^{3}\)
ridden（rid＇n）．Past participle of ride．
ridder \({ }^{1}\)（rid＇er），n．［＜ME．ridder，rydder， AS．hridder，orig．hridder \(=\mathrm{OHG}\) ．ritera，MHG． ritere，riter，G．reiter，a sieve，\(=\mathrm{L}\) ．cribrum for ＊crithrum，a sieve，\(=\) Ir．eriathar，ereathair \(=\) Gael．eriathar \(=\) Corn．eroider \(=\) Bret．krouer a sieve；with formative der（－ther），＜\(\sqrt{ }\) hri， sift，\(=\mathrm{L} . \sqrt{ }\) eri，in eernere，separate，sift，cre tura，a sifting，etc．，Gr．\(\sqrt{ } \kappa \rho<\) ，in крive兀，sepa－ rate：see concern，eritie，etc．The G．räder， rädel，a sieve，is of diff．origin,\(\langle\mathrm{MHG}\) ．reden， OHG．redan，sift．］A sieve：now usually rid－ alle．［Prov，Eng．］
ridder \({ }^{1}\)（rid＇ér），v．\(t\) ．［＜ME．riddren，く AS．hri－ drian（ \(=\) OHG．hritarōn，riterōn，MHG．riteren， rītern，G．reitern），sift，winnow，＜hridder，a sieve：see ridder \({ }^{1}, n\) ．］To sift；riddle．Wyelif， Luke xxii． 31
ridder \({ }^{2}\)（rid＇ér），\(n . \quad[=\) D．redder \(=G\). retter， saver，savior；as ridl + －erl．］One who or that which rids，frees，or relieves．
riddle \({ }^{\mathrm{I}}\)（rid＇l），\(n\) ．［＜ME．ridil，rydyl，redel（ pl ． redeles），earlier rydels，redels，redels（pl．re－
 rēdelse（ \(\mathrm{pl} . r \bar{x} d e l s a n\) ）， \(\mathrm{f} .\), counsel，consideration， debate，conjecture，interpretation，imagina－ tion，an enigma，riddle（ \(=\) D．raadsel \(=\) MLG． radelse，LG．redelse，radelse \(=\) OHG．\({ }^{*}\) rätisal， MHG．rātsal，raetsel，G．rätsel，räthsel，a riddle），〈 \(r \bar{x} d a n\), counsel，consider，interpret，read：see readl．］1．A proposition so framed as to exer－ cise cne＇s ingenuity in discovering its mean－ ing；an ambiguous，complex，or puzzling ques－ tion offered for solution；an onigma；a dark saying．
＂What？＂quod Ciergye to Conscience，＂ar 38 coueitouse Aiter 3 ere
gernen to rede redeles？＂
We dissembis againe vnder couert and darke spesches， when we speake by wsy of riddle（Enlgms），of which the sence csn hardly be picked out but by the psrties owne
assoile．Puttenham，Arte of Eng．Poesle，p． 157. Life presented ftself to him like the Sphinx with its perpetual riddle of the reai and the ideal．

Longfellow，Kavsaagh， 1.
2．Anything abstruse，intricate，paradoxical，or puzzling；a puzzle．

I would not yet be pointed st，as he is，
For the fine courtier，the woman＇s msn，
Fletcher（and another），Queea of Coriath，i． 2
3．A person who manifests ambiguities or con－ tradictions of character or conduet．

She could iove none but only such
As scorned sud hated her as much．
Twas a strange riddle of s lsdy
eat iord of all thiors， 337.
Greatiord of all things，yet a prey to all；
The giory，jest，and riddle of the world！
iddle canon same as miamatical canom riddle \({ }^{1}\)（rid＇l），\(v_{0}\) ；pret．and pp．riddled，ppr． riddling．\([=\) G．räthseln，rätseln；from the ridaling．\([=\) G．räthseln，rätseln；from the
noun：see riddle \(\left.{ }^{\mathrm{I}}, n.\right]\) I．trans．1．To explain； jnterpret；solve；unriddle．

Riddle me thls，and guess him If you csm：
Who bears a nstion in a slagle man ？ Dryden，tr．of Juvenal＇s Sstires，tii． 135.
2．To understand；make out．
What，do you riddle me？Is she contracted？
And can I by your counsell sttaine my wishes？
3．To puzzle；perplex．
I think it will riddle him or he gets his horse over the Border again．Scott，Rob Roy，xvili．
II．intrans．To speak in riddles，ambiguous－ ly，or enigmatically．

Lys．Lying so，Hermls，I do not lie．
Her．Lysander riddles very prettily．
Shak．，M．N．D．，it． 253.
riddle \({ }^{2}\)（rid＇l），n．［＜ME．＊riddel，ryddel，rydel， ridil，rydyl，for earlier ridder：see ridder \({ }^{1}\) ．］ 1 ． A sieve，especially a coarse one for sand，grain， and the like．
So this young gentlemsa，who had scarceiy done a day＇s work in his life，msile his way to the modern El Dorado， to cook，snd dig，and wleid s plckaxe，snd shake a riddle
till his back ached．Whyte Melville，White Rose，I．xxx． 2．In founding，a sieve with half－inch mesh， used in the molding－shop for cleaning and mix－ ing old floor－sand．－3．In hydraul．engin．，a

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form of river－wcir．－4．In wire－working，a flat board set with iron pins sloped in opposite di－ rections．It is used to straighten wire，which is drawn in a zigzag course between the pins． E．II．Kinight．－A riddle of claret．See the quotation． A riddle of claret is thirteen botties，a magnum and twelve quarts．The nams comes from the fact that the wine is burought in on aitersi riddis－the magnum in the
center surrouded by the quarts．A riddle of clafet thus displayed duly appeared recently st the Edinburgh arrow dinner of the Royal Company of Archers．

N．and \(Q\). ．， 7 th ser．，VIII． 13
riddle \({ }^{2}\)（rid＇l），\(v . ;\) pret．and pp．riddled，ppr． riddling．［＜ME．riddlen，ridlen，ridelen，ryde－ len，for carlier riddren：sce ridderl，\(v\) ．Cf．rid－ dle \({ }^{2}\), n．］I．trans．1．To sift through a rid－ dle or sieve：as，to riddle sand．－2．To sift by means of a coarse－netted dredge，as young oysters on a bed．－3．To reduce in quantity as if by sifting；condeuse．
For general use the book ．．．wants riddling down into a single volume or a large essay．

Athenzum，No．3207，p． 467.
4．To fill with holes；especially，to perforate with shot so as to make like a riddle；hence，to puncture or pierce all over as if with shot； penetrate．
His moral feelings ，wera regulsrly fusilladed by the
Major ．．．and ridaled ihrough and through．Dickens．
II．intrans．1．To use a riddle or sieve；pass anything through a riddle．
Robin Goodfellow，he thst sweeps the hearth and the house clean，riddles for the country maids，and does all 2．To fall in drops or fine streams，as through a riddle or sieve．

The rayn rueled sdoun，idlande thikke，
of felle flaunkes of fyr and fakes of soufre．
slliterative Poems（ed．Morris），ii．05s，
riddle \({ }^{3} \mathrm{Y}^{2} n_{0}\)［く ME．riddel，ridel，redel，rudel，く OF．ridel， \(\mathbf{F}\) ．rideau（ML．ridellus），a curtain， orig．a plaited stuff，＜rider，wrinkle，plait， MÏG．riden，wrinkle，\(=\) E．writhe ：see jorithe．］ A curtain；a bed－curtain；in a church，one of the pair of curtains inclosing an altar on the north and sonth，often hung from rods driven into the wall．

> That was a mervclie thynge To se the riddels hynge With many red golde rynge Thst thame up bare,

MS．Lincoln A．1．17，f．136．（Hallivell．）
Sir Gaveles renaande on ropez，red golde ryngez．
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight（E．E．T．S．），1． 857.
Item ij ridelles of the ssme suyte，wt sungeli．
Inventory of St．Peter Cheap（Cheapside），1431，in Jour．
［Brit．Archeoi．Ass．，XXIV．
riddle \({ }^{3}{ }_{i}, v_{0} t_{0} \quad\left[<\mathrm{ME}\right.\) ．ridlen；appar．＜riddle \({ }^{3}\) ， n．，in its orig．sense，a plaited stuff．Cf．rad－ dle \({ }^{1}\) ．］To plait．

> Lord, it was ridled fetysly ! Ther nas not a poynt treweiy That it nss in his right assise.

Rom．of the Rose，1． 1235.
Riddleberger Act．See aet．
riddle－cake（rid＇l－kàk），n．A thick sour oaten cake．Halliwell．
riddle－like（rid＇l－līk），\(a\) ．Like a riddle；enig－ matical；paradoxical．

> To her, whose state is such that cannot choose But iend sad give where she is sure to lose; That seeks not to fnd that her search impiles, But riddle-like lives sweetiy where she dles!

Eut ridale－tike inves sweetiy where she dles！
Shak．，All＇s Weil，i．3． 223.
riddlemeree（rid＂l－me－rē＂），n．［A fanciful word，based on riddle，äs if riddle my riddle，ex－ plain my enigma．］Same as rigmarole．

This styie，I apprehead，Sir，is what the Jearned Scrib－ lerus calls rigmarol in \(\operatorname{loglc}\)－Riddlemeree among Schooi－
boys． riddler \({ }^{1}\)（rid＇lér），\(n\) ．［＜ridale \(\left.{ }^{1}+-e r l.\right]\) One who speaks in riddles or enigmatically．

Esch songster，riddler，every nameless name，
All crowd，who foremost shali be dana＇d to fame
Pope，Dunciad，lil． 157.
riddler \({ }^{2}\)（rid＇lèr），\(n . \quad\left[<\right.\) riddle \(\left.e^{2}+-e r^{1}.\right]\) One who works with a riddle or sieve．
riddling（rid＇ling），p．a．［Ppr．of riddle \({ }^{1}\) ，v．］ 1．Speaking in xiddles or ambjguously．

This is a riddling merchant for the nonce；
He will be here，snd yet he Is not here： He will be here，snd yet he is not here： How can these contrarietles agree？

Shak．， 1 Hen．VI．，11．3．57．
2．Having the form or character of a riddle； cnigmatical；puzzling．
Every man is under that complicated disease，snd thst yet to be proud of the least thing he with the most，and yet to be proud of the least thing he hath．

\section*{ride}

He laugh＇d as is his wont，and answer＇d me old tlme． Tennyson，Coming of Arthur．
3．Divining；interpreting；guessing．
Much she muz＇d，yet couid not construe it
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. } 54 . \\
& \text { mimune }
\end{aligned}
\]
riddlingly（rid＇ling－li），adv．In the manner of a riddle；enigmatically；mysterionsly．

Though，ilike the pestilence and old fashon＇d iovc，
Riddingly it catch inen．
Donne，SatIres，ii，
riddlings（rid＇lingz），n．pl．［Pl．of riddling， verbal \(n\) ．of riddle \({ }^{2}, v\) ．］Tlie coarser part of anything，as grain or ashes，which is left in the riddle after sifting；siftings；screenings．
She ．．polnted to the grest bock of wash，snd rid． dlinge，and brown hulkage（for we ground our own corn alwsys）

I．D．Blackmore，Lorna Doone，\(x \times x i f\). ride（rid），\(x\) ．；prot．rode（formerly also rid），pp． ridden（formerly also vid），ppr．riding．［＜ME． riden（pret．rod，rood，carlier rad，pl．riden，re－ den，pp．riden），＜AS．rīlan（pret．räd，pl．ridon， pp．viden），ride on horseback，move forward（as a ship or a cloud），rock（as a ship at anchor）， swing（as one hung on a gallows），＝OFries．rida \(=\) D．rijden，ride on horseback or in a vehicle， slide，as on skates，\(=\) MLG．LG．riden \(=0 H G\) ． ritan，move forward，proceed，ride on horse－ back or in a vehicle，MHG．riten，G．reiten，ride， \(=\) Icel．rith \(a=\) Sw．rida \(=\) Dan．ride，ride； orig．prob．simply＇go，＇＇travel＇（as in the de－ rived noun road，in the general sense＇a way＇）； ef．OIr．riad，ride，move，riadami，I ride，Gaul－ ish rēda（＞L．rheda，reda，reda），a wagon． Hence ult．roadl ，raid，bed－ridden．］I．intrans． 1．To be carried on the back of a horse，ass， mule，camel，elephant，or other animal；spe－ cifically，to sit on and manage a horse in mo－ tion．

\section*{Beves an haksnal bestrit， \\ And \(\ln\) his wei forth a rit．}

Beves of ITamtoun，p．51．（II alliwell．）
And yet was he，whereso men wente or viden，
Founde on the beste．Chaucer，Troilus，1． 473.
And lastly came cold February，sitting
In an old wagon，for he could not ride．\(\underset{\text { Spenser，}}{\text { F．}}\) Q．，Vir．vi1． 43. Brutus and Cassius
Are rid like madmen through the ghates of Rome．
2．To be borne along in a vehicle，or in or on any kind of conveyance；be carried in or on a wagon，coach，car，balloon，ship，palanquin，bi－ cycle，or the like；hence，in general，to travel or make progress by means of any supporting and moving agency．

So on s day，hys fsdur and hee
Redyn yn a schyppe yn the see．（IFallivell．）
MS．Cantab．Ff．ii．38．f．144．（In
Unto her Coch remounting，home did ride
Spenser，F．Q．，IV． 111.51. Be to to fly
to ride
To swim，to dive into the fire，to nide
On the curld clouds，to thy strong bldding task
Ariel and ail his quslity．Shak．，Tempest，i． 2121. 3．To be borne in or on a fluid；float；specifi－ cally，to lie at anchor．
Thanks to Heaven＇s goodness，no msn lost
The ship rides fair，too，snd her leaks in good pilight．
Fletcher（and another）Sea Voyage，i． 3.
This we found to be an Ile，where we rid that night．
Capt．John Smith Works，II． 224.
They shail be sent in the Ship Lion，which rides here st
Mowell，Letters，I．i． 26.
To behold the wandering moon maneen
Riding near her highest noon．
Multom，il Penseroso，1． 68.
4．To move on or about something．
Strong as the axdetree

\section*{On whlch heavea rides．}

Shak．，T．and C．，i．3． 67.
5．To be mounted and borne along；hence，to move trinmphantly or proudly．

Disdain and scorn ride sparkilag in her eyes．
6t．To be carted，as a convicted bawd．
I＇ll hang you both，you raseals
I can but ride．Massinger，City Madam，ili． 1.
7．To have free play；have the upper hand； domineer．

\section*{A brother noble，}

My prsctices whose easy！Shakk．，Lear，i． 2188.
8．To lap or lie over：sajd especially of a rope
when the part on which the strain is brought when the part on which the strain is brought lies over and jams the other parts．Hamersly． Care must be taken not to rsise the headie，or headles， too high，or too much strall will be thrown upon the raised
threads，gnd the result wilt be that the weft threads will

\section*{ride}
overlap or ride over cach other, and the cvil effect will be A. Barlone, Weaving, p. 414 9. To serve as a means of travel; be in condition to support a rider or traveler: as, that horse rides well under the saddle.

Ilonest man, will the wster ride?
Jock o' the Side (Child'a Baliada, VI. 86) 10. In surg., said of tho ends of a fractured bone when they overlap each other.
When a fracture is oblique there will probably be aome hortentug of the limb from the drawing up of the lowe portion of tho limb, or riding, as it is calted, of one end
over the other. Bryant, Surgery (3d Amer. ed.), p. 817 . 11. To climb up or rise, as an ill-fitting coat tends to do at tho shoulders and the back of the neck.-Riding committee. See committee.-Riding interests, in Scots lavo, intereata saddled or dopen in an sction of multiplepoioding, or in a process of ranking and sale, have creditors, these creditora may claim to be ranked on the fund aet aside for their debtor: and such claims are called riding interests. - The devil rides on a fiddlestick. See devil. - To ride and tie, to ride and go on foot alternately : aatd of two persons. See the fira quotation.
Mr. Adams diacharged the bili, and they were both set ting out, having agreed to ride and tie: a method of trav-
elling much uaed by persons who have but one horse beelling much uacd by persons who have but one horse be ween them, and is thua performed. The two travellers aet out together. one on horseback, the other on foot, Now on foot, the cuatom tis that when he arriveast the distance greed on, he is to dismount, tie his horae to some gste ree, post, or other thing, and then proceed on foot whe the other coines up to the horse, unties him, mounta, an gallopa on; ttll, having passed by his fellow-travelier, he fikewise arrivea at the place of tying.

Fílding, Joseph Andrew, ii. 2 (Davies.)
Both of them [Garrick sad Johnson] naed to talk pleasantly of thta their first journey to London. Garrick, evi-
dently meaning to embelifah a little, aaid one day in my dently meaning to embelitiah
hearing, "We rode and tied."

Bosivell, Johnson, I. v. (1737), note. To rlde a portlast ( naut.), to lie at anchor with the iowe yarda iowered to the rail: an old use.-To ride at anchor (naut.). See anchor.
After this Thomss Duke of Clarence, the King'a second Son, snd the Earl of Kent, with competent Forcea, entred he Haven of Stutce, where they hurnt four Ships riding a Anchor.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 162
To ride at the ring. See ring 1 . -To ride bodkin. See bodkin1.- To ride easy (naut.), aaid of s ship when ahe doea not pitch, or strain her califes.-To rlde hard, aaid of a ahip when slie pltchea viotently, so as to atrain her cables and maata.-To ride in the marrow-bone coach to go on foot. [Slang.] - To ride outt, to go upon a mill

From the tyme that he first bigan
co riden out he lovede chyvalic.
To riden out, he lovede chyvalrie. Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., 1. 45. To ride over, to domineer over aa if trampling opon; over de or overpower triumphantiy, insolentiy, or roughly.
Thou haat caused men to ride over our heada,
PS. ixvi. 12.
Still ride in triumph over sill miseas mind
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iil. 3. 18.
To ride roughshod, to pursue a violent, atubborn, or selfish course, regardiess of consequencea or of the pain or distresa that may be caused to others.
Henry [VIII., in his later proceediags, rode roughshod over the constitution of the Church.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 894. The Chsmher had again been riding roughshod over Hia Majeaty's schemea of army reform.

Lowe, Blsmarck, I. 283.
To ride rusty. See rusfy3,-To ride to hounds, to take part in a fox-hunt; appe.
He not only went atraight aa a die, but rode to hound inatead of over them. Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, ilt. To ride upon a cowlstafft. See cowlstaff: \(=\) Syn. 1 and 2. The effort has been made, in both Englaad and America, Irive for ride to progression on horaeback, and to use ether ancceaseasion in a vehcle, but the hat noen anc ouse drive only where the pergon in queation holds the reina or where the kind of motton is emphasized.
We have aeen thst Shakespeare, snd Niiton, and the transiators of the Bible, use drive in connection with char ot when they wish to expresa the urging it along; but When they wish to say that a man is borne up sud onward hey use ride.
R. \(G\). White,
The practice of standand ral list of etationa ride (instead of to and provea the imputed Ancericaniam Engliah," although there remains a nice the be "Queen a national one - eatabltshed by good usage, between riding in a carrlage and driving in a carriage

Amer. Jour. Philol., IX. 498.
II. trans. 1. To sit on and drive; bo carried along on and by: used specifically of a orse.
Neither ahsil he that rideth the horse deliver himself.
Ife dash'd across me-mad,
And maddening what be rode. Tennyson, IIoly Grail.

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Not infrequently the boys wili ride a log down the current as fearicsesly, and with as little danger of upaetting Into the water, as an old and well-practiced river-driver. 2. To bo carricd or travel on, through, or over. In whiriwind. \(\begin{aligned} & \text { Others . . . ride the air } \\ & \text { Miltom, }\end{aligned}\)

Milton, 1. L., ii. 5 rising wavind.
The riaing waves
Thunder and flash he the the atedfast ahores,
Till he that rides the whirl wind checka the rein.
tirement i 535.
This boat-ahaped roof, which is extremely gracefui and is repeated tur snother apartment, would auggeat that the II, James, Jr., Littie Tour, p. 85 .
3. To do, make, or execute by riding: as, to ride a race; to ride an errand.
Right here aeith the frenach booke that, whan the kynge Arthur was departed fro Bredigan, he snd the kynge Ban of Benoyk, and the kynge boors of Gsnnes, Taraalde. And we can neither hunt nor ride
A foray on the Scottiah side.
Scott, Marmion, i. 22.
4. To hurry over; gallop through.

IIe hath rid his prologue like a rough colt; he knows 5. To control and manage, especially with harshness or arrogance; domineer or tyrannize over: especially in the past participle ridden, in composition, as in priest-ridden.
He that suffera himseif to be ridden, or through pusil. be a comor or laughing stoct

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 384.
And yet thia man [Ambrose], auch as we hear he was, would have the Emperor ride other people, that himself might ride him, which is a common trick of almost ail
Milton, Aos. to Ssimasius, iii.
ecciesiastics. But as for them [acorners], they knew better thlnga than to fall in with the herd, and to give themseives np to he ridden by the tribe of Levi. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. v.
What chance was there of reason being heard in a land that was king-ridden, priest-ridden, peer-ridden :
6. To carry; transport. [Local, U. S.]

The custom house ifcense Nos. of the carts authorized to ride the merchandise.

Tegulations of Custome Inspectors, etc., p. 48. Riding the fair, the ceremony of proclaiming a fsir, perlormed by the atewsrd of a court-baron, who roae trough See townt see march. - To ride a hobby, to pursue s favorite the It msy look like riding a hobby to death, but I cannot help anapecting s wooden origin for it [Raj Rani tempie].
He must of course be naturaliy of a rather sttitudinizIng turn, fond of brooding sad spouting and riding a
theo
To ride circuit or the circuit. See circuit.-To ride down, to treit with extreme rourness or insolence

We hunt them for the besuty of their skins;
They tove us for it, and we ride them donen.
enne Príncess, v.
To ride down a sail, to stretch the head of a sail by besring down on the middie. - To ride down a stay or backstay (naut.), to come down on the stay for the purpoae of tsiring it.- To ride out, to keep anost during, as or of her crew.
tempest which hts me bears
And yet he rides it out. Shak., Pericles, iv. 4. 31. The fleet rode out the atorm in ssifety.

\section*{Prescott, Ferd. and Isa, ii. 8.} To ride shanks' mare, to walk. [Colloq.] - To ride the brooset. See broose. - To ride the great hors
Then comes he [Prince of Orange] abrosd, and goes to his Stablea, if it be no Sermon-dsy, to aee some of his fu1) ride the great horse. \(\quad\) Howell, Letters, I. i. 10.
He told me he did not know what travelling was good French, and to talk agatnat pasaive obedience.

Addison, Tory Foxhunter.
To ride the high horse. See to mount the high horse, under horsel.-To ride the line. See tine-riding.
Even for thoae who do not have to look up stray horaes, sind who are not forced to ride the ine day in and day out, abroad during the bitter weather.
T. Roosevelt, Th

To ride the Spanish mare (naut.), to be put aatride of a walld maret to play at ace agw whid maret, \(t\) play at aee-aaw.
With that, bestriding the mast, I gat by little and littie you saw that aport, when they ride the vitd mare you saw that sport, when they ride Pe sidney, Arcadia, it. \(A^{\prime}\). . . rides the wild-mare with the boya.
ride (rid),\(n . \quad[<\) ME. ride \(=\) G. ritt \(=\) Icel. reith \(=\) Sw. Dan. ridt; from the verb: sec ride, \(v\). Cf.
roadl, raid.] 1. A journey on the back of a horse, ass, mule, camcl, elephant, or other animal; more broadly, any excursion, whether on the back of an animal, in a vchicle, or by some other mode of conveyance: as, a ride in a wagon or a balloon; a ride on a bicycle or a cowcatcher.

To Madian lond wente he [Balaam] hia ride.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.),
"Alas," he aatd, "your ride haa wcaricd you." \(\begin{gathered}\text { Tennysom Lsncelot and Elaine }\end{gathered}\)
2. A saddle-horse. Grose. [Prov. Eng.]-3. A road intended expressly for riding; a bridle path; a place for excreise on horseback. Also called riding.

> Thia through the ride upon his steed
> Goes alowly by, sud this at apeed.
A. Arnold, Epllogue to Lesaing's Laocoön.
4. A little stream or brook. [Prov.Eng.]-5. A certain district patrolled by mounted excise officers.-6. In printing, a fault caused by overlapping: said of leads or rules that slip and overlap, of a kerned type that overlaps or binds a type in a line below, also of a color that impinges on another color in prints of two or more colors. rideable, a. See ridable.
rideau (rē-dō'), n. [< F. rideau, a enrtain: see riddle \({ }^{3}\).] In fort., a small elevation of earth extended lengthwise on a plain, serving to cover a camp from the approach of the enemy, or to give other advantage to a post.
ridelt, \(n\). See riddle \({ }^{3}\).
rident. An obsolete preterit plural of vide.
rident (rídent), \(a . \quad[<\mathrm{L}\). viden \((t-) s\), ppr. of ri dere ( \(>\) It. ̈ridere \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). reir \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). rir \(=\) Cat, riurer \(=\operatorname{Pr}\). rir, rire \(=\mathrm{F}\). rire), laugh. Hence (from L. videre) arride, deride, ridiculous, risible, etc., also riant (a doublet of rident).] Smilng broadly; grinning.
A smile so wide and steady, so exceedingly rident, in buxom face, if the artlat culous, may be drawn npon th buxom fsce, if the artiat choosea to sttempt it.
ride-officer (rīd'of \({ }^{z j}\)-sėr), \(n\). An excise who makes his rounds on horseback; the officer of a ride.
rider (rīdêr), \(n . \quad[<M E\). nidere, rydare, \(\langle\mathrm{AS}\). ridere, a rider, cavalryman, knight ( \(=\) OFries ridder \(=\mathrm{D}\). rijder \(=\) MLG. ridder \(=0 \mathrm{HG}\). rītāre MHG. rītere, rīter, ritter, a rider, knight, G. reiter, a rider, ritter, knight, = Icel. rithari, ritheri, later riddari \(=\mathrm{Sw}\). riddare, knight, ryttare, horseman, trooper, \(=\) Dan. ridder, knight, ryt ter, horseman, rider, knight), (ridan, ride: see ride. Cf. ritter, reiter (< G.).] 1. One who rides; particularly, one who rides on the back of a horse or other animal; specifically, one who is skilled in horsemanship and the manege. Ac now ia Religioun a ridere and a rennere aboute.
Piers Plowman (A), x1. 20 . The horse snd bis rider hath he thrown into the aea.

Well could he ride, and often men would say,
"That horse hia mettle from hia rider takes, Shak., Lover'a Complsint, 1. 107.
The weary steed of Peliess floundering fung
His rider. Tennyson, Pelleas snd Ettarre
2t. A mounted reaver or robber.
In Ewsdale, Eight and Forty notorious Ridera are hung A rmatrong.
Drummond, Works, p . 99 .
3. Formerly, one who traveled for a mercantile house to collect orders, money, etc. : now called a traveler or (in the United States) drummer.

They come to us as riders in s trade,
And with much art exhibit and persuade.
Crabbe, Worke, 11. 53.
4. In hort., a budded or grafted standard or tock branching from a main or parent trunk or stem.-5. A knight. [Archaic.]
He dubbed his youngest son, the Fitheitng Henry, to
6. Any device straddling something; something mounted upon or attached to something else. Eapecially - (a) A smali plece of platinum or alumininm ort astride of the beam of a baiaice, sind moved from or toward the fulcrum in determining resuits requiring weights of the utmoat delicacy. (b) A smail piece of pa meaaure or mark distsnce.
We measure the distance between the two [nodes], and cut the wire so that its total iength shall he a multiple and mark them, and then we proceed to find all the nodes, (c) Anything ssddled upon or sttached to a record, document, atatement, etc., after its supposed completion; sp
Vholea finalify sdda, by way of rider to this decisration is regiment, perhaps Mr. C. wilf favour htm with an order on his agent for twenty pounda.

Dickens, Bleak House, xxxtx.

\begin{abstract}
\section*{rider}

The proposed amendment had heen given by the pre vious action of the flouse, 8 rider providing for compenation to distiller
But the Psciftc Msil and its friends in Congress dld not despair, sud success came at isst by a rider to the General Post-0ffice sppropristlon bill passed by Congress, Febru-
ary 18, 1867 . ary \(18,1867\).
(d) Io printing, a cylindrical rod of Iron which in use rests on the top of an ink-roller, snd sids in evenly distributing the ink on this roiler. (e) A supplementary part of a question in sn examinstion, cspecislly in the Csmbridge mais question.
Thongh the riders were jolned to the propositions o which their solution depended, and tholgh all these

Science, XI.
(f) In a snske fence, a rall or stake one end of which rests ne grorals, the them in plsce. [Local, U. S.]
7. In mining, a forruginous veinstone, or a similar impregnation of the walls adjacent to the vein. [North of Eng. mining districts.]
In Alston the contents of the unproductive parts of velas sre chiefly described as dowk and rider. The former is a brown, frisble, snd soft soll; the lstter a hard stony
matter, varying much in colour, hardness, snd other charmatter, vsrying much in colour, hardness, sind other char-
seteristics.
Sopwilh, Mloing Districts of Alston Moor,
[Weardale, snd 'I'eesdale, p. 108.
8. One of a series of interior ribs fixed oceasionally in a ship's hold, opposite to some of the principal timbers, to which they are bolted, and reaching flom the keelsou to the beams of the lower deck, to streugthen the frame.-9. A piece of wood in a gun-carriage on which the side pieces rest.-10. A gold coin formerly current in the Netherlands: so called from its obverse type being the figure of a horseman. Ths specimen here illustrsted was struck by Charles of Eg-


Rider of Charles of Egmont, Duke of Gelderland. - British Museunt.
(Size of the original.)
\end{abstract}
nont, Duke of Gelderlsnd (sixteenth century), and weighs nearly 50 grains. The nsme was slso given to a gold coin

He mouldy mon ! Hal a dozen
His mouldy money! Hsll-s-dozen riders,
Thst cannot sit, but stampt fast to their saddles.
Bush-rider, In Australis, a cross-country rider; one who can ride horses over rough or dangerous ground; slso, one who can ride imperfectly brokem horses.
An excellent bushrider, if not a first-class rough-rider, there were few horses he cnuld not bsck with a falr chsnce of remalning in the ssddle. Rider keelson. See keelson.- Rider's bone, sn exosto-
sis at the origin of the sdductor longus. Also called drill sis at the origin of the sdductor longus. Also called drill
bone. - Rider truss, sn eariy form of tram truss composed bone.-Rider truss, an early form of tram truss, composed
of a cast-iron upper chord, wrought-iron Iower chord, and vertical posts of cast-iron, and diagonal braces of wroughtlitan
 ing a rider; specifically, having riders or stakes laid across the bars, as a snake fence. [Local, U. S.]

The fences ars generally too high to jump, being usually whit ars called staked and ridered fences.

Tribune Book of Sports, p. 49.
riderless (rídèr-les), a. [ \(\langle\) rider + -less.] Having no rider.

He csught a niderless horse, 8 nd the cornet mounted. rlder-roll (rídér-rōl), n. A separate addition made to a roll or record. See rider, 5 (c).
ridge (rij), n. [< ME. rigge, rygge; also without assibilation rig, ryg, rug (> E. dial. rig), < AS. hryeg, the back of a man or beast, \(=\mathrm{MD}\). rugge, \(\mathrm{D} \cdot \mathrm{rug}=\) OLG. \(\quad\) ruggi, MLG. rugge \(=\) OHG.
 rücken \(=\) Icel. hryggr \(=S \mathrm{Sw}\). rygg \(=\) Dan. ryg,
the back; ef. Ir. crocen, skin, back.] 1. The back of any animal; especially, the upper or projecting part of the back of a quadruped.

All is rede, Ribbe snd rigge,
The bak bledeth azens the
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 202
His ryche robe he to rof of his rigge naked,
And of s hepe of sakes he hitte in the myddes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morrls), iii. 379 . There the pore preseth bifor the riche with s pakke \&t
his rugye.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 212 On the other side of the aloes, not fifteen paces from 11s, I made out the horns, neck, snd the ridge of the back
of a tremendous old bull. IIarper's Mag., LXXVII. 186.
2. Any extended protuberance; a projecting line or strip; a long and narrow pile sloping at the sides; specifically, a long elevation of land, or the summit of such an elevation; an extended hill or mountain.

Even to the frozen ridges of the Alps,
Or any other ground Inhabitable.
Shak., Hich. 11., 1. 1. G4.

\section*{Of carded wool, which the old mang bad piled.}

Wordsworth, The Brothers.
3. In agri., a strip of ground thrown up by a plow or left between furrows; a bed of ground formed by furrow-slices running the whole length of the field, varying in breadth according to circumstances, and divided from another by gutters or open furrows, parallel to each other, which last serve as guides to the hand and eye of the sower, to the reapers, aud also for the application of manures in a regular manner. In wet soils they also serve as drains for carrying off the surface-water. In Wales, formerly, a measure of land, \(20 \frac{1}{4}\) feet.

Lete se the litel plough, the large also,
The rigges forto enhance.
Thou wsterest the ridges thereof shundentl: is. p .2 Thou wsterest the fidges thereof shundantly: thou set.
tlest the furrows thereof.
4. The highest part of the roof of a building; specifically, the meeting of the upper ends of the rafters. When the upper ends of the rsiters sbut pole. Ridge also denotes the Internal angle or nook of a vaull. See cut nnder roof?
5. In fort. the highest portion of the glacis, proceeding from the salient angle of the covered way.-6. In anat. and zoöl., a prominent border; an elevated line, or crest; a lineal protuberance: said especially of rough elevations on bones for muscular orligameutous attachments: as, the superciliary, occipital, mylohyoid, condylar, etc., ridges.-7. A succession of small processes aloug the small abaft the hump of a sperm-whale, or the top of the back just forward of the small. Tho ridge is thickest just around the hump. See scrag-whale.-8. One of the several linear elevations of the lining membrane of the roof of a liorse's mouth, more commonly called bars. Similar ridges occur on the hard palate of nost mammals. - Bicipital ridges. Soe bicipitai. - Dental ridge a thick ridge of structures srs to be formed. - Frontal, genital, gluteal, interantennal ridge. See the ajjectives, Maxilary ridge. Same as deneal ridye. - Mylohyold ridge. See mylohyoid.--Neural ridge, s series of enlargements slong
the borders of the nedullary plates from which the dorss the borders of the needullary plates, from which the dorssl
spinal nerves originate. More commonly cslled neural crest. Obllque ridge of the trapezium, of the nlna. See oblique- Palatine, pectineal, pectoral, ptery-GRidge-roll, a bstten with a rounded face, over which the shesthing of lead or other metal is bent on the rldges sod hips of a roof. Also called ridge-batten. Sagitta] superciliary ridge. See the adjectives. - Temporal ridges. See temporal lines (under line \(2^{2}\) ), and cut under ridge
ridge (rij), \(v\).; pret. and pp. ridged, ppr. ridging. < ME. ryggen; from the noun: sce ridge, \(n\).] 1. trans. To cover or mark with ridges; rib.

Though all thy hsirs
Were bristles ranged jike those that ridge the back
of chafd wild boars, or rufled porcuptnes.
Jilton, S. A., 1. 1137.
A north-midisnd shire, dusk with moorlsnd, ridged with
mountain : this I sec. Charlotte Bronte, Jans Eyre, xxviil.
Ridged sleeve, a sleeve worn by women at the middle of
II. intrans. To rise or stretch in ridges.

The Biscsy, ronghly ridging eastward, shook
And almost overwhelm'd her.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.
ridge-band (rij'band), \(n\). That part of the harness of a cart-, wagon-, or gig-horse which goes over the saddle on the back.
ridge-beam (rij' bēm), \(n\). In carp., a beam at the upper ends of the rafters, below the ridge; a crown-plate. E. H. Knight.
ridge-bonet (rij'bōn), \(n\). [<ME. rygge-bonc, rigbone, <AS. lirycg-bān (= D. ruggebecn, rugbeen = OHG. hruchipein, ruccipeini, MHG. vïckebein \(=\) Sw. ryggben = Dan. rygben , backbone, spine, ¿hrycg, back, + bän, bone.] The spine or backbone.

So ryde thay of by resoun hit the rygge bonez
Euenden to the haunche.
Sir Gazvayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1844.
I would fain now see them rolled
Down a hill, or from \& bridge
Hesdlong cast, to break their ridje-
Hesdlong cast, to break their ridye-
Bones. Jonson, Mssque of Oberon.
ridged (rijd), a. [<ridge + eet \({ }^{2}\).] 1. Having a ridge or
ridicule
The tinuers could summarily lodge in Lydford Gaol those who impeded them ; consequently two messengers, sent from Plymouth to protect the lest on Roborough tied under hls belly, sund trotted off to gaol. N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 443.
2. In zoöl., carinate; costate; having ridges or carinw on a surface, generally longitudinal ones. When the ridges run crosswise, the surface is said to be transversely ridged.-3. Rising in a ridge or ridges; ridgy.

The sharp clear twang of the golden chords
ridge-drill (rij'dril), \(n\). In agri., a seed-drill adapted to sowing seeds upon the ridges of a listed field. Compare list \({ }^{4}, n ., 10\), and listingplow.
idge-fillet (rij"fil"et), n. 1. In arch., a fillet between two depressions, as between two flutes of a column.-2. In founding, the runner, or principal channel. E. H. Knight.
ridge-harrow (rij'har"ō), \(u^{\text {. }}\) In agri., a harrow hinged longitudinally so that it can lap upon the sides of a ridge over which it passes. \(E\). H. Knight.
tidge-hoe (rij'hō), \(n\). A horse-hoe operating on the same principle as a ridge-plow.
ridgel, ridgil (rij' el, -il), \(n\). [Also rig (of which ridgel may be a dim. form), rigsie; origin uncertain; cf. Sc. riglan, rigland, rig-viddie, a nag, a horse half-castrated, riggot, an animal halfcastrated.] A male animal with one testicle removed or wanting. Also ridgeling, ridgling.

0 Tityrus, tend my herd, and see them fed,
To mornlug pastures, evening waters, jed:
To morniug pastures evening waters, Jed,
And 'ware the Libysn ridgiv's butting hesd.
And 'ware the Libysin ridgu's butting hosd.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Pastorals, ix. 31 .
Ridgling or ridgil \(\ldots\) is stlli used in Tenncsses and
the West, the West, ... but hiss been corrupted into riginal, and
would-be correct people say original. ridgelet (rij'let), \(n\). [< riilge + -let.] A little ridge. Encyc. Brit., I. 368.
idgeling (rij'ling), \(n\). [Also ridgling; appar. (ridgel + -inq.3.] Same as rillgel.
ridge-piece (rij'pēs), \(n\). Same as ridge-pole. ridge-plate (rij'plāt), \(n\). Same as ridge-pole. ridge-plow (rij'plou), n. In tagri., a plow having a double mold-board, used to make ridges for planting or cultivating certain crops and for opening watcr-furrows. Also called ridgingtor
ridge-pole (rij'pōl), \(n\). The board or timber at the ridge of a roof, into which the rafters are fastened. Also called ridge-plate or ridge-picce. See cut under roof.-Ridge-pole pine. See pinel. ridger (rij'er), n. 1. That which makes a ridge or ridges.
A smsll nudger or subsoller extending below to form \& small furrow into which the seed is dropped. SXIL. 181. 2. Same as ridgc-band. Halliwell.
ridge-roof (rij' röf), \(n\). A raised or peaked roof. ridge-rope (rij'rop), n. 1. Naut. : (a) The central rope of an awning, usually called the backbone. (b) The rope aloug the side of a ship to which an awning is stretched. (c) One of two ropes running out on each side of the bowsprit for the men to hold on by.-2. A ridge-band.
Surselle, a broad sod great band or thong of strong leather. dc, , fastned on either side of a thlll, and bearing upon the psd or saddls of the thill-horse: about London
it is called the ridge-rope. ridge-stay (rij'stā), n. Same as ridge-band. Hallivell.
ridge-tile (rij'tin), \(n\). In arch., same as crown-ridge-tile (rij'til), \(n\). In arch., same as crounHile 2 .
ridgil, \(n\). See ridgel.
ridging-grass (rij'ing-gràs), n. A coarse grass, Andropogon (Anatherum) bicornis, of tropical America. [West Indies.]
ridging-plow (rij'ing-plou), \(n\). Same as ridgeplovo. (rij'ling), n. Same as ridgel.
ridgy (rij'i), a. [< ridge \(+-y^{1}\).] Rising in a ridge or ridges; ridged.

Falnt, lazy wsves o'ercreep the ridgy sand. 10.10.
Scant along the ridgy lend
The heans their new-born ranks expspd.
ridical (ridi-luil) \({ }^{1}\) [ ridiculel \({ }^{1}\) (rid'i-kūl), a. [<OF. (and F.) ridicule \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). ridiculo \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). ridiculo \(=\mathrm{It}\). ridicolo, < L. ridiculus, langhable, comical, amusing, absurd, ridiculous, < ridere, laugh: see rident. Cf. ridiculous.] Ridiculous.
That wsy (e. g. Mr. Edm. Wsiler's) of quibling with sencs will hereafter growe sis much out of fashion and be as ridicule as quibling with words.

\section*{ridicule}
ridicule \({ }^{2}\) (rid'i-kūl), n. [Early mod. E. ridicle; \(=\) Sp. ridiculo \(=\mathrm{It}\). ridicolo, mockery, < L. ridicuhum, a jest, neut. of ricliculus, ridiculous: see ridiculous.] 1. Mocking or jesting words intended to excite laughter, with more or less contempt, at the expense of the person or thing of whom they are spoken or written; also, action or gesture desigued to produce the same effect.

Whoe'cr offends, at some unincky time
Sacred to nerse, and hitches in a riymo
And the sad burthen of some merry song
\(I^{\prime}\) ope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 79 .
Foots possessed a rich talent Ior ridicule, whifin tinted vividly the genius for satire that shone within him.

\section*{2. An object of mockery or contemptuous jest-} ing.
They began to hate me likewise, and to turn my equi-
Fage into ridicule.

\section*{3t. Ridiculousness.}

It doss not want any grest measurc of sense to see thas ridicule of this moustrons prsctice.

Addison, Spectator, No. 18.
At the sams time that I see all their ridicules, there is a divates in the sociely of iralpole To Chute Jan that =Syn. 1. Derision, mockery, gibe, jeer, sneer. Seesatire, ridicule \({ }^{1}\) (rid'i-kū,
ridicule \({ }^{1}\) (rid'i-kūl), \(v\). ; pret. and pp. ridiculed, ppr, ridiculing. [< ridicule \({ }^{1}, n\).] 1, trans. To treat with ridicule; treat with contemptuous merriment; represent as deserving of contemptuous mirth; mock; make sport or game of; deride.

I'va known the young, who ridicul'd hia rage,
Love'a humblest vassals, when oppress'd with age.
\(=\) Syn. Deride, Mock, etc. (ses taunt), jeer st, scoff st, cout ; rally, makg fun of, fampoon. See the noun.
II, intrans. To bring ridicule upon a person or thing; make some one or something ridiculous; cause contemptuous laughter.

One dedicates in high heroic prose,
And ridicules beyond a hundred foes
Pope, Prolegus to Satires, 1. 110.
ridicule \({ }^{2}\) (2id'i-kūl), n. \(\quad[=\mathbf{F}\). ridicule, corruption of réticule.] A corruption of reticule, formerly common.
ridiculer (rid'i-kū-lėr), n. [< riđiculeI \(\left.+-e r^{1}.\right]\) One who ridicules, Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. ix.
ridiculize \(\dagger\) (ri-dik'ụ-līz), \(v, t\), [< F. ridiculiser, turn into ridicule, \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). Pg. ridiculizar; as ridi cule \(\left.{ }^{\mathbf{I}}+-i z e.\right]\) To make ridiculous; ridicule. My heart stili trembing lest the false alarms
That words oft strike-up should vidiculize me
ridiculosity (ri-dik-ū-los'i-ti), \(n\).; pl. ridiculosities (-tiz). [=It. ridicolosita; < L. ridiculosus, langhable, facetions (see ridiculous), \(+-i t y\).] The character of being ridiculous; ridiculous ness; hence, anything that arouses laughter; a jest or joke.
Shut up your ill-natured Muses at Home with your
Business, but bring your good-natured Mnsea, all your Business, but bring your good-natirred Mnse, all your
witty Jests, yourBy-words, yourBanters, your Pieasantries, witty Jestz, yourly-words, your Banters, your Pieasantries,
ridiculous (ri-dik' \(\overline{1}-\mathrm{lus}\) ), \(a\). [く L., ridiculus, laughable, ridiculous: see ridicule \(\mathbf{1}, a\).\(] 1.\) Worthy of ridicule or contemptuous laughter; exciting derision; amusingly absurd; preposterous.
Those that are good mannera at the court are as ridie ulous in the country as the behavionr of the conntry is most mockahle at the court.

Shak., As you Like it, 1ii. 2. 47. \(2 \dagger\). Expressive of ridicule; derisive; mocking. Ha that ascriflceth of a thing wrongiuily gotten, his \begin{tabular}{l} 
sccepted. \\
Eccing, \(x \times x i v .18\). \\
\hline
\end{tabular} The hesving of my lung provokes me to ridiculous 3. Abominable; outrageous ; shocking. [Obsoleto or provincial.]

A Nazarite in placs sbominabis
Vaunting my strength in honour to their Dagon !
Besides, how vile, contemptible, ridiculous!
What ach more execrably nnclesn
In the South we often say, "That" Miton, S. A., 1. 1361. when we really mean outrageous. It seems to be so used sometines in the North.

Trans. Amer. Philol. Abs., XVII. 43.
This [ridiculous] is used in s very different sense in soms counties fromits original meaning. Something very Indecent and improper is understood by it: as, suy violent attack npon a woman's chastity is called "very ridiculous behsviour"; a very disorderly and ill-conducted house is
also calied s "vidiculous one." Hallivell.

A man once informed me that the death by drowning N. and Q., 7th ser., 1X. 453.
=Syn. 1. Funny, Laughable, etc. (sce ludicrous), absnrd, prejosterons, farcical. lous manuer; laughably; absurdly.
ridicuiousness (ri-dik' ư-lus-nes), \(n\), The character of being ridiculous, laughable, or absurd. riding \({ }^{L}\) (ríling), \(n . \quad[\langle\mathbf{M E}\). ridinge, rydynge; verbal n . of ride, \(v\).\(] 1. The act of going on\)
horseback, or in a carriage, etc. Sce ride, \(\tau\). horseback, or in a carriage, etc. Sce ri
Specifically - \(2 \dagger\). A festival procession.

Whan ther any ridymg was in Chepe,
Til that he hadde ai the sighte yseyn.
Chaucer, Cook's Tale, 1. 13.
On the return of Edward I. from his victory over the Scots in 1298 occurred the earliest exhibition of ahowa in England frequentiy cailed ridinga.
3. Same as ricle, 3.

The lodge is ... bnilt in the form of a star, having the garden ridings cut out, each answering the angles o the lodge.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia i
The riding of the witch, the nightmare. Hallivell. riding \({ }^{2}\) ( \(\mathrm{ri}^{\prime}\) ding), \(n\). [Prop.*thriding, the loss of \(t h\) being prob, due to the wrong division of the compounds North-thriding (corrupted to Northriding), South-thriding, East-thriding, West-thriding; < Icel. thrithjungr ( \(=\) Norw. tridjung), the third part of a thing, third part of a shire, \(<\) thithi \((=\) Norw. tridje \()=\) E. third: see third.] One of the three distriets, each anciently under the government of a reeve, into which the county of York, in England, is divided. These ars called tha North, East, snd West Ridings. The same system aiso, io the earliest portion of its colonial history, was divided into ridings.
Gisborne is a market town in the west riding of the county of York, on the borders of Lancashire.
The most skilled honsewife in ali the thres Ridings.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, v.
Lincoinshire was divided into three parts, Lindsey, ridings, North, West, snd South.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., §45. riding-bitts (ri'ding-bits), n. pl. 'The bitts to which a ship's cable is secured when riding at anchor.
riding-boot (ríding-böt), n. A kind of higlı boot worn in riding.
With such a tramp of his ponderous riding-boots as might of itseif hava been sudible in the remotest of the seven gables, he sdvanced to the door, which the servant pointed
out.
Hawthorne, Seven Gsbies, i.
riding-clerkt (rīding-klėrk), \(n_{\text {. }}\) 1. A mercantile traveler. Imp. Dict.-2. Formerly, one of six clerks in Chancery, each of whom in his turn, for one year, kept the controlment-books of all grants that passed the great seal. The six clerks were superseded by the clerks of records and writs. Rapalje and Laterencc.
riding-day (r'ding-dā), \(n\). A day given up to a hostile incursion on horseback. Scolt,
rlding-glove (ríding-gluv), \(n\). A stout, heavy glove worn in riding; a gauntlet.
The walls were sdorned with old-lashioned ithographa, principally portraits of country gentlemen with high col-
lars sud riding-gloves.
The Century, XXXVI. 123.
riding-graith (ríding-grāth), \(n\). See graith.
riding-habit (ri'ding-hab \({ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{it}\) ), \(n\). See habit, 5 . riding-hood (rīding-hu̇d), n. A hood used by women in the eighteenth century, and perliaps earlier, when traveling or exposed to the weather, the use of it depending on the style of head-dress or coiffure in fashion of the time.

Good housewives ail the winter's rage despise,
Defended by the riding-hood's disguise. Trivis, 1. 210
Gay, Tric
riding-house ( \(\mathrm{r}^{\prime}\) ding-hous), \(n\). Same as rid-iny-school.
riding-light (ríding-lit), \(n\). A light hung out in the rigging at night when a vessel is riding at anchor. Also called stay-light.
riding-master (ríding-mås"têr), n. A teacher of the art of riding; specifically (milit.), one who iustructs soldiers and officers in the management of liorses.
riding-rimet ( \(\mathrm{ri}^{\prime}\) ding-rim), n. A form of verse, the same as the rimed couplet that goes now under the name heroic zerse. It was introduced into most of the "Canterbnry Tales." From the fact that it was represented as used by the pilgrims in teiling these tales on their journcy, it received the name of riding-rime; hut of the sixteenth centnry. In the aixteentin century it is frequently contrasted with rime-royat (whicls see).

\section*{rifacimento}

I had forgotten a notable kinde of ryme, called ryding rime, and that is suche as our 3 tayster and Father Chaucer vsed in his Canterburie T'al ca, and in diners other delectable and iight enterprises.

Gascoigne, Notes on Eng. Verss (ed. Arber), 116.
riding-robe (ri'ding-rōb), \(n\). A robe worn in riding; a riding-habit.

But who comes in such haste in riding.robes?
What womsn-post is this? Shak., K. fohn, i. 1. 217.
riding-rod (ri'ding-rod), \(n\). A switch or light cane usel as a whip by equestrians.

And if my legs were two such riding-rods,
And, to his shape, were heir to ail this land,
Would I might never stir from off this place,
I would give it every foot to have thia face.
Shak., K. John, !. 1. 140.
riding-sail (rīding-sāl), \(n\). A triangular sail bent to the mainmast and sheeted down aft, to steady a vessel when head on to the wind, riding-school (ríding-sköl), \(n\). A school or place where the art of riding is taught; specifically, a military school to perfect troopers in the management of their horses and the use of arms.
riding-skirt (1íding-ske̊rt), n, 1. The skirt of a riding-habit.-2. A separate skirt fastened around the waist over the other dress, worn by women in riding.
riding-spear \(\dagger\) (ríding-spêr), n. A javelin. Palsgrave. (Hallivell.)
riding-suit ( \(\mathrm{ri}^{\prime}\) ding-sūt), \(n\) : A suit adapted for riding.

A riding-suut, no costier than would fit
A frankin's wife. Shak., Cymbeíne, iii. 2. 78. riding-whip (ríding-hwip), \(n, \mathrm{~A} s\) witch or a ridotto (ri-dot'ō), \(n\). \(\left[=\mathbb{F}^{*}\right.\) ridotiders.
ridotto (ri-dot'ō), \(n .\left[=\mathrm{F}^{2}\right.\). ridotte, < It. ridotto, a retreat, resort, company, etc.: see redout \({ }^{2}\).] 1. A house or hall of public entertainment.

They went to ths Ridoto;-tis a hail
Where people dance, and sup, and dance agailn;
1ta proper namee, perhaps, were a masqued bali,
But that's of no importance to my strain;
Tis (on a smaller scale) ike our Vauxhali,
Tis (on a smaller scale) like our Van xhali,
Excepting that it can't be spoilt by rain.
Byron, Beppo, ivili.
\(2 \dagger\). A company of persons met together for amusement; a social assembly.-3. A public entertainment devoted to music and dancing; a dancing-party, often in masquerade.
The masked balis or Ridottos in Carnivai are heid in the
Fivaxall, Court of Berlin, IL. 289. To-night there is a masquerade at Rsnetagh for him. a play at Covent Garden on Monday, and a ridotto at the
Waymarket.
Walpole, Lctters, 1I. 24.
4. In music, an arrangenent or reduction of a piece from the full score.
pidotto (ri-dot'б), \(v . i\). [< ridolto, n.] To frequent or hold ridottos. [Rare.]

And heroinea, whilst 'twas the fashion,
Ridoto'd on the rural piains.
Conper, Retrest of Ariatippus.
riet, \(n\). An old spelling of rye \({ }^{1}\). Ex. ix. 32 .
riebeckite (rḗbek-it), \(n\). [Named after E. Ricbeck.] A silicate of iron and sodium, belonging to the amphibole group, and corresponding to acmite among the pyroxenes.
riedet, n. A Middle English variant of reen. rief, \(n\). See reef 3 .
rie-grasst, \(n\). Same as rye-grass.
riem (rēm), \(n\). [< D. riem, a thong: see rim\({ }^{2}\).] A rawhide thong, about 8 feet long, used in South Africa for hitching horses, for fastening yokes to the trek-tow, and generally as a strong cord or binder. Also spelled reim.
He rose suddenfy and walked slowly to a beam from which sn ox riem hang. Loosening it, he raus noose in
ons end and then doubled it round his arm.
otive Schreiner, Story of an Alrican Farm, i. I2
Riemann's function, surface. See function, surface.
riesel-iron (ré'zel-i"èrn), \(n\). A sort of claw or nipper used to remove irregularities from the edges of glass where cut by the dividing-iron (which see, under iron).
Riesling (rēs'ling), \(u\). [G. riessling, a kind of grape.] Wine made from the Riesling grape, and best known in the variety made in Alsace and elsewhere on the upper Rhine. It keeps msny yesrs, and is considered exceptionally whol esome. A good Riesling wine is mads in Cailifornis.

recdL \(\left.,+b o k=E, b u c k{ }^{\mathbf{L}},\right]\) The reedbuck of
South Africa, Eleotragus arundinaceus.
riever, \(n\). Same as rcater.
rifacimento (rē-fä-chi-men'tō), u*; pl. rifacimenti (-ti). [< It. rifacimento, くrifarc, make over again, < ML. refacere (L. reficere), make over again, < L. re-, again, + facere, make: see

\section*{rifacimento}
fact. Cf. refeet.] A remaking or reëstablishment: a term most commonly applied to the process of recasting literary works so as to adapt them to a changed state or changed circumstances; an adaptation, as when a work written in one age or conntry is modined to suit the circumstances of another. The term is applied in an analogous sense to mnsical compositions.
What man of taste and feeling can endure rifacimenti, harmonies, abridgments, expurgated editions Shakespeare's earijest works were undonbtediy rifacipredecessors. rife \({ }^{1}\) (rif), a. [< ME. rif, rife, rive, < AS. rife (occurs but once), abundant, \(=\) OD. rijf, rijue, abundant, copious, \(=\) MLG. LG. rive, abundant, munificent, \(=\) Icel. rifr, abundant, munificent, rifligr, large, munificent, \(=\) OSw. rif, rife. Cf. Icel. reifa, bestow, reifir, a giver.] 1. Great in quantity or number; abundant; plentiful; numerons.

That citle wer sure men sett for too keepe,
With mich riali arale redy too fight,
With atling of areblast do archers nife
Alisaunder of Sfacedoine (E. E. T. S.), 1. 268. The men who have given to one character iffe And objective existence are not very rife. Well supplied; abounding; rich ; repleta filled: followed by with.

Whose iffe was work, whose Janguage rife
With rugged maxims hewn from life.
Tennyson, Death of Weilington.
Our sweiling actiona want the little leaven
To make them with the sighed-for bieasing rife. 3t. Easy.

Jones Very, Pocms, p. 74.
With Gods it is rife
To gene and berene breath.
19th 10 ther Poesie, p. 78.
Math utmost Inde aught better than his own? Then utmost Inde is near, and rife to gone.
Bp. Hall, Satirea, III. i. 55. 4. Prevalent; current ; in common nse or acceptance.

To be cumbrid with couetous, ly custome of oid,
That rote is \& rankist of all the rif syna, \(\begin{gathered}\text { Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. } 11775 .\end{gathered}\) Errora are infinite; and foilies, how universaliy rife!
even of the wiseat aort.
G. IIarvey, Four Letters.

So rife and ceiebrated tin the mouths
So rife and celebrated th the mouths
Of wiliton, S. A., 1. 866. 5i. Publicly or openly known; hence, manifest; plain; clear.

Adam abraid and age that wir,
Name he gaf hire dat is ful rif:
Name he gat hire dat is fill rif;
Issa wag hire firste name.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), 1. 232.
Even now the tumalt of lond mirth
Was rije, and perfect in my listening ear. \(\begin{gathered}\text { Silton, Comus, i. 203. }\end{gathered}\) rife \({ }^{1}+\) (rif), adv. [< ME. rife; <rife \(\left.{ }^{\mathbf{1}}, a.\right] 1\). Abundantly; plentifully.

I presse a grape with stork and atryi,
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 136.
In tribulacioun y regne moore rijf
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivali), p. 158. 2. Plainly; clearly.

Bj thi witt thou maist knowe rijf
That merci pasaith ristwisnes.
II ymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.) p. 98.
3. Cnrrently; commonly; frequently.

The Pestilience doth most rifest infect the cleareat com. plection, and the Caterpilier cleaseth vnto the ripest rife \({ }^{2} t, v\) An obsolete form of rive \({ }^{1}\). rifely (rif'li), adv. [<ME. rifli, rifliche ( \(=\) Icel. rifliga); \(\left\langle r i f e c+-l y^{2}{ }^{2}\right.\).] In a rife manner. (a) Plentifaily; abuodantiy.

There iaunchit I to iaund, a litie for ese, Restid me rifely, ricchit my selnyn. (b) Prevalently; currently; wideiy.

The word went wide how the mayde was zeue Riftiche thurih-out rome. rifeness (rif'nes), \(n\). The state of being rife.
 \(h r i f=\) OFries. rif, ref \(=\mathrm{OHG}\). href, ref, belly. Cf. midriff.] The belly; the bowels.

Then came his good aword forth to act his part,
Which pierc'd skin, ribs, and riffe, and rove her heart And with jit back unto the ahore he atruts. Legend of Caplain Jones. (Halliwell.) riff \(^{2}\) (rif), \(n\). [See reef1.] 1 \(\dagger\). An obsolete form of reef \(1,-2\). A rapid or rimle. See riffle \({ }^{2}\). [Lo-
cal, U. S.]

5174
rifle
The lower side of large, loose stones at the riff or alalali these places they [fresh-water sponges] have been found in great abundance.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 711.
riff \({ }^{3}+n\). An obsolete form of reef \({ }^{2}\).
riffle \({ }^{1}\) (rif'l), \(n\). [<Dan. riffe, a groove, channel: see rifle \({ }^{2}, n\). .] 1. In mining, the lining of the bottom of a sluice, made of blocks or slats of wood, or stones, arranged in such a manner that chinks are left open between them. In these chinke more or leas quickallver is uanaliy placed, and it is by the ald of thifa arrangement that the particlea of goid, as they are carried downwand by the current of
water, are arreated and held fast. The whole arrange. water, are arreated and held fast. The whole arrangement at the bottom of the sinices is uanaily called the much used, as the cradte, the slata of wood nailed acros the bottom for the purpose of detaining the goid are called rime-bars or aimply riples.
2. A piece of plank placed transversely in, and fastened to the bottom of, a fish-ladder. The riffies do not extend from aide to aide, but only abont two gide of the box at right angies to its alde, it will extend about 30 inches acroas the box; the next, about 4 feet above, will be fasteacd on the left side of the box; the next, about 4 feet above, on the right side; and so on as. ternately until the top is reached. The water pasal ng into the top is caught by the rifflea aod turned right and
left by them until it reaches the stream beiow. Riffes ert by hem fin reaches the stream below. Riffes 3. In seal-engraving a very small iron
3. In seal-engraving, a very small iron disk at the end of a tool, used to develop a high polish. riffle \({ }^{2}\) (rif'l), \(n\). [Appar. a dim, of riff \({ }^{2}\), prob. associated with ripple \({ }^{2}\).] A ripple, as upon the surface of water; hence, a rapid; a place in a stream where a swift current, striking upou rocks, produces a boiling motion in the water. [Local, U. S.]
riffle-bars (riffl-bärz), n. pl. In mining, slats of wood nailed across the bottom of a cradle or other small gold-washing machine, for the purpose of detaining the gold; rifles.
riffler (rif'lér), \(u\). [<rifflel, rifle \({ }^{2}\), groove, + er \({ }^{1}\).
Cf. G. riffel-feile, a rifle-file, a curved file grooved for working in dopressions: see riffle \({ }^{\mathbf{1}}\).] 1. A

\section*{Riffler.}
kind of file with a somewhat curved extremity, suitable for working in small depressions.
The rifters of aculptors and a few other fllea are curviinear in their central ine. Encyc. Brit., IX. 160.
2. A workman who uses such a file, especially in metal-work.
rifiraff (rif'raf), n. [Early mod. E. rifferaffe; < ME. rif and raf, every particle, things of small value, < OF. rif et raf ("il ne luy lairra rif ny raf, he will leave him neither rif nor raf"-Cotgrave), also rifle rafle ("on n'y a laisse ne rifle ne rafle, they have swept all away, they have left no manner of thing behind them" - Cotgrave), rif and raf being halfriming quasi-nouns reduced respectively from OF. rifler, rifle, ransack, spoil (see rifle \({ }^{1}, v_{0}\) ), and rafler ( \(F\). rafier), rifle, ravage, snateh away: see raffe \({ }^{\text {I }}\). Cf. OIt. raffola, ruffola, "by riffraffe, by hooke or crooke, by pinching or seraping" (Florio).] 1. Seraps; refnse; rubbish; trash.
It is not Ciceroes tongue that can peerce their armour to wound the body, nor Archimedea prickes, and lines and circles, and triangles, and rhombas, and riffe-raffe that hath any force to drive them backe.
would inforce and other monasticall reliques.

Milton, On Def of Humb
"La, yes, Misa Matt," sald she sfter seating me in her apiint-bottom chair before a rif-raff fire.
2. The rabble.

Like modern prize fights, they drew together all the scum and riff-raff, as well as the gentry who were fond of ao-called sport.
, 315. Almack \&, for inatance, was far more excluaive than the Court. Riffraf might go to Court; but they could not with a flery sword, but aix in the ghape of Engish ladies terrible in turbank, apiendid in diamonds, magnificent if satin, and awful in rank

Besant, Fifty Yeara Ago, p. 114.
3. Sport: fun. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]
riflel (rīfl), \(v . ;\) pret. and pp. rifled, ppr. rifling. [<ME. riflen, < OF. rifler, rifle, ransack, spoil; with freq. suffix, < lcel. hrifa, rifa, grapple, seize, pull up, seratch, grasp, akin to hrifsa rob, pillage, hrifs, plunder.] I. trans. 1. To seize and bear away by force; snatch away.

Till Time shall rifle ev'ry youtiful Grace.
Pope, Iliad, 1.41.
2. To rob; plunder; pillage: often followed by of.
Ones," quath he, "jch was yherborwed with an hep of Ich a-ros and rifted here maiea [bags) whenne thel a reate H. said, as touchyng the peple that rifled yow, and the loyng thereol, he was not privy therto.

Paston Letlers, 1. 158.
The city shali be taken, and the honaea rifled.

\section*{The roadside garden and the aecret glen \\ Were rifled of their aweeteat flowers.}

\section*{3 t . To raffle; dispose of in a raffle. \\ Rifled away the diadem of Spain.}
II. intrans. 1. To commit robbery or Thither repair at accustomed times their hariots, not with empty hands, for they be as akilfui in picking rifing, and filching as the upright men.

IIarman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 21.

\section*{24. To raffe; play at dice or some other game} of chance wherein the winner secures stakes previously agreed npon.

A rifing, or a kind of game wherein he that in caating is layd downe. Nomenclator (1585), p. 293. (Halliwell.)
We'il strike \(u p\) a drum, aet up a tent, cali peopie together, put crowns apiece, let 's rift for her.

Chapman, Blind Beggar of Aiexandris
riffe \({ }^{2}\) (ri'fl), \(u\); pret. and pp. rifled, ppr. riffing [< Dan. rifle, rifle, groove (riflede soiler, Huted columns; cf. rifle, a groove, fluto \()_{2}=S w\). refla rifle (reffelbössa, a rifled gun), < rive (for "rife), tear, \(=\) Sw. rifva, scratch, tear, grate, grind, \(=\) Icel. rifa, rive: see rivel, and cf. rirel. Cf.'G. riefe, a furrow (く LG.), riefen, rifle; and see riffel.] I. trans. 1. In gun-making, to cut spiral grooves in (the bore of a gun-barrel). Grooves are now in untversal use for small-arms, and for the most part are used in ordnance. Smaii-arma are riffed by a cutting-tool attached to a rod and drawn through the bar-
rel, white at the same time a revoiution on the longitudirel, while at the same time a revoiution on the longitudi-
nai axia is imparted to the tool. Rifled cannon are rifled nal axia is imparted to the tool. Rifled cannon are rifled an arbor that exactiy fita the bore see rifing mounted on 2. To whet, as a scythe, with a rifle. [Local, Eng. and New Eng.'
II. intrans. To groove firearms spirally along the interior of the bore.
The leading American match-rifie makers ail rifle upon the same pian-viz., a aharp continual spiral and very
ahaliow grooves.
W. Wreener, The Gun, p. 148 . rifle \({ }^{2}\) (ri'fl), \(n\). [Short for rifled gun: see rifle \({ }^{2}\), \(v\). Cf. Sw. reffelbössa, a rifled gun. The Dan. riffel, Sw. rifle, a rifle, are < E.] 1. A firearm or a piece of ordnance having a barrel (or barrels) with a spirally grooved bore. Spiraliy grooved gun-barrels are of Oerman origin; some authorities think they were Invented by Gaspard Koliner of Viemma, in 1498; others regard Augustus Kotter of Nuremberg as
the originator, the invention, according to theae writers, the originator, the invention, according to theae writers, dating between 1500 and 1520 . Stratght grooves were used in the fifteenth century, but their purpoae waa situpiy to form recesses for the reception of dirt and to aid in cleaning the guo. sprai grooving has a distioct object whereby its fight ig rendered more nearly accurate-tine principle being that, when the center of gravity in the bullet does not exactly colncide with jts longitudinal axis, as is nearly alwaya the case, any tendency to deviate from the vertical plane fncluding that axia will, hy the conatant revolution of the bullet, be exerted in all direction at right angles with ita geometrical axis. A variety of shapes used. The namber of grooves is also different for different riffes, as ia the pitch of the apiral-that is the distance, measured on the axis of the bore, included by a single turn of the spiral. The variation in emali-arma in this particuiar is wide-from one turn in 17 incliea to one turn in 7 feet. In ordnance the pitch is much greater. Breech-loading guns began to appear in the first half of the ajxteenth centary, and were probably either of French or German origin, Such guns were made in italy in the indepeadence in America, a breech-loading rifle tnvented by Major Patrick Fergusson, and known as the Fergusson rifle, was used; it was the flrst breech-loading carhine used in the British regular army. A great many brcechloading riflea have aince appeared. Muzzle-loading riftea have been auperseded as military arms by these guna, and to a large extent the latter have supplanted muzzle-Joaders for sporifng arms. Many breech-losders once of importance in American and Enropean wariare have in their is the once justly celebrated Prussian needle-gnn. These improvementa have culminated in the wincheatcr and other repeating amms, which admit of refined accuracy of aim with great rapidity of firtng. The tendency in modern riftes is toward smatter borea and chambers. The most recent advance in this airection of improvement is of German origin (1889-90), and consista in making riflea of much smater bore and lesa weight than have hitherto a spectfic sravity 50 per cent greater than that of having and antimony alluy of the common hardened rife-bulleta. The borcs of gumb with which experiments have heen made are less than 8 milimeters in diameter. Some having borea oniy 4 millimeters (about 1 inch) in diameter
have been tried with snrprising increase of range and efExclusive of repeating rifles or magazine.guns, the princlpal differences between modern rifles are in their breechactions and their firing-mechanism. Some
important of these arnis are deacribed below.
2. A soldier armed with a rifle: so named at a time when the rifle was not the usual weapon of the infantry: as, the Royal Irish Rifles -that is, the 83 d and 86th regiments of British infan-try.-Albini-Braendlin riffe, the firearm of the Belgian explained for the Berdan rifle. In cosing, after insertion of the cartridge, the block is fastened by a spring stud until the hammer strikes. The hammer in strikdug operates a locking bolt, sliding it longitudinally into the
breech-bloek, thus preventing the latter from rising under the atress at the lnstant of discharge. The spent eartridge is extracted as lut the Berdan riffe, the extractor-claws belng attached to the breech-block, and engaging the car-tridge-case when the block is turned forward over the barrel. The cartridge is also exploded as described for the
Berdan rltte. The hammer strikes and drives the lockingbolt forward sgainst a striker or needle ln the brecehblock, which 1 mpinges againat the base of the eartridge. and the Chassepot riffes (which see). It Is named after its inventor, an Amerlcan, General Berdan. It has a hinged breech-block, which, when turned forward over the barrel, extracts the spent cartridge. A new cartened by a bolt analogous to the eock of the chassepot rifle. The look has a splral mainspring whlch drives the locking-bolt against a atriker working in the center of the Braendlin gun. This rifle was used in the American civil braen, and is still one of the United States arma. It has been adopted by the Russian government, which now manufactures an improved pattern of the gun at its arsenal at Tula. The arm ls hence called ln Europe the BerdanRusslan rife-- Breech-loading rifle, in diatliction from muzze-looding rifte, a rifle that 1s charged at the breeeh lnstead of at the muzzle.- Chassepot rifle, a French modifieation of the Prussian needle-gun (which see). The
barrel has four deep grooves with a left-handed instead of barrel has four deep grooves with a left-handed instead of a righthanded spiral, this direetion belng ehosea to conn-tell-consumlng eartridge was originally used, but, thls eauslng the gun to foul quiekly, the arm (which is still retalned by the French goverument) has beea adapted to the use of metallie cartridges.- Double rifle, a double-
barreled rifie. Such rifles have hitherto been used only barreled rifie. Such rifles have hitherto been used only as aporting guns.- Enfeld rifie, a muzzle-loading gun formerly manufactured by the English government at Enfield. Several systems having been anbmitted by difterent
gun-makers, the government, instead of uslng any one ex-gun-makers, them in thls arm. The gun in its origlnal form is still used by natlve regimenta In India, but it has been converted
into a breech-loader, and is called the "Snlder Enfleld" or "Snider rifle." It is, except in India, now superseded. -Express-rifle. See express, n., 5.-Francotte-Martini riffe, a gun bavlng the Martini breeeh-aetion with an important modifieation by M. Francotte of Liège, whereby once from below, by taking out a single pin from the trigonce from below, \(\begin{aligned} & \text { gy taking out a single pin from and guard to while the lock-work is wholly at }\end{aligned}\) ger-plate and by which it is supported In the breech-action body.- Henry repeating rifie, a gun 10 whlch a magabarrel, and holda fifteen cartridgea. It can be flred thirty times per minute, Includlng the time necessary to supply the magazine. The Winehester rifle has superseded this arm, which was one of the weapons used in the United
States army during the American eivil war.-High-powered, low-powered rifles. See powered.- Mannilchex repeating rife, a name of two different guns, one of detaehable-magazlne repeater. The revolving magazlne In the first-named consists of three jolned parallel tubes each holding a number of cartridges, the whole being au tomatically revolved on a central axio as each tube is emptied to bring one after another into the proper position for delivering the cartridges. The magazine is contained
in a ehamber formed in the butt of the stock, and it is in a ehamber formed in the butt of the stock, and it is
loaded through an openlng in front of the guard. The
cartrld \(e s\) are auccessively fed forward by a spiral ppring cartilages are auccessively fed forward by a spiral spring and forced into the breech of the barrel while placing the loek ln the flring position. The eartridges are metallic and central-fire, but are necessarily of rather small call-
ber. The other Mannlicher rifle has a detachable magaber. The other Mannlicher rifle has a detachable maga-
zine, but the breech-mechanism is the bame. The magazine la fixed to the shoe of the breech-aetion, and, when detached, is used as a eartridge-pouch. Several maga when nceded, successively and auickly attached. Thi arm has been adopted in the Auatrian army- Martiniiffed on the IIenry princlple deaeribed under rifing 2 , and havlng ita breech-action that of Martini, In which the breech-block is hinged, and opened backward by puahing
downward and forward a lever pivoted just back of the rigger-gaard, which movement also automatically extract he eartridge-ease. The gun has been slightly improved bottle-pecked cartridge earrying a large charge of powder It slioots accurately at 800 yards, but has a range of 1,500 yards.-Match-rifle, a flne, well-made arm used for
mateh-shoting. The grain of the barrel is generally parallel with the axls of the bore, which secures greater
accuracy \(\ln\) rifling than is possible in a twist barrel. The grooves are also very shallow. For different Enghish muz worth, II enry and rectangler-grooved rifing (whlech ne under rifinge) are variously employed For lreech-load ers, either the Metford system or the American method (also described under rifing 2 ) Is more in vogue. The sights elevating vernier peep-sight.-Minié rifle, a rifle using
rifle
charged or loaded st the muzzle, as distingulshed from oading military firearm, made at Providence, Rhode Island. it is a modiacation of the English Martini Henry rifle, and is adopted by the armles of Turkey and Rumania. - Peabady rifte, the first breech-loader which sed a ropphy the \(T\), he trige and and is connected with the block in ne manuer thst pressing it forward pulls downward the ront end of the block, thua rendering it impossible to jam the block by any expansion of the cartridge at the base as sometlmes has oecurred in rifles wherein the whole block slides downward below the bore. This breech-action appeara to have been the forerunner of the breech ctions of the Martini, weatley-Richards, Swinburne, Stahl, ield, and other arms hat have appeared aince 180 (h) year in wain the United states arsenal in Watertown)Photographic rife, a fanclicul form of camera arranged for taking lastantaneour photographs of objects io motion. It ls a camera fixed on a gun-stock, with sighta to secure aeeuracy in bringling the desired object within the field of the lens, and a trigger for aetting free the lnstantaneons shutter to make the exposure. It has no praetical use, beng merely a very clumsy form of hand.camera or detectiv camera. - Remington rifle, an arme extenaively used in th Italy, China, Egypt, and many South American governtaly, China, Egypt, and many south American governnecked cartridge, as do the Martini-Henry and some ex-


Remington Single-shot Rifle.



prees-rifles, or a Berdan cartridge. The breech-aetlon of the earller patterns has been criticized as laeking solld erally satlsfactory in uase. The construction la remarkably seraple. The breech-action of earlier ppatterna eonsisted
mind mainly of two pieces - a combined breech-plece and ex-
tractor, and a hammer breeeh-bolt. Eaeh of these parta tractor, and a hammer breeeh-bolt. Each of these parts worka upon a strong center-pin with a breeeh-bolt to back up the breech-piece, and a spring holds the latter till the hammer falls. The action lias, however, been mueh 1 m The breech-block 15 actuated by a side-jever, and it is locked independently of the hammer. It 18 provided wlth a powerful and durable extractor, and the lock meehanism is boilh simple and strong. In a slightly mod-
ifled form and reduced caliber lt was adopted by Great


\section*{}

Britain in 1889. In the preaent United Statea government calliber (.45) the gun has been officially adopted by the Unlted States Navy Department.- Repeating riffe, a rifie whlch can be repeatedly fired without stopping to load. Sueh arma are constructed elther on the revolving prinelple (see revolver) or the magazlne principle, or, as in both these princlples.-Rook and rabbit rifle a amall both these princlples.-Rook and rabbit rife, a amall The Remington, the Martini, and also top-lever and sidelever actions are varioualy used 1 m such guns, and they generally have half or fnll plstol-hand stocks. When sidelever actlons are used, they have rebounding locks (which
see, under lockl). -Saloon riffe, a small amooth-bore, see, under lockl).-Saloon rifie, a small amooth-bore,
breeeh-loading gun, ineongruoualy named, having a strong breech-loading gun, Ineongruoualy named, having a strong heavy barre, minate such ans are principally used in ahooting ceal. leries or rifle-saloons The best of these guns shoot with remarkable accuracy, and henee are ealled by the Freach "carabines de préclslon." - Schneider repeating rifle, a gun having a reciprocatlug block like the Sharp's riffe, the block moving down vertically, instead of being pivoted on hinges and turnlng downward as in actions of riflea of the Peabody type. It has a tubular magazine with a spring-coil reed extending ander the barrel. The breech-block is depressed by moving an under of the lever a cartridge la delivered rearward upon the top of the block. The lever is then moved back, whleh lifta the cartridge into line with the bore, on arriving at which it is automatically thruat into the breeell by a
swinging cam on the left side of the breech-block. Thls swinging cam on the left side of the breech-block. This
cam siso acts as the extractor when the breech is again
opened. A link conaecting the lever and bsmmer cocks
the gun. Schulhof repeating rifle, a gnn havlng a
striker of the bolt form, resembling that of the Chasse. striker of the bolt form, resembling that of the Chassepor and an nidggazine in inter, and a trigger unlike that in any other rifle. The trigger is on the top of the grip of the stock, and ls pressed instead of pulled in flring. Turnlug over the breech-block and drawing \(1 t\) rearward cocks the gun, and at the ame time brings a earridige loto position for insertion; closing the block thrusts in the cartridge, leavlng the gun cocked; pressing the trigger fires it. This one of well-aimed shots can be fred wlth it by an expert in 30 seconds.-Sharp's rifle, a rifle havlng a nearly vertics 1 in the barrel and operated from below by a lever, whlch forms the trigger-guard. This gnn was used in the American civil war and was also used to a very limited exteat In the Britlah cavalry. It haa now only historical 1 m -portance.-Snider rifle, an Enfleld rifte converied into breech-loader. (Compare Enfield rifle.) In the change, two inehes in length of the breech was cut away at the top, and a slightly tapered ehamber made for the recepint-
of the cartrldge. A breech-block hiaged on the righthand carrrage. Alop the ore hand aide was used to elose the opening thus made. recoil. The block is opened, and the cartridge pushed in by the thumb. A atriker passes through the breech.block, and transmits the blow of the hammer to the fulminate. The general principle of the breech-action 1 ls among the earlieat known in the history of breeeh-1oading arms.Soper riffe, an arm having a side-hinged swinging block like the Wend (Austrisn) breech-loading rine. The bloek is, however, operated by a lever situated on the aide of
the stock lin a position where it ean be depressed by the the stock lin a position where it ean be depressed by the without moving the hand from the grip of the atock. The wlthout moving the hand irom the grip or the atock. movement of the lever aimultaneously opens the breech-breeeh-block, and places the hanimer at full coek. The eartridge is then inserted with the left hand, and on releasing the lever from pressure the breech-block eloses. The gun is then ready to fre. The possible rapldity of firing with this gun is probably greater that that of any other breech-loader notiof the repeating class.- Sporting rifle, rifles specially desigued for use in hunting. The class includes the express-rifle, double riffe, large-bore rifles, rook and rabblt riffe, punt-gun, etc.- Springfleld rifle, a single
breech-loader adopted and manufactured (at Springfield breech-loader adopted and manufactured (at springfield

in Massachusetts) by the United Statea government. The breeeh-fermeture consists of a rotating breech-block and a locking-cam. It is fired by means of a slde-lock and firing-
pln. See the cut wlth explanation. - Vetterlin repeating rifee a Swlss arm, of whlch its inventor, Vetterlin, has produced aeveral patterns. Its firing-mechanlsm aets on the same princlple as that of the Chassepot, but it has a magazine placed longitndinally under ihe barrel. The car tridges are reapectively delivered rearward into a earriage
which 1 s moved upward into proper relation with the barrel wh a bell-crank conneeted with the aliding-block when the latter is pulled backward, and descends again for another cartridge when the breech-bloek la cloned. The extrac tor is similar to that of the Whehester rifle (gee cut helow). A coiled malnspring drives the needle against the by B. B. Hotchklss, an American, and first exhlblted to the

a, tifled barrel; \(b\), stock ; \(c\) che receceiver, which contains all the inter



 nents respectively on the carrier-l-ever and finger-levert whose action






 carrier so return to its ong inial position and rececive another cartrilg Trom the magazinef, and also forces the breech-biock porward, press.
ing the cartridze into the breech of the barrel. The hammer remalns. cocked until the trigger is pulled. The loading of the gur and oock. ward of the finger-lerer \(m\). The apening of a side plate (not shown)
permits the charging of the niagazine by successive insertioas of car
ridges.
public at the Centennial Exhlbition in 1876. Since that ime it has stisined a world-wide reputation. Its con struction is alown in the cut, to which sn explanstion is sppended.
rifle \({ }^{3}\) (rī'fl), \(n\). [Origin uncertain.] 1. A bent stick standing on the butt of the handle of a seythe. Halliwell.-2. An instroment used after the manner of a whetstone for sharpen ing scythes, and consisting of a piece of wood coated with sharp sand or emery, witl a handle at one end. [Local, Eng. and Now Eng.]
rifle-ball (ri'ti-bâl), \(n\). A bullet designed to be fired from a rifie. Such balla sre not now made phericsl, as formerly, but generaliy cylindrical, with 8 conoldal head, the base belug usually hollowed and fitted Wrooves of the bore of the weapon. See rifle \(2, ~ v . ~ t ., ~ a n d ~\) ont noder bullet.
rife-bird (ri'fl-hérd), \(n\). An Australian bird of paradise, Ptilorhis paradisea, belonging to the slender-billed section (Epimachinse) of the fam-
ily Paradiscidse: saiu to have been so named by the early colonists from suggesting by its colors the uniform of the Rifle Brigade. This ird is 11 or 12 inches long, the wing 6, the tsil 42 , the bill 2 ; the mala fa black, splendidly iridescent with fiery,


\section*{Riffe-bird (Ptilorhis paradisea),}
purplish, violet, steel-bine, snd green tints, which change ike burnished metal when viewed in different lights; the Temale is plain brown, varied with buff, white, and black. are 3 e-bird inhabits especlally New Sonth Wales. There tralia and some of the adjacent isfands, of which the besttralia and some of the adjacent istands,
riffe-corps (ríff-kōr), n. A body of soldiers armed with rifles. Espectally, in Englsud, since sbout 1857, a body of volunteers wearing s self-chosen uniform sad undergoing drill by their own officera as part of a body of citizen-soldiers formed ior the defense of the country,
rifieman (rífl-man), \(n . ;\) pl. riflemen (-men). [< rifle \({ }^{2}+\) man.] A man armed with a rifle; a man skilled in shooting with the rifle; milit., formerly, a momber of a body armed with the rifle when most of the infantry had inuskets.
rifleman-bird (rífl-man-bêrd), \(n\). Same as rifle-bird. Encyc. Brit.", XX. 553.
rifle-pit (rífl-pit), n. A pit or short trench in front of an army, fort, etc., generally about 4 feet long and 3 feet deep, with the earth thrown up in front so as to afford cover to two skirmishers. Sometimes they are loopholed by lsying a sand-bag over two other bags on the top of the breast-
work, so that the hesd and shoulders of the rifleman are wore,
rifier (ri'fler), n. [ME. rifler, vifter, riflowr;
One who rilles; a robber
And eka reprens robbers and rifleris of peple. Parting both with cloak and coat, if any plesse to be the
iffer. rifter
2. A hawk that does not return to the live.

\section*{Fran. Your Hswke is but a Rifler.}

Ileyncood, Womsn Killed with Kindoess. How ever well trained, these birds [ialcons] were alwsys Encyc. Erit., XI. 70
rifie-range (rífl-rãnj), \(n\). 1. A place for practice in shooting with the rifle.-2. A specific distance at which rifle-shooting is practised. rifle-shell (m'fl-shel), \(n\). In ordnance, a shell adapted for firing from a rifled cannon.
rifle-shot (rí'fl-shot), \(n\). 1. A shot fired with a rifle.-2. One who shoots with a rifle.

The acientific knowledge required to become a success. ful rifte-shot neccssitates much atudy, and continual prac-
tice with the wespon ts slso cnlied for.
 The act of plundering or pillaging.-2, \(p l\). The waste from sorting bristles.
rifing \({ }^{2}\) (rífling), \(\%\). [Verbal \(n\). of rifle \(\left.{ }^{2}, v.\right] 1\). The operation of cutting spiral groores in the bore of a gun.-2. A system or method of spiral grooving in the bore of a rifle. Whatever may be the form of cross-section in the gruoves, the modern practice is to make them, for small-arms, extrensely shallow; and, though the rectangular form with sharp angies is stili retained, the angles are commonly rounded, this bcing sin
easier form to keep clean. Henry's system of rifling, used in most military rifles, has seven grooves; snd the grooves inske one turn in 22 inches. The grooves are broad, rectangular, and very shallow, with rounded angles, the lands being much narrower than the grooves. This ta the system nsed in the Mrartini-lienry rifle. The sybtem most in vogne in America for mstcli-rifles is that of a nniform spiral, one turn in 18 inches, with very shsliow grooves, With shallow grooves, hardened bullets are required; and the method of shallow grooving, with hardened bnllets, is now
tsking the place of deep grooves snd soft bullets, which taking the place of deep grooves snd soft bullets, which rifing. In express-rifles the rifling is very shallow with s slow spiral (one turn in 4 feet to one turn in 6 feet); and six is considered the best number of grooves. The so-calied "Mietford system" of rifliog, used in England for fine matching abont \(32^{\circ}\) of the circumference of the wore the including abont \(32^{\circ}\) of the circumierence of the bore, the twisi of the spiral increasing toward the muzzje, generally finishing with one turn in 17 inches; but it is part of this system to of the powder to be used. In large-bore rifles with shallow circular-arc-bot tomed grooves, the grooves are oiten ten in number, with one turn in 7 feet. \(A\) syatem, stijl of donbtful expediency, has been introduccd, called the non-fouling system. In this method the barref is riffed in its front half only. Some very flne shooting has been dons hy guns thus rifed. The Whitworth system of rifing is that of a hexagonal bore with apiral faces, It is still retained for ordnance. The projectiles for anch rifes arc slso hexagonal with twisted side. The IIaddan system of riflug
for ordnance consista of three spiral grooves of deep ellipfor ordnance consists of three spiral grooves of deep ellipof the shot or shell. Other shapes of grooves sre slso insed for ordnsnce.-Ratchet-rining, a kind of grooving in gun-barrels in which the grooves have s croga-seution closely spproximsting a right-angled irisngle with the hypotenuse at the bottom of the groove, lika the spsces between the teeth of a ratchet. It is now used only for inferior guns
rifling-machine (li'fling-ma-shēn"), n. A machine serving to cut spiral grooves or rifles in the surface of the bore of a small-arm or cannon. For small-arms, the cutter-head is srmed with two or more cutters, and the grooves are cnt in the pulling stroke of the rifing rod to prevent bending, no work being done on the return atroke. After every stroks the cutter-head on the number of groover to be cut) by the sotomatic ro. on the number of grooves to be cut) by the satomatic ro-
fation of the rifling bar, so that the several grooves are successively occupied by each cutter. For cannon, the cutter-head flita the bore exactly, and the cuiter projecis above its cylindrical aurisce to a height equal to the depth groove st a time. The twist is obtained antomaticslly by means of a rack and pinion. The pinion-wheel is made isst to the cutter-bar, and geara into 8 rack carrying two or three friction-wheels at one end. These friction-wheels coll upon sn inclined gnide, curved or straight according rifling-tool (rífling-töl), \(w_{\text {. An inst }}\)
rifing-tool (ri fling-töl), \(\%\). All instrument for rifting frearms.
Niftl (rift), \(n\). [< ME. rift, ryfte, < Dan. rift \(=\) Norw, rift, a rift, crevice, rent, \(=\) Icel. ript, a breach of contract; with formative \(-t\), <Dan. rive \(=\) Norw. riva, tear, live: see rirel.] 1 . An opening made by riving or splitting; a fissure; a cleft or crevice; a chink.

The grete barrez of the abyme he barst vp at onez,
That alle the regioun to-rof in riftes itul grete,
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), 11. 964. He plackt \& bough, out of whose rifte there came Smal drops of gory blond, that trickled down the ssme. It is the little rift within ihe inte

\section*{That by snd by will make the music mnte.}

2t. A riving or splitting; a shattering.
The remnond, that rode by the rugh bonkis,
The frusshe and the fare of olke rank schjppis,
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. 8.), 1. 12697.
ift \({ }^{1}\) (rift), \(v\). [<rif \(\left.t^{1}, n.\right]\) I. trans. 1. Torive; cleave; split.

To the dread ratling thonder 1 given flre, and rifted Jove'a stont oak
Have 1 given fire, and rifted Jove's stont oak
With his own bolt.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 45. The rifted crags thst hold
The gathered ice of winter. Bryant, Song. 2. To make or effect by cleavage.

The intellect is a cleaver; it discerns and rifts ifs wsy
Thoreau, Wsiden, p. 106 .
II. intrans. To burst open; split.

Iould rift to hear me. Shak., W. T., v. 1. 66. ift \(^{1}\) (rift), p. a. Split: specifically, following the general direction of the splitting or check-
rig
ing: said of a log: as, rift pine boards. Compare quartered, 4.
rift \(2+, \ldots\).
[ME. rift, \(<\) AS. rift, a veil, curtain cloak, = Icel. ript, ripti, a kind of cloth or linen jerkin.] A veil; a curtain. Layamon.
rift \({ }^{3}\) (rift), \(r\). i. \(i_{\text {. }}\) [ ME. riften, ryften, < Ieel. rypta, belch; cf. ropi, a belching, ropn, belch.] To belch. [Obsolete or dialectal.] rift \(^{4}\) (rift), \(n\). [Prob. an altered form, simulating rift \({ }^{1}\), of riff \({ }^{2}\) : see riff \({ }^{2}\), rec \({ }^{1}\), n.] A shallow place in a strean; a fording-place; also roukh water iudicating sulmerged rocks. [Local. 3
rigl (rig), n. An obsolete or dialectal form of rape
rig2 (rig), \(r\); plet, and pp. rigged, ppr, rigging. Larly mod. E. rygge; (Norw. rigga, bind up wrap round, rig (a ship) (cf. rigg, rigging of a ship \(),=S w\) dial. rigga, in rigga \(p d\), harness (rigup) (ahorse); perlaps allied to AS. *urihan, ureón (pp. urigen), cover: see vry \({ }^{2}\).] I. trans. 1. To fit (a ship) with the necessary tackle; fit as the shrouds, stays, braces, ete., to their rospective masts and yards.
1 rygge a shyppe, I make it relye to go to the see.
Patggrave, p. 601

\section*{Our ship.}

Ia tight and ysre and bravely rigg "d as when
, Now Pstrick he rigg'd out his ship,
And ssiled ower the faem
Sir Patrick Spens (Child

. To dress; fit out or decorate with clothes or personal adornments: often with out or up. [Colloq.]

She is not rigged, sir; setting forth some lady
Will cosi as mnch as furnishing s fleet.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, il. 1

Jack was rigged out in his gold and silver lace, with a
Sir \(M\). L'Etrange. You ghall see how I rigg'd my squire out with the Re mains of my shipwreck'd Wardrobs.

Wycherley, Pisin Desler, iv. 1.
Why, to show you that I hsve a kindness for yon snd
our Hushand there is Ten Guiness to rig you for the Hononrs I design to preter Guiness to ng you for the Mrs. Centtivre, Gotham Electiod, i. 1. 3. To fit out; furnish; equip; put in condition for use: often followed by out or up. [Colloq.] She Inatsted apon being stabbed on the stige, snd she rilt piper ups inted with
 I was aronsed hy the order from the officer, "Forward there! rig the head-pump!" . . Iiaving called up the "idlera, .e. snd rigged the pum, we began washing Cat-rigged, rigged ss a cat-boat. See cnt under cat-rig. To rig in a boom, to draw in a boom which is rigged out - 1 rig oat a boom, to run out a gruddingsail-boom on the end of a yard, or a jib-boom or fiying jib boom on
the end of a bowsprit, in order to extend the foot of a sall. -To rig the capstan. See capstan. - To riz the cast in angling, to flx the hooks on the lesder by their snells, To rig the market, to raise or lower prices artificislly in order to one's private advantage; eapecially, in the stock exchange, to enhance fictitionsly the value of the stock or shares in a company, as when the directora or ofticers bny hem up out of the funds of the associstion. The market s also sometimes rigged by a combinstion of parties, as stock.
The gold market msy be rigged as well as the iron or any Jecons, Mo
I. intrans. To in. gling: as, to rig light (that is, to use a light fishing-tackle).
rig \({ }^{2}\) (rig), \(n\). [= Norw. rigg, rigging: see the verb.] 1. Naut., the characteristic manner of fitting the masts and rigging to the hull of any ressel: thus, schooner-rig, ship-rig, etc., have reference to the masts and sails of those vessels, without regard to the hull.-2. Costume; dress, especially of a gay or fanciful description. [Colloq.]-3. An equipage or turnout; a vehicle with a horse or horses, as for driving. [Colloq., U. S.]
One part of the team [in Homer) (or rig, sa they say west of the Hudson) had come to include by metonymy the 4. Fishing-tackle collectively; an angler's cast. [Collog.]-Cat rig. See cat-rig.- Gunter rig (naut.), a method of rigging boats in which the topmast fa made to alide up and down alongside of the lower mast. When hoisted, the topmast stretchos up the head of the three-cornered sain. This rig is largely used in the (nted known as Guntera scale, on acconnt of the sliding up snd rig, that rigio which the sails are bent to horizontsl yarda rig't (rig). \(u\). [Early mod. E. rigge; prob. for *urig, and akin to uriggle, wrich: see wriggle, wrick.] I. intrans. To romp; play the wanton.

\section*{rig}

To Rigye, lasciure puellam. Levins, Maulp. Vocab., p. 118.
II. trans. To make free with.

Some prowleth for rewel, and some awsy rig
Fst goose and the cspon, duck, hen, snd the pig.
T'usecr, Séptember's Husbandry, st. 39. \(\operatorname{rig}^{3}\) (rig), \(n . \quad[<r\)

Wantonis is a drab !
For the nonce she is an old rig. (Hollivell.)
Nay, fy on thee, thou rampe, thou ryg, with al that take thy psrt. Bp. Still, Gsmmer Gurton's Needle, lii. 3. 2. A frolic: a trick. [Prov. Eng. and Scoteh.] The one expressed his opinion that lt was s rig, snd the
To run a rig, to play a trick or csper.
A wsy went Gilpin, neck or nought,
Awsy went hat and wig;
He little dresmt, when he set out,
of running such s rig. Couper, Joln Gilpin. To run the rig (or one's rig) upon, to practise a sportlve trick on.
I am afrsid your goddess of bed-maklug has been run. ning her rig upon you.
rig \({ }^{4}\) (rig), \(n\). Same as ridgel.
Riga balsam. The essential oil or turpentine distilled from the cones and young shoots of Pinus Cembra. Also called Carpathian oil, Carpathian balsam, Germean oil.
rigadoon (rig-a-dön'), \(n .[=\) D. rigodon, \(\langle\mathrm{F}\). rigatdon, rigodon \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). rigodon \(=1 \mathrm{t}\). rigodone, a dance; origin unknown.] 1. A lively dance for one couple, characterized by a peculiar jumping step. It probably originated in Provence. It was very popular in England in the seventeenth century.
Dance she would, not In such court-like measures as she hsd lesrned sbroad, but some high-paced jig, or hop skip rigadoon, befittling the brisk lasses st s rustic merry-
mawthorne, Seven Gables, xiii. 2. Music for such a dance, the rhythm being usually duple (occasionally sextuple) and quick. - 3. Formerly, in the French army, a beat of drum while men condemned to be shelled were previous to their punishment, paraded up and down the ranks.
Riga fir. Same as Riga pine.
rigal, \(n\). Same as regat2, 1.
Riga pine. A variety of the Scotch piue or fir, Pimis sylvestris, which comes from Riga, a sea port of Russia. See Scotch pinc, under pine \({ }^{1}\). rigation (ri-gā shọn), u. [ \(<\mathrm{L} . \operatorname{rigatio}(n-)\), a watering, wetting, < rigare (> It. rigare), water, wet. Cf. irrigation.] The act of watering; irrigation.
In dry years, every fleld that has not some spring, or quednct, to furnish it with repested rigationz, is sure to II. Suinbur
rigescent (ri-jes'ent), a. [< L. riyescen \((t-) s\), ppr. of rigesccre, grow stiff or numb, く rigere, stiffen: see rigid.] In bot., approaching a rigid or stiff consistence. Cooke.
riggedt (rigd), \(a\). [< rig \({ }^{1}+-e d^{2}\); var. of ridged.] Ridged; humped.

The young elephant, or two-tsiled steer,
Or the rigg'd camel, or the fidding frere.
Bp. Hall, Sstires, IV. 1i. 96.
rigger (rig'èr), \(n\). [< rig \(\left.{ }^{2}+-e r^{1}.\right]\) 1. One who rigs; specifically, one whose occupation is the fitting of the rigging of ships.-2. In mach.: (a) A band-wheel having a slightly curved rim. (b) A fast-and-loose pulley. E. \(\dot{H}\). Knight. -3. A long-pointed sable brush used for painting, etc. ArtJour., 1887, p. 341. - Riggers' screw, a screw-clamp for setting up shrouds snd stays.
rigging \({ }^{1}\) (rig'ing), \(n\). [ \(\left\langle\right.\) rig \(\left.{ }^{1}+-i n g g^{1}\right]\) A ridge, as of a house; also, a roof. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

Tbey broke the house in st the rigging.
Lads of Wamphray (Child's Ballads, V1. 170). By some auld houlet-haunted biggin',
Or kirk deserted by its riggin',
It's ten to sne ye'll find him
Some eldritch psrt.
Burms, Captsin Grose's l'eregrinations.
rigging \({ }^{2}\) (rig'ing), u. [Verbal n. of rig2, v.] The ropes, chains, etc., which are employed to support and work all masts, yards, sails, etc., in a ship; tackle. Rigging Is of two kinds: standing rigging, or rigging set up permanently, as shrouds, stsys,
backstays, etc.; and running rigging, which comprises sil the ropes hauled upon to brace ysrus, mske snd tske In sail, etc., such as brsces, sheets, clue-lines, huntlines, and rigging-loft (rig' ing-lôft), \(n\). 1. A large room where riggiug is fitted and prepared for use on shipboard.-2. Theat., the space immediately
under the roof and over the stage of a theater; the place from which the scenery is lowered or raised by means of ropes.

Kooking upward from the floor of the stsge, he would csll them [the besms] the gridiron; standing on them, he would spesk of them ss the rigying-loft.
rigging-screws (rig'ing-skröz), n. pl. A machine formed of a clamp worked by a screw, used to force together two parts of a stiff rope, in order that a seizing may be put on. rigging-tree (rig'ing-trë), \(n\). [Also riggin-trce; <rigging \({ }^{1}\) + tree.] A roof-tree. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]
riggish (rig'ish), \(a\). [<rig \(\left.{ }^{3}+-i s h^{1}.\right]\) Having the characteristics of a rig or romp; wanton; lewd.

Become themselves In her; that the holy priests
Bless her when she ls riggish.
Shak., A. and C., II. 2. 245.
The wanton gestlculstions of a virgin in a wild assembly of gallants warmed with wine, could be no other than
riggish, sud unmaidenly.
Bp. Hall, John Baptist Beheaded. riggite (rig'it), n. [< rig3, a frolic, a prank, + riggite (rig it One who plays rigs; a joker; a jester.
This and my being esteen'd a pretty good riggite - thst is, soculsr verbal satirist - supported my consequence
In the soclety.
Franklin, Autoblog., p. 149.
rigglet, \(v . i\). An olosolete spelling of uriggle.
riggle (rig'l), \(n\). [< riggle, wriggle, \(v\).] A species of sand-eel, the Ammodytes lancca, or smallmouthed lance.
Rigg's disease. Pyorrhœa alveolaris, or alveolar abscess.
right (rit), \(a\). and \(\mu\). [Also dial. richt, reet; < ME. right, ryght, ryth, ryt, rict, rigt, rizt, riht, ryht,\(\langle\mathrm{AS}\). riht \(=\) OS. reht \(=\) OFries. riucht \(=\) MD. recht, regt, D. regt \(=\mathrm{MLG}\). LG. recht \(=\) OHG. MHG. reht, G. recht, straight, right, just, \(=\) Icel. réttr-(for *rehtr) \(=\) Sw. rätt \(=\) Dan. ret \(=\) Goth. railuts, straight, right, just, \(=\) L. rccuts (for \({ }^{*}\) regtus) ( \(>\mathrm{It}\). retto, ritto \(=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\). rccto), right, direct, \(=\) Zend rashta, straight, right, just; orig. pp. of a verb represented by AS. reccan, stretch, etc., also direct, etc. (see rack \({ }^{1}\) ), and L. regere, pp. rectus, direct, rule, Skt. \(\sqrt{ }\) rij, stretch, räj, rule: see regent, and cf. raill, rule , a straight piece of wood, etc., from the same
L. source.] I. a. 1. Straight; direct; being the shortest course; keeping one direction throughont: as, a right line.

For crokid \& creplis he msklth rizt.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 46. Than with al his real route he rldes on gate,
Redili to wardes Rome tho riztes gstes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. b322.
To Britalgne tooke they the righte wsy.
Chaucer, Franklin's visle, 1. 512.
Circies sud right lines limit and close all bodies.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, v.
2. In conformity with the moral law; permitted by the principle which ought to regulate conduct; in accordance with truth, justice, duty, or the will of God; ethically good; equitable; just.
Goodness in actions is like unto strsightness; wherefore that which ts done well we term right.

When the son hath done that which is lswiul sid rioht, snd hath kept all my statutes, . . . be sholl surely live.

Cousin of Hereford, as thy cause is right,
So be thy fortune in this roysl fight!
Shak., Rlch. 11., I. 3. 55.
Who now is Sovran can dispose and bld
What shall be right. \(\quad\) Milton, P. L., 1. 247.
The adjectlve right has s much wider signlicstion than the substantive Right. Everything ls right which is conformsble to the Suprene Rule or humsn action; hut test Rule, Is realized In Soclety, snd vested \(\ln s\) particular person. Hence the two words msy often bo properly opposed. We may ssy that a poor msn has no Right to rellef. but it is right he should have It. A rich man has a Right to
destroy the harvest of his fields, but to do so would not be destroy the harvest of his fields, but to do so would not be
Whewell, Elements of Morality, 8 s 8 .
3. Acting in accordance with the highest moral standard; upright in conduct; righteous; free standard; upright
A God of truth and without Iniquity, just and right Is
Deut. xxxil. 4.
I mado him just snd right,
Sufficient to hsve stood, though free to fall
Milton, P. L., iii. 98.
If I ain right, Thy grace impart,
Still in the right to stay:
If I am wrong, oh tesch my heart
To find thest better wsy!
Pope, The Unlversal Prayer.
right
4. Rightful; due; proper; fitting; suitable. Aren none rather yrauysshed fro the rizte byleus Than sr this cunnynge clerkes that conne many bokes.
Piers Plowan (B), Put your bonnet to his right use; 'tis for the lead. The right word is always \& power, snd commanicstes Its deflniteness to our sction.

George Eliot, Middlemsicll, xxxi.
Hence - 5. Most convenient, desirable, or favorable; conforming to one's wish or desire; to be preferred; fortunate; lucky.
If he should offer to choose, snd choose the right casket, you shouid refuse to periorm your isther's will, if you should refuse to secept him. Shak., M. of V., i. 2. 100. The lady hss been dissppointed on the right side.
6. True; actual; real; genuine. [Obsolete or archaic.]

My ryghte doghter, tresoure of myn herte.
Chaucer, Good Women, 1. 2629.
The Poet ts indeed the right Popular Phllosopher, whereof Esops tales giue good proofe.

0 thls false soul of E
Like a right gipsy, hatil, at fast snd loose,
Beguiled me to the very heart of loss.
Shak., A. snd C., iv. 12. 28.
In truth, sir, if they be not right Granado silk -
ou glve me not a penny, sir.
, sir. \({ }^{\text {Brson, Cynthis's Revels, v. } 2}\)
She filled the one [glassi brimful for lher guest, . re pesting, as the rich cordisi trickled forth In 8 smooth olly stream- "Right ross solis ss ever washed malligrubs out
of a moody brain!" Scott, Fortanes of Nigel, xxl.
7†. Precise; exact; very. Compare right, adv.,5.
With that ich seyh sn other
Rappliche renne the righte wey we wente. \(\begin{gathered}\text { Piers Plowman (C), xix. } 291 .\end{gathered}\)
8. In conformity with truth or fact or reason; correct; not erroneous.
If there be no prospect heyond the grave, the inference is certsinly right, "Let ins est and drink, for to-monow we die."

Some pralse st morning what they ilsme at night;
But always think the last opinion right.
9. Recognizing or stating truth correct in judgment or opinion.

You are right, justice, snd you weigh thls well. A fool must now sud then be right by chance. Corper, Conversstlon, 1. 96.
The world will not helieve s man repents;
Tennysom, Gerslut.
10. Properly done, made, placed, disposed, or adjusted; orderly; well-regulated; well-performed; correct: as, the sum is not right; the draving is not right.

But most by numbers judge a poet's song:
And smooth or rough, with them, is right or wrong.
Pope, Esssy on Criticism, 1. 338.
11. In good health or spirits; well in body or mind; in good condition; comfortable.

Nse tressures nor pleasures
che
The heart sye 's the part sye
Burns, First Epistle to Davle.
"Oh," ssid Mr. Whkle the elder, well, sir." "Right ss a trivet, sir," replied Bob Sawyer.
12. Most finished, ornamental, or elaborate; most important; chief; front: as, the right side of a piece of cloth.
What the street medal-sellers call the right side presents the Crystal Palsce, raised from the surlace of the medal, snd whitened by the applicatlon of aqus fortis,
13. Belonging to or located upon that side which, with reference to the human body, is on the east when the face is toward the north; dexter or dextral: as, the right arm ; the right cheek: opposed to left.

Hee raught forthe his right hsund \& his rigge frotus,
And coies hym as he kan with his clene handes.
 He set up the right pillar, and cslled the nsme thereol thereof Boaz. 1 Ki. vil. 21.
If 1 forget thee, 0 Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. Ps. cxxxyli. 5.
14. Formed by or with reference to a line drawn to another line or surface by the shortest course: as, a right angle; a right cone; right asceusion. - All right. See all, ado. - At right angles, so ss to forns right angle or right sugles; perpenmultiplicity of a right line. See multiplicity. - Right angle, sn angle equsl to a quarter of a complete rotstion, or sabtending at the center of a circle one fourth or the
circumference; sn angie formed by a line let fall upon
right
another ilin by the ahortest way. - Right ascension. See
ascension - Right bower see bovers , RIght camphor, the camphor produced tiom the Lauracere, which gives a right pofaization.-Right circle, in the stereo.
graphic projection, 8 circle repreeented by a right ine.
 See felloveship. - R1ght helleold, moneyt, reason Soe
the nouns.- Right-line pen. see penit- Right soidd a solid wiose axia sis perpendicuise to it it base, aa a righ prism, pyramid, cone cylinder, etc.- RtAht spher, projection that the latter is parallel to a meridisa or to the equstor- Right tensor, a dygdic of a form auttable to represent a pare strain. - Right whals. See whale - To put the eaddie on thr right horse. See saddle

II, \(n\). 1. Rightness; conformity to an authoritative standard; obedience to or harmony with the rules of morality, justice, truth, reason, propriety, etc.; especially, moral rightness; justice; integrity; righteousness: opposed to wrong.
Shail even he that hateth right govern? and wilt tholl
condemn him that is most juat? But right is might through all the worid.

Emerson, Centennial Poem, Boaton.
2. That which is right, or conforms to rule.
(a) Right conduct ; just snd good act, or course of ac. (a) Right conduct; a just snd good act, or course of

Wreat once the law to your anthority ;
To do a great right, do a iittie wrong.
Shak., M. of V., Iv. 1. 216.
For a patriot too cool; for \& drudge disobedfent ;
And too fond of the right to pursus the expediant.
With firmness in the right as God gives us to aee the (b) The person, party, or cause which ia sustained by

Receive thy lance; and God defend the right!
(c) Thst which accords with truth, fact, or resson; the truth.
Nym. The king hath run bsd humours on the knight that's the aven of it.

Pist. Nym, thou hast spuke the right.
Shak., Hen. V., 11. 1. 129.
3. A just claim or title; a power or privilege whereby ons may be, do, receive, or enjoy something; an authoritative title, whether arising through custom, courtesy, reasou, humanity, or morality, or conceded by law.
Yey schaj aane ye kynge hya rythe, and non prejudys don a-geyn his law in yes ordensunce.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.) p. 30. The right of the needy do they not judge. Jer. v. 28. To make their kings; for kinga are made for them Dryden, Abssiom snd Achitophel, i. 400.
The right divine of kings to govern wrong:
Pope, Dunclad,
And why is it, that at ill
Man with his lot thus fig
Man with his lot thus fights
The measure of his rights.
M. Arnold, Enipedocles on Etna.
4. In law, that which any one is entitled to have, or to do, or to require from others, within the limits prescribed by law (Kent); any legal consequence which any person, natural or artificial, is entitled to insist attaches to a given state of facts; the power recognized by law in a person by virtue of which another or others are bound to do or forbear toward or in regard of him or his interests; a legally protectable interest. In this senae things possesa no rights; but avery person has some rights irregenective or op ower to
act or to compel the scts of others, as for inatance an act or to compel the scts of others, as, for ingtance, an
idiot, etc.; ;and even the obigations of peraona in belug,
 not yet in being, are the subject of whst are termed con tingent rights. In this general meaning of right are ina duty to have that duty performed; \((b)\) the just free dom of a person to do any act not forbidden or to omit any act not commanded; (c) the title or interest which one person has in a thing exciusiva of other persons; and ( \(d\) ) a power of a person to appoint the disposition of a thing in which he has no interest or titje. Right has also been defined as a legally protected interest, A distinction ia made between personal and real rights. The former term is often used in English law for a right reiating to personal, langasge of writers on generai jurisprudence aod on civi Isw, a personai right is a right exciusively against persons specifcally determined, and a real right fa a right avalling against ali persona generally. Ly some writers a distinction is taken between primary rights and sanctioning rights, by the latter being mesnt the rights of action which the law gives to protect the primsry rights, such ss owner
5. That which is dus by just claim; a rightful
portion; one's due or deserts. portion; one's due or deserts.

I shall fast the this forwsyd all with fyne othes,
Ali the londis to lene that longyn to Troy,
nd to the Grekes grannt as for right.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 7985.

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Moderste jamentation is the right of the desd. Honour sud sdmiration are her rights. Fletcher (and another), Nice Vajour, v. s. Grief claimed his right, and teara their course.
6 + . A fee required; a charge.
Qwo-so entrez in-to thys fraternite, he xal paye ya rytes of ye howa, at his entre, viji. d.

English Gulda (E. E. T. S.), p. 54. 7. The outward, front, or most finished surface of anything: as, the right of a piece of cloth, a coin, ete: opposed to the reverse.-8. The right side; the side or direction opposite to the left. On his right
The radiant im
hia glory aat, 9. Anything, usually one member of a pair, shaped or otherwise adapted for a right-hand position or use.
Those [bricks] . . sre termed rights and lefta when they are so moulded or ornamented that they cannot bs The inatrument is made in rights and lefts, so that the Convex bearing aurface may always be next the gum of the patient. Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 342
10. [cap.] In the polities of continental Europe, the conservative party: so named from their customary position on the right of the president in the legislative assembly.
The occupation of Rome by the Italian troopa in 1870, and the removal of the Chamber of Deputiea from Florence to the new capital of united Italy, o a great extent retias, the parliamentary Right snd Left.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 180.
Absolute rights, those rights which beiong to human beings sa auch; those rigits to which correaponda a negstive obligstion of respect on the part of every one. They are usually accounted to be three - the right of a personal aecurity, of personss liberty, snd of private property. The right of freedom of conscience, if not involved in these three, ahould be added. They are termed absolute, In contradiatinction to those to which correapoada the obiligstom of a particular person to do or forbear from anas at all pointa ; in all respects.

Everich of you shai brynge an hundred knightes,
Everich of you sha brynge an hun
Armed for lyates up at alle rightes.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1. 994. Base right, in Scots law, the right which a disponer or disposer of feudal property scquires when ho dispones it Bill of Rights. See bul 3 .- By right. (a) In accordance with right; rightfully; properly. Also by rights.

For awich lawe aa man yeveth another wyghte,
He aholde himselven usen it
He aholde himselven usen it by ryghte.
should have been a woman ty rith
I shouid have been a womsn by right.
hak., As you Likg it, iv. 3. 177.
(b) By suthorization; by reason or virtua; because: fol-

The first Placs is yours, Timothy, in Right of your Grey
Hairs.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colioquiea of Erasmus, I. 168. Then of the moral Instinct would she prate, And of the rising from the desd, As hers by right of full-accomplisil'd Fate.

Palace of Art.
CiFll Rights Act, Bill, cases. Seecivi. - Commonabls Rights Compensation Act. see compensation.-Conjunct rights. See conjunct. - Contingent rights, auch righta sa ara only to come into certsio exiatence on an
event or a condition which may not happen or he performed until some other event msy prevent their vesting: as disintil some other event msy prevent ineir vesting: as disto enjoyment, present or proapective, has become the property of a particular person or persons as a present interest. Cooley.- Corporeal rights. See corporeal.-Cottage right. See cottage. - Declaration of rights, a
document aetting forth the personal rights of individual document aetting forth the personal rights of individual
citizena over agasinat the government.-DIvine citizena over agsinst the government.-Dlving right. See
divine.-Equal Rights party. Ses Locofoco, 3.-Free divine.-Equal Rights party. See Locofoco, 3.- Fres of dower. See dower2.-Indivisibls rights. See pro one's own right, by abooluteright; by inherent or personal rather than acquired right ; as, a pecress in her oon right (that is, as distinguished from a peeress by marriage). A bride who had fourteen thousand a year in her outn
Trollope, Doctor Thorne, xlvif. In the right, right; free from error. (a) Upright ; right-
For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight;
Hia can't be wrong whose life is in the right.
His can't be wrong whose life is in the right.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 300.
(b) Correct; not deceived or mistaken as to the truth of a matter.
Now how is it posaibis to believe that auch devout perons in these are mistaken, and the Sect of the Nazarenes

I believe yon're in the right, msjor!
I see you're in the right. Colman, Jealous Wife, i.
Joint rights in rem, io civil lav, same as condominium. -Mere right. See mere \({ }^{3}\).-Mineral right or rights, of a given territory: distinguished, io mining regions, of land, as in farming, building, etc.-Natural rights, those rights which exist hy virtue of natural law, such as
right
guished from those which arise out of conventional relations or positive law. - Nominate right. See nominate. Of right, matter of right; demandable as a right, as discretion of the court: ass, in an action for damages for a tort, jury trial is of right.- Personal rights. See pereed, a ceeding resembing an sction by which a snbject vindicates his rights agsinst the crown. See petition.- Petitions of Rights Act. see protensed.-Private rights, privats feudal of Way. Sea public.- Public rights, tiose rights which the atate possesses over its own auhjecta, and which aubjects, in their turn, possess in or agalnat the state. Robinson.- Real right, in law, a right of property in a the person vested with the real right may ciain pof which of thr subject - Ped Rental right. See rental. - Restitution of conjugal rights. See restitution.-Right about I see about. -Right-and-left coupling, a turnbuckjc.- Right in rem, hich he hes a power, as dis inguiahed rom 8 right in personam, or the legai relation of a person to snother who owes him a duty. (Bnt see, for the meaniog impiled in the civil isw, the distinction be-- Right of action a riclit which will sustain a civil 4. tion; s right and an infringement or denger of infringe ment of it auch as to entitie the possessor of the right to apply to a conrt of jnstice for rellef or redress.-Rtght of drip, of eminent domain, of expatriation. See Rrip, domain, etc.-Right of entry. See entry, 10.Sea feudl, forcet, etc. Riparian rights. See riparian.

I doo adiure thee ( 0 great King) by all
That in the World we ascred count or.call,
To doe me Night.
Sylvester, tr. of Dn Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.
In oarnest, Sir, I am ravished to meet with a friend of Mr. Izaac Walton'a, and one that does him so much right in so good and true a character.

Cotton in Walton's Angler, 3i. 225. (bt) To pledge ons in \& toast. [Compare the French phrase
faire raison d.]

Why, now you have done me right. [To silence, seeing him take off a bumper.] Shak., 2 IIen. IV., v. 3. 70
Ero, Sighing has made me something short-winded. Ero. sighing has made ms something short-winded. I'il pledge s" at twice.
Lys. "Tis weli done;

Me right.
Chapman, Widow's Tears, iv.
These gissses contain nothing;-do me
right,
[Takes the bottie. Aa e'er you hope for iliberty.
[Takea the bottie.
To have a right, to have a good right. (a) To have a moral obligation; be under a moral necessity : equivalent to ought. [Colloq.]
Luvv? what 's luvv? thou can luvv thy lass an' 'er munny Maskin'
raskin' 'em göa togither as they've good right to do.
Farmer, O. S
As for spinning, why, you've wasted as mach as your
wage i' the flax you've spoiled learning to spin. And Wage I' the flax you've spoiled learning to spin. And you've a right to feel thst, and not to go sbout as gaping
snd as thonghtlesa sa if you waa beholding to nohody.
I'm thinkin' . . . that thim Germans have deciared a I'm thinkin'
war, and we've a right to go home. (b) To have good reason or cause. Hence - (c) To come near; have a narrow escape from: as, I'd a good right to be
run over by a runaway horse this morning; I had a right to get jost going through tire wooda. [Coiloq, and iocal.] -To have right \(t\), to be right.

For trewely that awete wyght,
Whan I had wrong and she the ryght,
She woide alwayso goodely
Forgive me so debonairely.
of Blauche, I. 1282 abidinge here for hem is hat haue right to go, for the Moodin
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ili. 409.
To put to rights, to arrange in an orderly condition; bring into a normal state; set in proper order.
Putfing things to rights - an occupation he performed
with exemplary care once a-week. Bulwer, My Novel, ii. 3.
To rights. (a \(\dagger\) ) In a directline; directly; hence, atraightwsy; immediately; st once.

These strata failing, the whole tract ainks down to rights Woodvard.
[The hnll], by reason of many breachea made io the bottom and aides, sunk to rights.
Suoft, Guliver's Travels, ii. 8. (b) In the right or proper order; properiy; fittingly: now rarely used except with the
room to rights (see above).

The quen er the day was dizt wel to riztes
Hendii in that hinde-skyn as swiche bestes were. 300 .
To set to rights. Same as to put to rights.
A scamper o'er tha breezy wolds
Sets all to-rights. Browning, Stafford, v. 2.
Vested rights. Sea contiagent rights.-Writ of right, an action which had for its object resl property. It is now abolished, the same object being secure See
right (rit), adh. [Also dial. reet, Sc. richt; <ME. right, ryght, rizt, rit, righte, ryghte, rizte. < AS. rilite, ryhte, straight, directly, straightway,

\section*{right}
rightly，justly，correctly（ \(=\) OS．rehto，reht， reht，G．recht \(=\) Icel．rētt \(=\) Sw．rätt \(=\) Dan． ret，straight，directly），＜riht，right：see right， a．］1．In a right or straight line；straight； directly．

Unto Dianes temple goth she right，
Chaucer，Franklin＇s T＇ale，1． 662.
So to his grane 1 went ful rythe，
And pursuyd aiter to wetyn an ende．
Prov．iv． 25.
Clark went right home，and told the captaln that the goverh Winthrop，Hist New Encland，1． 89

Right up Ben－Lomond could he press，
And not a sob his toll confess．
Scott，L．of the L．，li． 25.
2．In a right manner；justly；according to the law or will of God，or to the standard of truth and justice；righteously．
Thise zeues nirtues loketh and ledeth wel rizte and wel zikerliche thane gost of wytte thet hise let be the waye of
riztnolnesse．
Ayenbite of Inuyt（E．E．T．S．），p． 160 ． Thou aatest ln the throne judging right ［Heb．in right－ eousness］．
3．In a proper，suitable，or desirable manner； according to rule，requirement，or desire；in order and to the purpose；properly；well；suc－ cessfully．

Alack，when once our grace we have forgot，
Nothing goea right．Shak．，M．ior M．， 1 ． 37 ． Dlrect my course so right as with thy hand to ahow
Which way thy Foreata range，which way thy Rlvers flow
The linea，though touch＇d but faintly，are drawn right．
4．According to fact or truth；truly ；correctly； not erroneously．

He sothil thus sayde，achortly to telle
That it waa Alphionna his zone anour rizt he wlat
William of Palerne（E．E．T．S．），1． 4248
You agy not right，old man．Shak．，Much Ado，v．1． 73.
The clock that atands atill pointa right twice in the four ally and be contimally golng wrong

5．Exactly ；precisely；comp as，right here；right now；to speak right out

Sche awelt for sorwe and awoned rit there．
Wiliam of Palerne（E．E．T．S．），1． 4288. And be hem turnethe alle the Firmament，righte as dothe a Wheel that turnethe be hia Axille Tree．

Mandeville，Travels，p． 181
Her wasplah－headed son has broke his arrowa
Swears he will shoot no more，but play with sparrows，
And be a boy right ont．Shak．，Tempest，iv． 1 ．
I am right of mine old maater＇s humour for that． B．Jonson，Poetaster，i． 1. Right across 1 ts track there lay，
Down in the water，a long reef of gold． 6．In a great degree；very：used specifically in certain titles：as，right reverend；right hon－ orable．
Thei aaked yei thel hadde grete haste；and thel an merde，＂Ye，right grete． Right truly it may be gaid，that Ant1－christ la Mam－
mona Son．
Miton，Reformation in Eng．， 11. mona Son．Milton，Reformation in Eng．， 11. 7．Toward the right hand；to the right；dex－ trad．

She＇s twisted right，ahe＇s twisted left，
To balance fair in ilka quarter．
All \(u\) ） All right．See all．－Guide right．See guide．－Right left；on both sides；on all sldes；in all directions：aa，the enemy were disperaed right and left．

Miraclis of the crosais mizt
Has oft atanden in atede and rizt，
Ouer and vnder，rizt and left，
In thia compas cod has al weit
In thia compas god has al weit
Holy Rood（E．E．T．S．），p． 116. When storn lo on the helghts，and right and left ．．．roll Right away see away．－Right down，dowaright； plaiuly；bluntly．
The wisdom of God
The wht circumlocution can speak that pleasingly by a digested．Bp．IIall，Contemplatlona（ed．Tegg），V． 176. Right Honorahle．See honorable．－Right off，at once； right（rit），v．［く ME．righten，rihten，rigten， rizten，ryzten，く AS．rihtan，ONorth．rehta（＝ OS．rihtian \(=\) OFries．riuchta \(=\mathrm{MD}\) ．rcchten， D ． regten \(=\) MLG．richten \(=\mathrm{OHG}\). rihtan，MHG． rihten， G ．richton \(=\) Icel．rētta \(=\mathrm{Sw}\) ．rätta \(=\) Dan．vette \(=\) Goth．\({ }^{*}\) raihtjan，in ga－raihtjan，and at－ga－raihtjen），make right，set right，restore， amend，correct，keep right，rule，\(\{\) rilit，right： see right，a．］I．trans．1．To set straight or up）－ right；restore to the norinal or proper position．

At thls moment the vessel ceased rolling，and righted
Everett，Oratlona，II．130． herself．
2．To set right；adjust or correct，as some－ thing out of the proper order or state；make ight．
Henrrl was entrid on the est half，
Whom all the londe loved，in lengthe and in brede，
Whom all the londe loned，in liengthe and in brede，
And rea wlth him rapely to rizyn hia wronge．
Your mother＇s hand shall right your mother＇s wrong，
3．To do justice to；relieve from wrong；vin－ dicate：often used reflexively．

So just is God，to right the lnnocent．
Here let our hate be buried；and this hand Shall right us both．
\(4+\) To direct ；address．
When none wolde kepe hym with carp he cozed ful hyze， Ande rimed him ful richley，and ryzt him to speke．
What，is thls Artburea hous，＂quoth the hathel thenne
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight（E．E．T．S．），1． 308
To right the helm，to put the helm amidships－that is， in a line with the keel．
II．intrans．To resume an upright or vertical position：as，the ship righted．

With Crist than aall thal right vp ryght，
Aad wende to won ln last and llght．T．S．）p． 67.
right－about（rit＇a－bout＂），n．［＜right about， adverbial phrase．］The opposite direction： used only in the phrase to send or turn to the right－about，to send or turn in the opposite di－ rection；pack off；send or turn off；dismiss．
Six grenadiera of Ligonler＇s．．Would have sent all
theee fellowa to the right about． ＂Now，I tell you what，Gradgrind，＂aild Mr．Bounderby； ＂Tum this glri to the right－about，and there＇s an ead of it．＂．
right－angled（rit＇ang＂gld），a．Containing a
right angle or right angles；rectangular：as，a right－angled triangle；a right－angled parallelo－ gram．
right－drawn（rit＇drân），a．Drawn in a just cause．［Rare．］
What my toague speaks my right－drawn aword may prove．
right－edge（rīt＇ej），n．In a flat sword－blade， that edge which is outward，or turned away from the arm and person of the holder，when the sword is held as on guard．See false edge， under false．
righten（ \(\mathrm{ri}^{\beta}\) tn \(), v . t . \quad\left[<\right.\) right \(+-e n^{1}\) ．Cf．right， v．］To set right；right．

Relleve［margln，righten］the oppressed．
Isa．1．17．
We ahut our eyes，and muse
How our own mlnda are made
How our own mlnda are made，
What apringz of thought they
nee
What gprings of thought they n
How riyhten＇\(\alpha\) ，how betray＇d．
M．Arnold，Empedocles on Etna．
righteous（ri＇tyus），a．［Early mod．E．also rightuous，the termination－u－ous，later－e－ous， being a corruption of the second element of the orig．compound（appar．simulating ingenu－ ous，bountcous，plenteous．etc．），the proper form existing in early mod．E．as rightwise，＜ME． rightwise，rightwis，richtwise，riztwis，ryztwys， rihtwis，く AS．rihtuīs（cf．OHG．rehtwisic，Icel． rēttviss），righteons，just；heretofore explained as lit．＇wise as to what is right，＇\(<\) riht，n．，right， + wis，a．，wise；but such a construction of ideas would hardly be expressed by a mere compound，and the explanation fails when ap－ plied to the opposite adj．＊wrangwis，ME．wrang－ wis，wrongwise，wrongwis，mod．E．wrongous， which cannot well mean＇wise as to what is wrong＇（though this adj．may have been formed merely on the external model of rihtuis）．The formation is，no doubt，as the cognate OHG． form rehtuisic，which has an additional adj． suffix，also indicates，＜AS．riht，a．，right，just， \(+w i s e\), n．，way，manner，wise（reduced to \(-w i s\) in comp．，as also in Icel．ödhurvis＝E．other－ wise；the Icel．rēttviss，prop．\({ }^{*}\) rēttvis，simulates viss \(=\mathbf{E}\) ． vise ）；the compound meaning lit． ＇right－way，＇＇acting in just wise＇：see right， a．，and wis \(\left.{ }^{2}, n.\right]\) 1．Upright；incorrupt；vir－ tuous；conforming in character and conduct to a right standard；free from guilt or sin；obe－ dient to the moral or divine law．

\section*{It is renth to rede how ristuis men lyned，}

How the detouled her flessin，forsoke her owne wille， er tro kth and fro kyne ynel－yclothed zeden． Pierg Plowman（B）， \(\mathbf{x v} .495\). Arlstides，who for his yertue was surnamed rightwise． And if any man sin，we have an advocatc with the Father

Rome and the righteous heavena be my judge． 426. 2．In accordance with right；authorized by moral or divine law；just and good；right； worthy．

We lefte hym there for man moate wise，
If any rebelles wolde onght rise
Oure rightuise dome for to displae，
Or it offende， \(\qquad\) Plays，p． 397.
I will keep thy righteous judgmenta．Ps．cxix． 106. I love your danghter
In anch a righteous iashion． Shak．，M．W．of W．，ill．4．83．
Faithinul hath been your warfare，and of God
Milton，P．L．，vi． 804.
3．Proper；fitting：as，righteous indignation．
Ia thla ryst－wys，thon renk，alle thy ronk noyse，
Why art thou so waymot［sorrowiul］wyze for so lyitel ？
Why art thou so waymot［8orrowin］］Wyze for \(\begin{aligned} & \text { allterative Poems（ed．Morris），ili．} 490 \text { ．}\end{aligned}\) ，ili． 490. \(=\) Syn．1．Righteous，Rightful，Upright，Just；honest，equl－ table，fair ；gody，ho， cized wordago back arectyy while just，thongh expresalng quite as much contring and of the relationa of men．Upright gets force from the oidea of physical perpendicularity，a atanding up atraight hy the atandard of right；righteous carries up the idea of right to the atandards，motives，and zanctiona of rell－ gion；rightful appllee not to conduct，but to clalms by right：as，he la the rightful owner of the land；just ang－ gests by derivation a written law，bnt presumes that the law is a rlght one，or that there is above lt，and if neces－ ary oversace Just generally implies the exerciseof some power or authority．See justice and honesty．
righteoust（rī＇tyus），vot．［＜ME．rightwisen，＜ rightwis，righteons：see righteous，a．］To make righteous；justify．
Can we meryte grace with synne？or deserve to be ryght－ eoused by iolye？
Bp．Bale，A Conrae at the Romyshe Foxe，fol．62，b．（Latham．） righteously（ri＇tyus－li），adv．［＜ME．＊rightwis－ ly，ryztwysly，＜AS．rihtwāslicce（＝Icel．rēttvīs liga），rightly，justly，＜rihtwislic \((=0 \mathrm{HG}\) ．reht wisilih），right，righteous，く rihtwis，right，right－ ous \(+-l i c\), E．\(-l y 1\) ；or rather orig． rile ous，+ －lic，E．－ly ；or rather orig．＜riht，a．， right，+ wise，way，manner，wise，+ －lic，E．－ly \({ }^{1}\) ：
see righteous．］1．In a righteous or upright manner ；rightly；worthily；justly．
Thon ahalt judge the people righteously．Ps．1xvll． 4. We should live aoberly，righteously．

Tit． 1 il ． 12.

\section*{2†．Aright；properly；well．}

\section*{Ryst－wysly quo con rede，}

How Ihean Criat hym welke la are thede［country］， \＆burnez［men］her barnez［children］vito hym brayde
［brought］．Alliterative Poems（ed．Morris），i． 708. I conld have taught iny love to take thy father for mloe； so wouldat thon，if the truth of thy love to me were 90 righteously tempered as mine is to thee．

Shak．，As yon Like it，1．2． 14.
3．Rightfully；deservedly；by right．［Archaic．］ Turn from us all those evils that we most righteously have deaerved．
Book of Common Prayer（Church of England），Lltaay． ghteousness（ri＇tyus－nes），n．［＜ME．right－ visenes，ryztwisnesse，riztwisnesse，ryghtwisnesse， rihtwisnessc，＜AS．rihtwisnes，rightness，right－ eousness，reasonableness，＜rintuis，righteous： see righteous and－ness．］1．The character of being righteous；purity of heart and rectitude of life；the being and doing right；conformity in character and conduct to a right standard．

Thesu fro the realme oi nightwysnes descended down
To take the meke clothyng of our humanyte．
\(J o s e p h\) of A rimathie（E．E．T．S．），p． 37. Pure rellgion，I say，standeth not in wearing oi a monk＇a cowl，but in righteousness，juatice，and well－dolng．

Latimer，Misc．Sel．
If this we awore to do，with what Righteousness in the
sight of God，with what Assurance that we．bring not by such an Oath the whole Sea of Bleod－gulltiness npon our Milton，Free Commonwealth．
Jnstiflation is an act of God＇a iree grace wherein he Jnstiftcation is an act of God＇s iree grace wherein he
pardoneth all onr sins，and accepteth as as righteous in pardoneth all onr sins，and acceptet only ior the righteousness of Christ lmputed to his aight，only lor the righteous
us，and received by falth alone．Catechism，ans．to qu． 33.
Shorter Cat
Hence，also－2．In theol．，a coming into spirit－ ual oneness with God，because for Christ＇s sake the believer in Christ is treated as righteous．－ 3．A righteons act or quality；anything which is or purports to be righteous．

\section*{All onr righteousnesses are as fllthy rags．}

\section*{4．Rightfulness；justice．［Rare．］}
＂Catching bargains，＂as they are called，throw on the persons clalming the beneft of them the burden of prov－ Active righteousness，passive righteousness．Luther and other Protestant theologiana following hlna distlngnish

\section*{righteousness}
fating in whst is right because it is right the lot con accepting for Christ＇s sake by faith the free gift of right couaness ss defred in the aecond dcfinition above． Original righteousness，in scholastic theol．，the conditio man as made in the image of God before the fall． righteousness of God（Rom．i．17），a phrase defined an agonistically by Biblicai interpreters as＂Righteongnes hich proceeds from God，the sclation of betng right int which man is put by God－that is，by an set of God de claring him righteons＂（Meyer），and as＂The attribute o God，embodied in Christ，manifeated in the world，reveale in the Gospel，communicated to the individnal soui，th ighteousneas not of the law，hut of faith（Jowett）．The ormer ia the general Protestant view；the latter come aear the vie the one roran Catholc Church， relation，the other as descriptive of character．the on as something bestowed by God and imputed to man，the ther as aomething inherent in God snd spiritualiy com municsted to man．\(=\) Syn．1．See righteous．
righter（rītèr）；n．［＜AS．vihtere，a ruler，di ector，\(=\) OHmes，riluchtere，rinchter \(=\mathrm{D}\) ．regier \(=\mathrm{MLG}\) ．richter \(=\mathrm{OHG}\) ．rilitari，MHG．rihtare， G．richter，ruler，judge，＝Icel．réttari，a justi ciary；as right，v．，＋－eri．］One who sets right one who adjusts or redresses that which is wrong．
I will pay thee what I owe thee，as that righter of wrougs hath left me commanded．

Shelton，tr．of Don Quixote，i．4．（Latham．）
rightful（rit＇fúl），a．［く ME．rightful，riztfu］， ryztfol，reztful；＜right，n．，＋－ful．］1个．Right oous；upright；just and good．

The laborer achulde truly traneile than，
And be ri3tful bothe in worde \＆deede．
Hymns to Virgin，etc．（E．E．T．S．），p． 38.
Were now the bowe bent in awich maveere
As it was first，of juatice and of ire，
The rightful God nolde of no mercy beere．
Chaucer，A．B．C．，1．31．
2．Just；consonant to justice：as，a rightfnl cause；a rightful wal．

My bloody judge forbade my tongue to speak ；
No rightful plea tnight plead for justice there．
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3．Having the right or just claim according to established laws：as，the rightful heir te a throne or an estate．

Some will monrn in ashea，aome coal－biack，
For the deposing of a rightful king
Shak．，Rich．II．，v．1． 50. The legitimate and rightful lord
As soon to be supplanted．Coreper，Task，jii． 749. 4．Being or belonging by right or just claim as，one＇s rightful property

Wink at our advent：heip my prince to gain His rightful bride．

Tennyson，Princess， 1 i
5．Proper；suitable；appropriate．
The hand and foot that stir not，they ahall fod Sooner than all the rightful place to go．
＝\＄yn．2－4．Just，Upright，etc．（see righteon），th． 42 rightfully（rīt＇fúl－i），adv．［＜ME．ryghtefully； ＜rightful＋－ly2．］1 t．In a righteous manner； righteously．
Whate are all thi werkes worthe，whethire thay be body ly or gastely，bot if thay he done ryghtefully and reson－ ably，to the wirchipp of Godde，snd at His byddyngea？
Hampole，Prose Treatisea（E．E．T．S．）p． 27. 2．In a rightful manner；according to right， law，or justice；legitimately：as，a title right－ fully vested．

Plain and right must my posaesaion be ：
Which I with more than with a common pain Properly；fittingly． Books，the oldeat and the beat，stand oaturaliy and right－ fully on the sheivea of every cottage．

Thoreau，Waiden，p． 112 rightfulness（rīt＇fül－nes），n．［く ME．riठtful－ nesse，rigtfulnes，riztvolnesse：see rightful and －ness．］1 \(\ddagger\) ．Righteousness．

Ouerweninge
maketh to moche aprede the mercl of tel prayzeth his riztuolnesse．
A yenbite of Inwyt（E．E．T．S．），p． 29.
But still，aithough we fail of perfect rightfulness，
Seek we to tame these superfluitiea，
Nor wholiy wink though void of purest aightfuiness．
2．The character er state of being rightful；jus． tice；accordance with the rules of right：as，the rightuiness of a claim to lands or tenements． right－hand（rit＇hand），a．［＜ME．ryghte－liande， ＜AS．rilht－hand，ryht－hand，the right hand，＜riht， right，＋hand，hand：see right，\(a\), and hand，\(n\) ．］ 1．Belonging or adapted to the right hand． The right－hand glove must atways be worn when prac－ offer no unusual difficulty in the later work．

St．Nicholas，XV1I． 828.

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2．Situated on the riglit hand，or in a direction from the right side；leading to the right：as，a right－hand road．
Sir Jeoffrey Notch，who is the oldeat of the club，has been in posseasion of the right－hand chair time out of
mind．
Steele，Tatier，No． 132 mind．
3．Serving as a right hand；hence，foremost in usefulness；of greatest service as an assistant． 0 wha has siain my right－hand man，
That held my hawk snd honnd？

Earl Richard（Child＇a Ballads，III．8）． Right－hand filet，patricians ；ariatocrais．
Do you two know how you are censured here in the city， I mean of us o the right－hand file？Shak．，Cor．，ti．1．26． Right－hand rope．See ropel．
right－handed（rit＇han＂ded），a．1．Using the right hand more easily and readily than the left．See dexterous．

A left－handed pitcher［in base－bali］ts abie to make much more of what to a right－handed batsman is an in． handed bataman，is correspondtagly weak．

2．Turning so as to pass from above or in front to the right hand；clockwise：thus，an ordinary screw is driven in by a right－handed rotation； specifically，in conch．，dextral，as the spiral shell of a univalve（see cut under purpura）．The rotation of the plane of polarization by certain snbatancea ahowing circular polarization la called nighe－handed when， to an obaerver looking in the direction in which the ray ia moving，the rotation ia clockwise－that is，in the same direction as that of the hands of a ciock；if in the oppo－ site direction（counter－ciockwise），the rotation is called left－handed．These terma are also applied to the sob－ stances themaelves which
3．In bot．，of twining plants or circumnu－ tating parts，properly，rising or advancing in the direction of a right－handed screw or spiral， or that of the hands of a watch．Certain authora， negiecting the notion of forward growth and conceiving the plant as viewed from sbove，have used the term in 4．Laid from left to right unstural
4．Laid from left to right，as the strands of a rope．－5．Executed by the right hand．
The Slogger waits for the attack，and hopea to fnish it by aome heavy right－मanded biow．

T．Hughes，Tom Brown at Rugby，H．5．
6．On the right side；of a favorable，conve－ nient，or easily pardoned character．
St．Paul telifa us of divisionsand factiona and＂schisms＂ that were in the Church of Corinth；yet theae were not
sbout the easentials of religion，bot abont a right－handed error，even too much admiration of their pastors．

Abp．Bramhall，Works，II． 28.
right－handedness（rit＇han＂ded－nes），\(n\) ．The state or property of being right－handed；hence， skill ；dexterity．Imp．Dict．
right－hander（rìt＇han＂dèr），\(n\) ．1．One who is right－handed；one who uses the riglit hand more skilfully than the left．
There are，however，some right－handers（if this uaetul sbhrevistive term may be allowed）who，if they try to
write with their ieft hands，inatinctively produce spiegei． write with their ieft hands，inatinctively produce Splegei－
Schrift．Soc．Psych．
Research，III． 42 2．A blew with the right hand．［Colloq．］
Tom geta out－and－out the worst of it，and is at fast hit ciean off his lege，and deposited on the grass by a right－ hander from the Slogger．

T．Hughes，Tom Brown at Rngby，IL． 5.
right－hearted（rīt＇här＂ted），a．［＜right＋heart ＋－ed22．Cf．AS．riht－heort，relit－heort \(=0 \mathrm{OHG}\) ． reht－herze，upright in heart：see right and heart．］Having a right heart or dispesition． Imp．Dict．
rightlechet，\(v, t\) ．［ME．riztlechen，ryztloken；＜ AS．rihtl戸̈ern，make right，correct，＜riht，right， + －F̄ean，ME．－lechen，as in cnawlechen，later E．knowledge，q．v．］To set right；direct．

Thel sente with hem sondes to aaxoyne that time， And nomen omsge in his name noust forto layne，
Forto ristleche that reaume resl of riche \＆of pore，
rightless（rit＇les）a．［＜right + －less．］Desti－ tute of rights ；without right．

Whoas enters（Right－less）
By Force，is Porceartss＇a Weeka，ii．，The Captaines Thou art lisble to the Ban of the Empire－hast deserved to be deciared outlawed and fugitive，landless and right
Scost，Quentin Durward， rightly（rit＇li），adv．［く ME．＊rightly，ristli，rilht－ liche，く AS．rihtī̄ce，rightly，justly，く rihtlic right，just，＜riht，right，\(+-l i c\), E．\(-l y \mathrm{I}\) ：see right and－ly2．］1t．In a straight or right line； directly．

Like perspectivea which rightly gazed upon
Show nothing but confusion，eyed swry
Distinguish form．
Shakh，Rich．II．，ii．2． 18. 2．According to justice，duty，or the divine will；uprightly；honestly；vistuously．
rigid
Master，we know that thou sayest and teachest rightly． 3．Properly；fitly；suitably：as，a persou rightly named．

Deacend from heaven，Urania，by that name
If rightly thou art cali＇d．
Mitton，P．L．，vil． 2
4．According to truth or fact；not erroneously； correctly：as，he has rightly conjectured．
He it was that might rightly aay Veni，vidi，viel．
Shak．，L．L．L．，iv．1． 68.
No man haa learned anything rightly，until he knows that every day is Doomsday．
right－minded（rit＇min＂ded）， mind；well or properly disposed．
right－mindedness（rit＇minn ded－nes），n．The state of being right－minded．
Whife Lady Eiliot Ifved，there had been method，modera－ tion，sud economy，．．．but with her had died ali such
Jight－mindedness． rightness（rit＇nes），n．［＜ME．riztnesse，〈AS rihtness \((=\) OS．rchtnuss \(i=0 H G\) ．rehtmissa） riht，right：see right and－ness．］1．The state or character of being right．（a）straightnesa；di－
They［sounds］move strongest in a right ifine：which evertheiess is not cansed by the rightness of the line，but y the ahortness of the distance．Bacon，Nat．Hist．，\＆ 201 （b）Conformity with the laws reguiating conduct ；upright－ ueas ；rectitude；righteousneas．
Ryzit nesse zayth，Lybbe we sobrellche，ryuoliyche，an
bonayrelyche．Ayenbite of Incyt（E．E．T．S．），p． 265 ．
Rightness expreasea of actions what straightnesa does of inea；and there can no more be two kinds of right action than there can be two kinds of strsight line．

II．Spencer，Sociai Statics（ed．1884），xxxil．\＆ 4.
（c）Propriety ；appropriateness ；fltingnesg．
Sir Hugo＇a watch－ciaain and aesis，his handwriting，his them to the boy ．George Eliol，Dautel Deronda yut． （d）Correctness；truth：as，the righeness of a conjecture． 2．The state or attribute of being on the right hand；hence，in psyehol．，the sensation or per－ ception of such a pesition or aftribute．
Rightness and leftneaa，upness and downness，are again pure sensations，differing speclically from each other and generically from everything else．
rightst（rits），adv．［＜ME riohtes， gen．of right，a．］Right；rightly；properly．

Alle anon riztes there omage hins dede．
Filitiam of Paleme（E．E．T．S．），1． \(130 \%\) ．
rightward（rīt＇wärd），adv．［＜right＋－ward．］ To or on the right hand．［Rare．］

Rightioard and fettward rise the rocks，
And now they meet acroas the vale．Southey．
right－whaler（rit＇hwā＂lér），n．One who pur－ sues the right whale．Alse right－whaleman． right－whaling（rīt＇hwā＂ling），\(n\) ．The practice， method，or industry of capturing the right whale：opposed to sperm－uchaling．
rightwise（rit＇wiz），a．and \(v\) ．Same as rightcous． rightwisely \(\dagger\)（rit＇wiz＂li），adr．Same as right cously．
rightwiseness \(\dagger\)（rit＇wiz＂nes），\(n\) ．Saune as right－ cousness．
rigid（rij＇id），a．\([=\mathbf{F}\) ．rigide，vernacularly roide，raide \((>\mathrm{ME}\). roid）\(=\) Pr．rege，rede，rot \(=\) Sp．rígido \(=\mathrm{Pg}\) ．It．rigido,\(\langle\mathrm{L}\) ．rigidus，stiff， ＜rigere，be stiff；prob．orig．＇be straight＇；cf． rectus，straight，＜regere，taken in sense of ＇stretch＇：see regent and right．Cf．rigor．］ 1. Stiff；not pliant or easily bent；not plastic or easily molded；resisting any change of form when acted upon by force；bard．
The earth as a whole is much more rigid than any of the rocka that conatitute ita upper cruat．

Thomson and Tait，Nat．Phii．，\＆ 832. 2．Not easily driven back or thrust out of place； unyielding；firm．

Briatled with upright beama innumerable
Of rigid speara．
Milton， \(\mathbf{P}\) ．L．vi． 83 ． 3．Not easily wrought upon or affected；inflexi－ ble；hence，harsh；severe；rigorous；rigorous－ ly framed or executed：as，a rigid sentence； rigid criticism．
Witness aiso hia Harshnesa to our Ambassadors，and the rigid Terms he would have tied the Prince Pasgrave
Hourel，Lettera，I．vi． 6 ．

Thy mandate rigid as the will of Fate．
The absurdities of officfal routine，rigid where it need come glaring enough to cauas scandals．

H．Spencer，Man vs．State，p． 57.
4．Strict in opinion，conduct，discipline，or ob－ servance；uncompromising；scrupulously exact or exacting：as，a rigid disciplinarian；a rigid Calvinist．

\section*{rigid}

Solt, debonatre, and amiable Prue
Msy do as well es rough ale Prue The rigid Jows were wont to garnish the sepulchres of David was \& rigid sdherent to the chur and educated by his mother in the church of Alexandria, Salnt Eustathlus. Bruce, Source of the Nile, IL 579.
He was one of those rare men who are rigid to themseives and indulgent to others.

George Eliot, MIddlemsrch, xxili.
5. Stiff in outline or aspect; harsh; hard; rugged; without smoothness, softness, or delicaey of appearance.
The broken landscape, by degrees
Ascending, roughens Into rigid iilla.
Thomson, Spring, 1. 958.

But still the preaching cant forbesr An' ev'n the rigid feature.

Burns, Epistle to s Young Friend.
Psle ss the Jephths's dsughter, s rough piece 6. Sharp; severe; bitter; cruel.

Sealed up and silent, as when rigid frosts
Have bound up brooks and rivers.
B. Jonson, Catlline, i. 1.

And Agincourt, deep ting'd with blood, confess
Whst the Siiures vigour uowlthstood
Could do in rigid fight.
7. In dynam.: (a) Absolutely incapable of being strained. (b) Resisting stresses. -Rigid antenam, those sntennes that do not admit of motion, either st the base or at any of the jointa, as of the dragon-files.-Rigid atrophy, muscular strophy combined with rigidity.-Rigid dynamics. See dynamics. = Syn. 3 snd fing, nnyfelding.
rigidity (ri-jid’i-ti), \(\quad\). \(\quad\) = F. rigidité \(=\) It. rigi dità, <L. rigidila(t-)s, <rigidus, rigid: seerigid.] 1. The quality of being rigid; stiffness ; inflexibility; absence of pliancy; specifically, in mech., resistance to change of form. In all theoretical dis cussions respecting the spplication of forces through the intervention of machines, those machines are assnmed to be periectly rigid so far 88 the forces employed are sble is directly opposed to of form and structure. Rigidity is dilleability opposed to totility, which depend chiefiy on rels. tions between the tenacity, the rigldity, and the limit of elasticlty.

Whilst there is some evidence of a tidsi yleldang of the earth's masa, that ylelding is certainly smsil, sind the effective rigidity is at lesst as grest as thst of steel.

The restraint of the figure [statue of the west ports] of Chartres Csthedral] Is apparently self-mposed in obedience to its archltectursl position. The rigidity of the example from st. Trophime sppears, on the other hand, to be ininerent in its nsture.
C. H. Hoore, Gothlc Archltecture, p. 254. 2. Strictness; severity; harshness: as, rigidity of principles or of censure.-Cadaveric rigidity. Same as ripor mortis (which see, onder rigor)- Modulas of rigidity, the smount of stress upon s solid per unit of area divided by the corresponding deformation of a right
sngle in that ares. =Syn. 2. Inflexibillty. See austere,
 Stifty; unpliantly ; inflexibiy.

Be not too rigidly censorious;
A string may jar in the best master's hand
Roscommun, tr. of Horace's Art of
(b) Severely; strictly ; erety
bulgence or abicly; exactingly; without allowance, in-
dulgence, or abatement : as, to judge rigidly; to execute lsw rigudly.
He was a plain, busy man, who wrought In stone and lived a little rigidly. The granite of his quarrles hsd got IIarpars Mag., LXXVI. 127. rigidness (rij'id-nes), \(n\). Rigidity.

Msny exccilent men, . . Wholy giving themselves over to meditation, to prayer, to fssting, to all severity and ni.
gidness of life. Hales, Remalns, Sermon on Peter's Fall.
\(=\) =Syn. See rigor.
Rigidulit (rij-jid' lus: see rigidulous.] In Lamarck's classification (1801-12), an order of his Vermes, containing the nematoids or threadworms.
rigidulous (ri-jid'ī-lus), a. [< NL. rigidulus,
dim. of L. rigidus, rigid: see rigid.] Rather stiff.
rigleen (rig-lēn'), n. [<Ar. rijlin, pl. of rijl, foot.]
An ear-ring having five main projcctions. See the quotation.
The Rigtcen or "feet" carrings, which are like fans with five knobs or balls at the edge, to esch of which a small C. G. Leland,
riglet (rig'let), \(n\). Same as reglel.
rigmarole (rig'mạ-rōl), n. and \(a\). [Formerly also rig-my-roll; corrupted from ragman-roll.] ments ; 8 incoherent lonc-winded harancue disjointed talk or writing; balderdash; nonsenso.
A variety of other heart-rending, soul-stirring tropes
and flgures, . . of the kind whici even to the present

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dsy form the style of populs harangues and patrlotic orstlons, snd may be classed in rhetoric uoder the genersl
titlo of Rigmarole. =Syn. Chat, Jargon, etc. Sec prattle.
II. a. Consisting of or characterized by rigmarole; long-winded and foolish; prolix; hence, formal; tedious.
You must sll of you go on in one rig-my-roll wsy, In one
besten track. Richardson, Sir Charlea Grsndison, IV. Iv. rigol¹ \(\dagger\) (rig'ol), \(n\). [< It. rigolo, < OHG. ringila, MHG. ringel, G. ringel, a little ring, dim. of ring, a ring: see ringl.] A circle; a ring; hence, a diadem; a crown.

That from this golden rigol hath divorced
So many English kings.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., Iv. 5. 36.
rigol \({ }^{2} t, n\). An obsolete form of regala.
rigolet, \(n\). Same as regal2, 1.
rigolette (rig-ō-let'), 11 . A light wrap sometimes worn by women upon the head; a headcovering resembling a scarf rather than a hood, and usually knitted or crocheted of wool.
rigor, rigour (rig'or), n. [く ME. rigour, く OF. rigour, rigucur, F ., rigueur \(=\mathrm{Pr}\). riguor \(=\mathrm{Sp}\). Pg. rigor \(=\mathrm{It}\). rigore, \(\langle\mathrm{L}\). rigor, stiffness, rigidness, rigor, cold, harshness, < rigere, be rigid: see rigid.] 1. The state or property of being stiff or rigid; stiffness; rigidity; rigidness.

The rest his look
Bound with Gorgonian rigour not to move.
2. The property of not bending or yielding; iuflexibility; stiffness; hence, strictness without allowance, latitude, or indulgence; exactingness: as, to execute a law with rigor; to criticize with rigor.
To me and other Kings who are to govern the People helongs the Rigour of Judgment god Justice.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 83 ,
3. Severity of life; austerity.

All the rigour and austerlty of a Cspuchin.
Addison, Remarks on Italy, etc.
4. Sternness; harshness; cruelty.

Such as can puniahe ahsrpely with pacience, and not
Babees Book (E. E. T. S. with rygour. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 64 We shall bo judged by the grace snd mercy of the Gos. of unrelenting justice.

I tell you
Shak., W. T., 1il. 2. 115.
5. Sharpness; violence; asperity; inclemency: as, the rigor of winter.

Like as rigour of tempestuous gusts
Provokes the mightiest hulk against the tlde.
I., v. 5. 5.

The rage and rigour of a polar sky, on icy plains and in sweet Sharon's rose

Cowper, Hope, 1. 462
6. That which is harsh or severe; especially, an act of injustice, oppression, or cruelty.
The cruel sud insupportable hardshlps which those ora to be as jeslona for their reformstlon ss for the relaxation of the feodal rigourg and the other exsctlons introdaced by the Normsn famtly.

Blackstone, Com., II. xxvit.
dominton of Rome
rigors, under the military
Sumner, Orstlons, I. 214 .
7 (ri'gor). [NL.] In pathol., a sudden coldness, attended by shivering more or less marked, which ushers in many diseases, especially fevers and acute inflammation: commonly called chill. It is also produced by nervous disturbance or shock. [In this sense always spelled rigor.] - Rigor mortis, the chsracteristic stiffening of desth perature or cllmste and orlso sifter desth by different dis. esses, both of which circumstances also influence its intensity and duration. In hot countries, and sitter some diseases, the rigor is siight or briet, or msy hardly be appreciable. The reaxstion of the hody as the rigor passes off is one of the esrliest signs of Inciplent decomposition. Reagor, Rigidity, Rigidneas, Inclemency. There is a marked tendency to use rigidity of physical stiffness. Rigidity seems to take slso the psssive, while rigor tskes the sctive of the moral senses: as, rigidity of manner, of mood; rigor in the enforcement of lsws. Rigidness perhspa holds a middle position, or inclinea to be synonymous with rigidity. Rigor spplies 81 so to severity of cold. Sec austere.
rigore (ri-gō're), \(n\). [It.: see rigor.] In music, strictness or regularity of rhythm.
rigorism, rigourism (rig'ol-izm), n. [< F. rigorisme \(=\) - Sp . Pg. It. rigorismo; as rigor + exactingness; strictuess; severity, as of style, conduct, etc. \(;\) especially, severity in the mode of life ; ansterity.

\section*{rig-out}

Your morals have a flavour of nigorism; they are sour, and call for a dram of Chsrity.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 89. (Davies.)
Basil's rigorism had a deeided influence on the later Greek Church. A council of Constsntinople, in 920 , dismunlestlon for fourth msrriage. Cath. Dict., p. 550 .
2. In Rom. Cath, theol., the doctrine that one must always in a case of doubt as to right and wrong take the safer way, sacrificing his freedom of choice, however small the doubt as to the morality of the action: the opposite of probabilism. Also tuliorism.
rigorist, rigourist (rig'or-ist), \(n\). and \(a . \quad[<F\). rigoriste \(=\) Sp. Pg. It. rigorista; as rigor + -ist.] I. n. 1. A person of strict or rigid principles or manners ; in general, one who adheres to severity or purity in anything, as in style.
The exhortation of the worthy Abbol Trithemius proves thst he waa no rigorist in conduct. Sir W. Hamilton. 2. One whe maintained the doctrine of rigorism: a term sometimes applied to Jansenists. Also tutiorist.
Rigorists. Isy down that the sater wsy, that of obe-
dience to the law, is alwsys to be followed. Encyc. Brit., XIV. 636.
II. a. 1. Characterized by strictness or \(80-\) verity in principles or practice; rigid; strict; exacting.
They [certaln translations] are a thought too free, perhaps to give satisfaction to percons of very rigucrist tendencies, but they admirshly give the sense.
2. Specifically, pertaining to rigorism in theology: as, rigorist doctrines.
rigorous (rig'or-us), a. [<OF. rigoureux, rigoreux, F. rigoureux \(=\) Pr. rigoros \(=\) Sp. rigoroso, riguroso \(=\mathrm{Pg}\). It. rigoroso, < ML. rigorosus, rigorous, \(\langle\) L. rigor, rigor: see rigor.] 1. Acting with rigor; strict in performance or requirement.
They have no set rites prescribed by Law, ... sithough In some of their customs they sre very rigorous. \(\begin{aligned} & \text { Purchas, Pligrlmge, p. } 412 .\end{aligned}\) 2. Marked by inflexibility or severity ; stringent; exacting ; hence, unmitigated; merciless. Merchants, our well-desling countrymen, Who, wanting guilders to redeem their lives.
Have seald his rigorous statutes with their bloods.

Shak., C. of E., 1, 1, 9
The ministers sre obliged to have recourse to the most rigorous methods to relse the expenses of the wsir.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, \(\mathbf{v}\).
Religion curbs Indeed its [wit's) winton plsy,
And brings the trifier under ng Couper, Converation, 1. 596.
3. Exact; strict; precise; scrupulously aceurate: as, a rigorous definition or demonstration. It is sbsurd to speak, as many authora have recently done, of a rigorous proof of the equality of sbsorption snd emissivity. Tait, Light, 8814. 4. Hard ; inclement; bitter; severe: as, a rigorous winter.
At a period comparatively recent elmost the entire Northern hemisphere down to tolershly low latitudes was buried under snow and ice, the climste betng perhsps as rigorous as that of Grecnisnd st the present dsy.

Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 12.
\(=\) Syn. 1 snd 2. Severe, Rigid, etc. (see austere), inflextble, unbending, unylelding.
rigorously (rig'or-us-li), adv. In a rigorous manner. (a) Severely ; without relsxation, mitigation, or abatement; relentlessiy; inexorsbly; mercilessly: ss, a sentence rigorously executed.
I sm derided, suspected, accused, and condemned: yes, more than thst, I am rygorously retected when I proffer smendes for my harme.

Gascoigne, Steele Glss (ed. Arber), Ep. Ded., p. 43. Jonn of Arc,
Whose msiden blood, thus rigorousty effused,
Will cry for vengeance at the gstes of heaven.
Hen. VI., v. 4. 52. They falnt

(b) Strictly; severely; exactly; precisely ; with scrupulona nicety
Nothing could be more rigorously simple than the furniture of the parlor. Poe, Landor's Cottage,
I have endesvoured to make the "Chronology of Steeie's
A. Dobson, Pref. to Steele.
rigorousness (rig'or-us-nes), n. The quality or state of being rigorous; soverity without allowance or mitigation; strictness; exactness; rigor. Bailey, 1727.
rigour, rigourism, etc. See rigor, etc.
rig-out (rig'out), \(n\). A rig; an outfit; a suit of clothes; a costume. [Colloq.]
I could get a goodish rig-out in the lsnc for \& few shil. lings. A pair of boots would cost ma 2 s , snd a coat I get

\footnotetext{
Mayher, I.ondon Labour and London Poor, II. 89.
}

\section*{rig－out}

Desprez，who had exchanged hia tofiette for a ready． made rig－out of poor materiala，sank apecchlesa on Rigsdag（rigz＇dàg），\(u\) ．［Dan．（ \(=\) Sw．riksday \(=\mathrm{G} \cdot\) reiehstag \(=\mathrm{D}\), rijksdag），\(\langle\) rige，kingdom， ＋dag，day：sec riehe1，n．，and day \({ }^{1}\) ．］The par－ liament or diet of Denmark．It is composed of an upper house（Landsthing）and a lower house （Folkething）．
rigsdaler（rigz＇dä＇Iér），\(n\) ．［Dan．：see rix－dol－ lar．］Same as rix－dollar
rigsie（rig＇si），\(n\) ．Same as ridgel．
Rig－Veda（rig－vā＇dë̈），n．［Skt．，＜rich，a hymn of praise，esp．a stanza spoken，as distinguished from saman，a stanza sung（ \(\sqrt{\text { rich，praise），}}\)
+ veda，knowledge（the general name for the Hindu sacred writings，esp．the four collec－ tions called Rig－Veda，Yajur－Veda，Säma－Veda， and Atharva－Feda）：see Veda．］The first and principal of the Vedas，or sacred books of the Hindus．See Veda．
rigwiddie（rig－wid＇i），n．［＜rigl，the back，＋ widdie，a So．form of withy，a rope，withy：see withy．］The rope or chain that goes over a horse＇s back to support the shafts of a vehicle． Burna uaes it sdjectively in ths aense of reaemhling s
rigwiddie，snd hence ili－ahsped，thrawn，weazen．［Scotch．］

Wither＇d beldsms，anld snd droll，
Rigwoodie hags，wad spean s foal．
Burns，Tam o＇Shantel：
rikk（rik），\(n\) ．A small form of tambourine，nsed in Egypt．
rilasciando（rē－lå－shian＇dō），a．［It．，ppr．of ri－ lasciare，relax：see relax．＇］In musie，same as rallentando．
rile（rīl），\(r\) ．\(t\) ．A dialectal variant of roil2．
rilievo（rē̃－lyã＇vō），n．［＜It．rilievo，pl．rilievi： see relief．］Same as relief，in sculpture，ete．： the Italian form，often used in English．Some－ times spelled relievo．
Shallow porticoea of coiumns
or rather，to judge from the coing ．．aupported atatues， ng ，rilievos，which may have set representing the bulid－ have given much digntty to so building dealgued hardly J．Fergusson，Hisi．Arch．，I． 318.
rill（ril），\(n\) ．［＝LG．rille，rile，a channel，a rill， G．rille，a small furrow，chamfer；origin un－ rhigol，atre．rhin，a trench，drill，row，contr． groove，hence a shallow trench，channel．Cf， F．rigole，\(>\) G．rigole，riole，a trench，furrow．Cf． rillet，rivulet．］1．A small breok；a rivulet；a streamlet．

> May thy brimmed wavea for thia Their fult tribute never miss Hrom a thoussnd petty rills, Thst tumbie down the anowy hilis

Miloon，Comus，1．926． 2．A deep，winding valley on the moon．［Little used．］
rill（1il），v．i．［＜rill，n．］To flow in a smal ream or rill；rum in streamlets；purl．［Rare．］ The wholesolne Draughi from Aganippe＇s Spring Genuine，and with soft Murmura gently rilling Adown the Mountaina where thy Osughtera haunt．
rillet（ril＇et），n．［＜rill＋－et．Cf．rivulet；cf． also F ．rigolet，an irrigation ditch，く rigole，a rill： see rill．］A little rill；a brook；a rivulet．

The water which in one poole hsth sbiding IV as riluets ever gliding．
the ereen rivage many s fall 8 ． 8
From the green rivage many s fall
all＇ı aiver－chiming seem
The sparkling filinta beneath the shake
Tennyson，Arabian Nighta
rill－mark（ril＇märk），\(n\) ．A marking or tracery fermed upon any surface by the action of water trickling over it in little rills．
Another kind of markings not even organic，bnt alto－
gether depending on phyaical canses，are the beantifui gether depending on phyaical canses，are the beautifu branching rill－marks produced by the oozing of water out
of mud and sand－bsnka lelt by the tide． of mud and sand－bsnka leit by the tide．

Dawson，Geol．Hist．of Planta，p． 32 \(\operatorname{rim}^{1}\)（rim），\(n\) ．［く ME．rim，rym，rime，〈 AS． rima，rim，edge，border（s̄̄̈x－rima，sea－coast）； cf．Icel．rim，a rail，rimi，a strip of land；prob． from the same root \((\sqrt{ }\) ram \()\) as rind \({ }^{1}\) and rand \({ }^{1}\) q．v．The W．rhim，with the secondary form thimp，rhimyn，a rim，edge，thimpyn，an extrem ity，is appar．from the E．］1．The border，edge or margin of anything，whether forming part of the thing itself，or separate from it and sur－ rounding or partly surrounding it，most com－ monly a circular border，often raised above the inclosed surface：as，the rim of a hat．

The moon lifting her ailver rim
Above a clond，and with a gradual swim
Coming into the blue with all her light．
Keats，I stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hiil．

\section*{5182}

A isrge caidron lined with copper，with a rim of brass． We have observed then［whales］just＂under the rim of the water＂（as whalencen used to aay）

C．M．Scammon，Marine Mrmmals，p． 42
Specifically－2．In a wheel，the circular part furthest from the axle，connected by spokes to the hub，nave，or boss．In a carriage－or wagon－wheel and lim ia mircied by the tire．See cut nieder felly．
The rim proper sppears to have been hent into shape
the wooden tire wsa cut out from the solid timber． Esa cut out from，the solld timber．
\(=\) Syn．I．The rim of a veaael ；the brim of a cup or gob－ let；the orink，verge，or edge of a precipice ；the margin of \(\operatorname{rim}^{1}\)（rim），\(v . t . ;\) pret．and pp．rimmed，ppr．rim－ ming．［ \(\left\langle\mathrm{rim}^{1}, \mathrm{r}_{\text {．}}\right.\) ］1．To surround with a rim or border；form a rim round．

A iength of bright horizon rimm＇d the dark．
Tennyson，Oardener＇s Daughter．
Ail night they ate the boar Serimner＇s fleah，
M．Ampold，Baider Dead．
2．To plow or slash the sides of，as mackerel， to make them seem fatter．
\(\operatorname{rim}^{2}\)（rim），\(n\) ．［Early mod．E．also rimme，rymme； SME．rim，rym，ryme，earlier reme，a membrane， ＜AS．roóma，a mombrane，ligament，＝OS， riomo，reomo，a thong，latchet，\(=\) D．riem，a thong（see riem）,\(=0\) HG．riomo，riumo，thong， band，girdle，rein，etc．，MHG．rieme，G．riemen， a thong，band，etc．，\(=\) Sw．Dan．rem，thong，a strap，＝Gr．\(\hat{\rho}\) draw．No connection with rimi．］1．A mem－ brane．［Prov．Eng．］
As is the walnutte，so is thia fruite［nutmeg］defended with a donble coaering，sa fyrste with a grena hnske， vnder the whiche is a thinne akinne or rimme like a nette， encompassing the shell of a nuitte．
［ica，ed．Arber，p．35）．
2．The membrane inclosing the intestines；the peritoneum；hence，loosely，the intestines；the belly．［Obsolete or provincial．］

Alle the rymez by the rybbex radly thsy fance
ir Gawayne and the Green Knight（E．E．T．S．），
I wil fetch thy rimout at thy throst
In dropa of crimson blood．
Shak．，Hen．V．，iv．4． 15.
We msy not affrm that ．rupturea are confingble may be broke，or ita periorationa relaxed in either． Sir T．Broune，Vulg．ErT．，iv．
Struck throngh the beliy＇s rim the warrior liea
Supine，and ahadea eternal veli hia eyes．
Pope，lifsd，xiv． 521.
rima（ri＇mä̈），n．；pl．rimæ（－mē）．［く L．rima，a crack，cleft，opening：see rime \({ }^{6}\) ．］1．In biol．， an opening，as a fissure or cleft；a long or nar－ row aperture．－2．In conch．，the fissure or aper－ ture between the valves of a bivalve shell when the hymen is removed．－Rima glottidia，the open－ ing bet ween the vocsal corda in Iront snd the srytenoid cartilagea behiod．Rima glottid1s cartilaginea，that noid cartilagea．Also called respiratory glotis．－Rima oris，tha orifice of the mouth；in ornith，the rictua；the gape．See rictus．－Rima vocalia，that part of the rima glottidia which liea between the vocal cords．
rima glottidis membranacea and vocal glotis．
rimbase（rim＇bās），\(n\) ．［＜rim1 + base \(^{2}, n\) ．］In gun．：（a）A short cylinder connecting a trunnion with the body of a cannon．（b）The shoulder on the stock of a musket against which the breech of the barrel rests．
rime \({ }^{1}\)（rīm），\(n\) ．［Also and more commonly rhyme，a spelling first used，alternating with rhime，about the year 1550 ，and due to the er－ roneous netion that the word is identical with rhythm（indeed even the spellings rhythm and rhithm were sometimes used for the proper word rime）；prop．only rime，a spelling which has never become wholly obsolete and is now wide－ ly used by persons who are aware of the blun－ der involved in the spelling rhyme．Early mod． E．rime，ryme，く ME．rime，ryme，rim，rym，num－ ber，rime，verse，く AS．rim，number（not in the senses＇verse＇or＇rime，＇which appear to be of Rom．origin）\(=\) OS．＂rim，number（in comp．un－ rim＝AS．unrim，＂numbers without number，＂ a great number），\(=\) OFries．rim，tale \(=\) MD． rijm，rijme，D．rijm＝MLG．rim，LG．riem，rim， rime，\(=\) OHG．rim，erroneously hrim，number， series，row，MHG．rim，verse，rime，G．reim， rime，\(=\) Icel．rim，also rima \(=\) SW．Dan．rim， rime；hence（＜OHG．）OF．rime， F ．rime \(=\mathrm{Pr}\) ． rim，rima \(=\) OCat． \(\operatorname{rim}=\mathrm{Sp}\). Pg．It．rima（ML． rima），verse，rime．The sense of＇poetic num－ ber，＇whence＇verse，＇＇a tale in verse，＇＇agree－ ment of terminal sounds，＇seems to have arisen in Rom．，this meaning，with the thing itself， being unknown to the earlicr Teut．tongues．

\section*{rime}

The transition of sense，though paralleled by a similar development of number and tale，was prob．due in part to association witl L．rhyth－ mus，ML．also rhithmus，rithmus，ritmus，which， with the Rom．forms，and later the E．form rhythm，seems to have been constantly con－ fused with rime，the two words having the sense＇verse＇in commen．Connection of AS． rim，etc．，with Gr，apıtubs，number（see arith－ metie），Ir．Gael．aireamh，number，＝W．cirif， number，Ir．rimh \(=\mathrm{W}\) ．rhif，number，is im－ probable．］1t．Number．
Thurh tale snd rime of foweri \(i_{3}\) ．Ormulum，i． 11248. 2．Thought expressed in verse；verse；metcr； poetry；also，a composition in verse；a poem， especially a short one；a tale in verse．

\section*{Horn sede on hla rime： \\ I com to Suddenne \\ \\ With mine irisse men．＂} \\ \\ With mine irisse men．＂}

Other tale certca can I noon，
But of a ryme 1 ierned longe sgoo
Chaucer，Prol．to Sir Thopas，1． 19. Things unstiempted yel in prose or rhyme．
Nilton， \(\mathrm{P} . \mathrm{I}\)
3．Agreement in the terminal sound of two or more words，namely in the last accented vowel and the sounds following，if there be any，while the sounds preceding differ；also，by extension， such agreement in the initial sounds（initial rime，usually called alliteration）．See homoote－ leuton，and compare ussonance．
Rine is the rhythmicai repetition of ietiers．Nationa who unite arsia and prose accent need to mark off their verses plalniy．They do il by rime．Other nstions shun rime．When the riming letters begin their words，it is called alliteration．When the sccented vowela and the
following letters are alike，it ia called perfect rime．When following letters are alike，it ia called perfect rime．When only the consonants are alike，it is calied half rime．

F．A．March，Anglo－Sax．Gram．，p． 223.
The ciock－work lintinnabnlum of rhyme．
Conoper，Tsble－Talk，J． 520.
4．A verse or line agreeing with another in ter－ minal sounds：as，to string rimes together．

The rhmes are dazzied from their place，
Tennyson，The Dsy－Dream，Prol．
5．A word answering in sound to another word．
They ring round the same unvaried chines，
Where aure returna of still expected rhymes；
In the next inne it＂whiapers through the trees．＂
Pope，Essay on Criticism，i． 342. Candate rime，rime at the end of successive lines：op－ posed to leonine（which aee）or otiser rime between the ends of sectiona of the aame line．Alao lailed rime．－ Female or feminine rimes．See femate－Male or bon，neither contistency nor rational meaning；neither sound nor senae；hence，with no mitigating feature or ex－ cuae．The plirase occura under valiona forma，and espe－ cialiy in piaya upon words．
I wonid exhorte yon also to beware of rime uithout rea． from：my meaning ia hereby that your rime leade you not from your firste Invention

Gascoigne，Notea on Eng．Verse（ed．Arber），§6．
I waa promia＇d on a time
To have reason for my rlyme；
From that time unto thia season，
Spenser，Lines on hia Promised Pension，Int．to Works，
Thns aayd one in a meeter of elenen very harahiy in mine eare，whether it be for lacke of good rime or of good reasom，or of both，I wot not．

Puttenham，Arte of Eng．Pocaic，po
Was there ever any msn thua besten out of season
When in the why and the wherefore ia neither thyme nor
Theae feliows of infinite tongue，that can rhyme them－ selves into ladies＇Isvours，they do alwaya rearon them－
selves out agaln．
And every one anper－aboundeth in hisown humonr，even G．Harvey，Four Letiera．
rime \({ }^{1}\)（rim），v．；pret．and pp．rimed，ppr．riming ［Also and more commonly rhyme（formerly alse hime），an erroneous spelling as with the noun； early mod．E．rime，ryme，＜ME．rimen，rymen， ime，＜AS．riman，unmber，count，reckon，\(=\mathrm{D}\) ． rijmen，rime，\(=\) OHG．riman，number，count， connt up，MHG．rimen，rime，fig．bring toge－ ther，unite，G．reimen，rime，\(=\) Sw．rimma \(=\) Dan．rime \(=\) OF．and F．rimer \(=\) Pr．Sp．Pg． Dan．rime \(=\mathrm{OF}\) ．and F．rimer \(=\) Pr．Sp．Pg．
rimar \(=\mathrm{It}\) ．rimare（ML．rimare），rime；from tlie noun：see rime \({ }^{1}, n\) ．］I．trans．It．To number； count；reckon．－2．To compose in verse；treat in verse；versify．

But alle shal passen that men prose or ryme，
Take every man hys turn as for his
Chaucer，Envoy of Chsucer to Scogan，1． 41.
3．To put into rime：as，to rime a story－ 4. o bring into a certain condition by riming； influence by rime．

\section*{rime}

Feilows of infinte tongue，that can rhyme themseivcs To rime to death，to destroy by the use of riming incan－ an end of．

Shall with a aatire And my poets
Ihyme＇em to death，ss they do rats in Ireland，
Were the brute cspahie of bing ion Crecch shonld doit genteeiy，and take the widow with her jointure．R．Parsons，in Letters of Eminent Men，from
［Bodi．Coll．（Lond．，1813），I． 54 ．

II，intrans．1．To compose verses；make crses．
There march＇d the bard snd blockhesd side by side，
Who rhymed for hire，and patronized for pride
2．To accord in the terminal widely to moni，to correspond in sound；assonate；har－ ；accord ；chime．
But fagotted his notiona as they feil，
And，if they rhymed and rattled，all was well．
Dryaen，Abs．and Achit．， 11.420. Riming delirium，a form of manis in which the patient rime \({ }^{2}\)（rim），\(n\)
hrin＝OD．D．rijm＝OHG，whrim，ryme，＜AS． MHG．\({ }^{\text {min }}\)（in verb rimeln．，G．dial．reim，rein \(=\) Icel． \(\mathrm{hrim}=\mathrm{SW}\) ．Dan．rim，frost；cf．D．rijp \(=\) OHG．hrîfo，rifo，MHG．rīfe，G．reif，frost．Some erroneously connect the word with Gr．крvubs， коvós，frost，крєотадлог，ice，\(\langle\sqrt{ }\) kru，be hard：see crystal，crude．］White frost，or hoar－frost；con－ gealed dew or vapor：same as frost， 3.

That in the morning whitened hrill and plain
And is no more．Wordsicorth，Ecclea．Souncts，iii． 34. My grated casement whitened with Antumn＇s early rime．
Whittier，Cassandra Sonthwick．
rime \({ }^{2}\)（rim），v．i．；pret．and pp．rimed，ppr．rim－ ing．［＜rime \(\left.{ }^{2}, n.\right]\) To freeze or congeal into hoar－frost．
rime \(^{3}\)（rim），\(x, t\) ．Same as ream \({ }^{2}\) ．
rime \({ }^{4}, n\) ．A Niddle English or modern dialectal form of \(\mathrm{rim}^{1}\) ．
rime \({ }^{5}\) ，\(n\) ．A Middle English form of rim \({ }^{2}\)
rime \({ }^{6}\)（rim），\(n\) ．［＜OF．rime，＜L．rima，a crack， fissure，cleft，chink．］A chink；a fissure；a rent or long aperture．Sir T．Browne．
rime－frost（rim＇frôst），\(n\) ．［＜ME．rymefrost，rim－ frost（ \(=\mathrm{Sw}\) ．Dan．rimfrost），くrime \({ }^{2}+\) frost．］ Hoar－frost；rime．

On morgen fef hem s dew a．gein
It lal thor，quit as s rim frost．
Generis and Exodus（E．E．T．S．），I． 3328.
rime－frosted（rim＇frôs＂ted），\(a\) ．Covered with hoar－frost or rime．
The birch－trees delicately rimefrosted to their finest
Harper＇s Mag．，LXXYIII，643． rimeless（rim＇les），a．［＜rimel＋－less．］Having no rime；not in the form of rime．Also rhyme－ less．

Too popuiar is Tragic Poesy
Strsining his tip－toea for s farthing fee，
Unbid Iambica flow from careless bers tresd，
Unbid lambica flow from carcless head．
\(B p\). IIall，Satirea，I．iv． 3.
rime－letter（rīm＇let＂êr），n．A recurring letter， as in alliteration．
The repested letter［in alliteration］is calied the rime－
rimer \({ }^{1}\)（rímér），\(n\) ．［Also and more commonly rhymer，an erroneous spelling（see rime \({ }^{1}\) ，\(n_{0}\) ）； early mod．E．rimer，rymer，\(\left\{\right.\) ME．\({ }^{*}\) rimer，ry－ mare，a rimer（used in a depreciative sense） （cf．AS．rimere，a computer，reckoner，calcula－ tor）\(=\mathrm{D}\) ．rijmer \(=\) MHG．rimære，G．reimer \(=\) Icel．rimari \(=\mathrm{Sw}\) ．rimmare \(=\mathrm{Dan}\) ．rimer，a rí mer，versifier；as rimel，v．，＋erl．Cf．MI」．ri－ marius，a rimer \(; \mathbf{F}\) ．rimeur \(=\) Pg．rimador \(=\) It． rimatore，a rimer．］One who makes rimes or verses；especially，a maker of verses wherein rime or metrical form predominates over poetic thought or creation；hence，an inferior poet； in former use，also，a minstrel．
To eachew msay Disesses and mischiefs，which have Wasters，Rhymers，Minsirela，and other Vagabonds：It is ordained，etc． Lawz of IIen．IV．（1402），in Ribton－Turner＇s Vagrants and Vagrancy，p． 64.
Wawcis Lictora
Wallad va out a Tune Strimpeta，snd acald Rimers
Ball
I sm nae poet in a sense，
But just a rhymer，like，by clance
rimer \({ }^{2}\)（n＇mèr），\(n\) ．Samo as reamer．Also rim－ mer．［Eng．］
rimer \({ }^{2}\)（nímėr）．थ．t．［＜rimer2，n．］To ream． Also rimmer．［Eng．］
When．．．the rivet cannet be inserted withont re courss to some means for straightening the hojes，it is best to nimer them out and use a iarger rivet

R．Wilson，Steam Boilers，p． 67.
The lower end of esch column is boited by turned boits irders 20 in ．deep．
The Enginecr，I

\section*{rimer \({ }^{3}\)（n＇mèr），n．In fort．，a palisade}
cime－royal + （rim＇roi＂al），\(n\) ．A seven－line stanza which Chaucer introduced into English versifi－ cation．There are in it three rimes，the flrst and third iming and the sixth and seventh It is generally posed that this form of verse received the name of rime royal from the fact that it was used by King James \(I\) ．of cotland in his poem of the＂Kinges Qusir．＂It was avorite form of verse till the end of the sixtecoth cen tury．The following atanza is sn example

And first，within the porch and jsws of hell，
Witi tears；snd to herseif oft would she tell
Her wretchedneas，and，cursing，never stent
To sob sad sigh，but ever thus lament
With thonghtful care，as ahe that，all in vsin， Sackrille，Induction to pain
mery（rímér－i），n．［＜rime \({ }^{1}+\)－ery．］The art of making rimes．Eclec．Rev．［Rare．］（Imp． Dict．）
rimester（mīn＇stèr），n．［Also and more com－ monly rhymester（see rime \({ }^{1}\) ）；＜rime \({ }^{1}+\)－ster．］ A rimer；a－maker of rimes，generally of an in ferior order；a would－be poet；a poetaster．
Railing was the ypocras of the drunken rhymester，snd Quipping the marchpane of the mad libeller．

G．Harvey，Four Letters．
Bnt who forgives the semior＇s ceaseiess verse，
Whose hairs grow hoary as his rhymes grow worse？
What heterogeneons honours deck the peer！
Lord，rhymester，petit－mastre，and pamphleteer ！
Byron，Eng．Bards snd Scotch Reviewers．
rimeyt，v．t．［ME．rimeyen，〈OF．rimeier，rimaier， rimoier，rimoyer，〈rime，rime：see rime \({ }^{1}\) ．］To compose in rime；versify．

This olde gentii Britons in hir dayes
Of divgres aventures maden lsyes，
Rymeyed in hir firate Briton tonge．
Chaucer，Proi．to Franklin＇s Tale，1．39．
rim－fire（rim＇fir），a．1．Noting a cartridge which has a detonating substance placed in some part of the rim of its base：distinguished from center－fire．Such csitridges have the defect（irom which center－fire cartridges are Iree）that，unless the de－ tonating substance is diatribnted aill aroond the base，par－ ticniar care must be naed in their insertion to obtain the proper position for it reistiveiy to the hammer of the lock． 2．Pertaining to or adapted for the use of a rim－fire cartridge：as，a rim－fire gun（a gun in which rim－fire cartridges are used）
rimic（n＇mik），a．［＜rime \(\left.{ }^{1}+-i e.\right]\) Pertaining to rime．Also rhymic．［Rare．］
His［ Mitiord＇sl remarks ars on the verbal，granmmstical， sud rhymic（why not rhymical \％）ioaccuracies to be me with in the Eiegy．N．and Q．，7th ser．，VII．517．
rimiform（ri＇mi－fôrm），a．［＜L．rima，a chink，+ forma，form．］In bot．，having a longitudinal chink or furrow．Leighton，Brit．Lichens，glos－ sary．
rimist（n＇mist），n．［ rime \(\left.^{1}+-i s t.\right]\) A rimer． Also rhymist．［Rare．］
His［Milton＇s］character of Dryden，who sometimes visit ed him，was that he was a good rhymixt，but no poet
rimless（rim＇les），a．［＜ \(\mathrm{rim}^{1}+\)－less．］Having no rim．

The other wors a rimless crown，
Wordsworth，Beggars．
rim－line（rim＇lin），\(n\) ．A rope which extends from the top of one stake to that of another in the pound－nets used on the Great Lakes．These ropeas serve the doubie purpose of holding the stakes flrm－ ly and affording a means of hauling a boat along the net rim－lock（rim＇
lic case，intend \(n\) ．A lock having a metal－ lic case，intended to be affixed to the outside of a door，etc．，instead of being inserted within it．See mortise－lock．
rimmer \({ }^{1}\)（rim＇ér），\(n\) ．［＜rim¹，v．，＋eer1．］1．An implement used in impressing ornamental fig－ ures upon the margins of the pasto or crust of pies，etc．It may have the nature either of a hand－stamp or of an embossed roller．－2．An instrument used in rimming mackerel；a plow； a rimming－knife．
rimmer \({ }^{2}\)（rim＇ér），\(u\) ．and v．Same as reamer，
rimose（ \(\mathrm{rin}^{\prime} \mathrm{mō} \mathrm{~s}\) ），\(a . \quad[=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}\) ．It．rimoso，\(\langle\mathrm{L}\) ． rimosus，full of chinks，＜rima，a chink，fissure： see rime \({ }^{6}\) ．］Full of chinks，clefts，or crevices； chinky，like the bark of a tree ：specifically said，
in entomology，of the sculpture of inscets when the surfaco shows many minute narrow and generally parallel cexcavations．Also rimous． rimosely（ri＇mōs－li），\(a d v\) ．In a rimose manner． rimosity（rio－mos＇ i － ti ），\(n\) ．［ \(\langle\) rimose \(+-i t y\) ．］The state of being rimose or chinky．
imous（ri＇mus），a．［＜L．rimosus，full of chinks： sce rimose．］Same as rimose．
rim－planer（rim＇plā＂nér），\(u\) ．A machine for dressing wheel－fellies，planing simultaneously one flat and one curved surface．
rimple（rim＇pl），v．；pret．and pp．rimpled，ppr． rimpling．［Also（now more commonly）rumple； ＜ME．rimplen，＜AS．＊hrimpelian（cf．hrym－ pelle，a rimple），wrinkle，freq．of＊hrimpan，rim－ pan \((\mathrm{pp}\). gerumpen \()=\mathrm{MD} . \mathrm{D}\) ．rimpelen \(=\) MLG． rimpen，wrinkle，\(=\) OHG． lirimfan，rimphan， rimpfan，rimpfen，MHG．rimpfen，rümphen，G． rümifen，crook，bend，wrinkle；perhaps（assum－ ing the Teut．root to be hramp a nasalized form of \(\sqrt{ }\) hrap \(=\) Gr．кápф \(\varepsilon \iota\) ，wrinkle；other－ wise（assuming the initial \(h\) to be merely cas－ ual），akin to Gr．\(\dot{\rho} \dot{\alpha} \mu \phi \circ \mathrm{s}\), a curved beak，\(\dot{\rho} a \mu \phi h\) ，a ual），akin to Gr．pa \(\mu \phi o\) ，a curved beak，pa \(\quad\) curved sword．］a
I．trans．To wrinkle ；rumple． curved swor

\section*{A rympled vekke，ferre ronne in age．}

Rom．of the Rose，1． 4495.
He wss grets and ionge，and biskke sud rowe rympled．
No more by the banks of the atreamlet woll wander，
Burns， 0 ＇er the Miat－shronded Ciffia．
II．intrans．To wrinkle；ripple．
As gilds the moon the rimpling of the brook
Crabbe，Parish Regiater（ed．1807），i．
rimple（rim＇pl），n．［Also（now more common－ ly）rumple；＜ME．rimple，rympyl，rimpel，\(\langle\mathrm{AS}\) ． ＊hrimpele，hrympelle \(=\mathrm{MD} . \mathrm{D}\). rimpel \(=\mathrm{MLG}\). rimpel（also rimpe），a wrinkle；from the verb．］ A wrinkle；rumple．See rumple．
rim－rock（rim rok），\(n\) ．In mining，parts still remaining of the edges of the channels which the old or Tertiary rivers wore away in the bed－rock，and within which the auriferous detritus was
accumulated． ［California．］
rim－saw
（rim＇sâ），n．A saw the cut－ ting part of which is an－ nular and is mounted up－ on a central circular disk． E．H．Knight． rim－stock
（rim＇stok），\(n\) ． A clog－alma－ nac．Cham－ bers＇s Encyc． rimu（rim＇ö）， n．［Maori．］ Sameas imou－


Rim－saw．
，central disk upon which the cutting part \(b\) is
mounted，attached to the disk by rivets． pine．
Rimula（rim＇\(\overline{1}-1 \ddot{\sim})\) ，n．［NL．，＜L．rimula，dim． of rima，a crack：see rime \({ }^{6}\) ．］In conch．，a genus of fossil keyhole－limpets，or Fissurellidx．De－ france， 1819.
rimuliform（rim＇ū－li－fôrm），a．［＜L．rimula，a little crack，＋forma，form．］Shaped like a crack or fissure；specifically，in eonch．，resem－ bling or related to the genus Rimula．
imulose（rim＇\(\overline{1}-\mathrm{lo} s\) ），a．［く NL．＊rimulosus，＜ L．rimula，a little crack：see Rimula．］In bot．， full of small cracks or chinks：said chiefly of lichens and fungi．
rimy \({ }^{1}+(\) ri＇mi \()\), a．［Usually rhymy；＜rime \({ }^{I}+\) －31．］Riming．
Plsying rhimy piays with scarry heroes．
Tom Brown，Works，III．39．（Davies．）
rimy \({ }^{2}\)（rími），a．［く ME．＊rimy，＜AS．hrimig， rimy，frosty，＜ 7 rim ，rime，frost：see rime \({ }^{2}\) ．］ 1 ． Covered with rime or hoar－frost．

But now the clear bright Moon her zenith gaina，
And rimy without speck extend the plains．
2．Frosty；cold．
In little more than 8 month after that meeting on the hili－on a rimy morning is departing November－Adam
rin \({ }^{1}\)（rin），\(v\) ，and \(n\) ．All obsolete or Scoteh va－ ranto of rul
\(\operatorname{rin}^{2}(\operatorname{rin}), \%_{0} \quad[J a p .,=\) Chinese \(l i\) ，the thou－ sandth part of a liang or ounce．］A Japanese bronze or brass coin，exactly similar in form to
rin
the Chinese cash, and equal in value to the thousandth part of a yen. See liz and yen. rinabout (rin'a-bout), \({ }^{n}\). [Sc. form of runthrough the country; a vagabond. [Scoteh.] rind \({ }^{1}\) (rind), \(n\). [< ME. rind, rinde, <AS. rind, rinde, bark of a tree, crust, \(=\) MD. rinde, the bark of a tree, D. rinde, oak-bark, tanl, \(=\mathrm{MLG}\) rinde \(=\mathrm{OHG}\). rinta, rinda, MHG. rinte, rinde, G . rinde, rind, crust, crust of bread; prob. akin to AS. rand, E. rand, edge, border, and to AS. rima, E. rim, border: see randl and rim \({ }^{2}\).] 1. A thick and firm onter coat or covering, as of animals, plants, fruits, cheeses, etc.; a thick skin or integument; specifically, in bot., same as eor tex: applied to the outer layer or layers of a fun-gus-body, to the cortical layer (see cortical) of a lichen, as well as to the bark of trecs.

Hia shelde todasshed was with swerds and maces,
In which men myghte many an arwe fynde,
Chatcer, Troilus, 1i. 012

\section*{Whosa takitie from the tre thie rinde and the levis,}

It wer better that he in his bed lay long.
Song of Roland, 152 (quoted in Cath. Ang., p. 808).
Sweetest nut hath sourest rind.
Shak., Aa you Like it, ini. 2115. Levisthan
The pliat of sone small night-founder'd skitit Deeming some foland, oft, as sesmen tell, With fixed anchor in his scaly rind
Moors by his side under the lee. Millon, P. L., i. 206. Hard wood I sm, and wrinkled rind, But yet my sap was stirr'd.
2. The skin of a whale; whale-rind: a whaters term. - 3†. Edge; border.
Thane they roode by that ryver, that rynnyd so swythe, Thare the ryndez overrechez with realle bowghez. Morle Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 021. Syn. \(1, ~ P e e l, ~ e t c . ~ S e e ~\)
rindin.
 dan, strip the rind off.] To take the rind from; bark; decorticate.
All persons were forbidden.. to set fire to the woods of the country, or work detrimeat to them by "rinding of rind \({ }^{2}\), \(n\). See rynd.
rinded (rin'ded), a. [<rind \({ }^{1}+\)-ed \({ }^{2}\).] Having a rind or outer coat: occurring chiefly in composition with a descriptive adjective: as, smoothrinded trees.

Snmmer herself should minister
To thee, with fruitage golden-vinded
Tennyson, Eleänore. The soft-rinded smoothening facile chalk,
Tliat yields your outline to the sir's embrace. That yields your outline to the sir's emb
Half-soltened by a halo's pearly gloon.

Browning, Pippa Passes.
rinderpest (rin'dèr-pest), \(\mu . \quad[<G\). rinderpest (=D. rinder-pest), cattle-plague, < rinder, pl. of heast: see rother 2 ), + pest, plague ( \(=\mathrm{E}\). pest) : see pest.] An acute infectious disease of cattle, appearing occasionally among sheep, and communicable to other ruminants. In western Europe the disesse has prevailed from time to time since the fonrth century in extensivs epizoötics. From its bome on the steppes of esstern Russis and central Asia it has
been carried westward by the great migrations and later by the transportation of cattle. The losses in Europe have been enormons. Thus, in 1711-141,500,000 beeves are said to have perlished, snd in 1870-1 30,000 beeves in France alone. The infection (the precise nature of whicli has not yet been definitely determined) may be transmitted directly by sick autmals or indirectly by mannure, or by persons and animals going from the sick to the well. It msy be iongest is ths moist condition. The disease, after a period of incnbation of from three to six dasys, begins with high temperature, rapid pulse, and cessstion of milk-aecretion. Tbis latent period is followed by a congestion of all the visible mucous membranes, on which small erosions or ulcers snbsequently develop. About 90 per cent. of all
attacked die in from four to seven days after the appear. sttacked die in from four to seven days arter the appear-
ance of the disesse. If the animal survives, one attack ance of the disease. If the
confers a lasting immunity.
rind-gall (rind'gâl), n. A defect in timber caused by a bruise in the bark which produces a callus upon the wood over which the later layers grow without consolidating. Laslett, Timber and Timber Trees.
rind-grafting (rīnd'gräf"ting), \(n\). See graft rindi-lajer (rīnd'lā"èr), n. Same as cortical layer (which see, under cortical).
rindle (rin'dl), n. A dialectal form of rennel. rindmart (rind'märt), \(n\). [Erroneously rhindmart, rynmart; < *rind, prob. < G. rind, horned cattle (see rinderpest), + mart, said to be shortened < Martinmas, because such carcasses were deliverable then for rent or feu-duty: see Martinmas, mart \({ }^{3}\).] In Scots law, a word of occasional occurrence in the reddendo of charters
in the north of Scotland, signifying any species of horned cattle given at Martinmas as part of the rent or fea-duty. Bell.
rine \({ }^{1}\) (rin), \(n\). [Also erroneously rhine, and in var. form rone, rune; < ME. rune, < AS. ryne, a run, course, flow, watercourse, orbit, course of time ( \(=\) OFries. rene, a flow (in comp. blōdrenc) \(=\) G. ronne, a channel, \(=\) Icel. ryne (in comp.), a flow, stream: \(=\) Goth. runs, a flow flux), \(\left\langle\right.\) rinnan, run: see run², \(v_{0}\), and cf. run \({ }^{1}\) n., in part identical with rine; cf. also runvel.] A watercourse or ditch. [Prov. Eug.]
This plain [Sedgemoorl, intersected by ditchea known as thines, and in some parta rich in peat, is brokely by iso-
Isted hilis and lower ridges. rine \({ }^{2}\), \(v, t\). [< ME. rinen (pret. ran), also rynde, SAS.hrinan =OS. hrinan =OHG. hrinan, touch, etc., = Icel. hrina, cleave, hurt.] 1. To touch. [Prov. Eng.]-2†. To concern. Jamieson. rine \({ }^{2}\) (rīn), \(n\). A dialectal form of rind \({ }^{1}\). rine \({ }^{3}\), \(n\). Same as rim \({ }^{2}\).
rinforzando (rin-fôr-tsán'dọ̄), \(a\). [< It. rinforzando, ppr. of rinforzare, strengthen, reinforce: see reinforee.] In music, with special or increased emphasis: usually applied to a single phrase or voice-part which is to be made specially prominent. Abbreviated rinf., rf., and rinforzato (rin-fôr-tsia'tọ̄), a. [It., pp. of rinforzare, strengthen: see rinforzando.] Same as rinforzando.
ring \({ }^{2}\) (ring), \(u\). [< ME. ring, ryng, also rink, rynk, < AS. hring = OS. hring = OFries. hring, ring \(=\mathrm{D} . \operatorname{ring}=\mathrm{MLG} . \operatorname{rink}, \mathrm{LG} . \operatorname{ring}, \operatorname{rink}=\) OHGG. Jring, ring, MHG. rinc (ring-), G. ring = Icel. hringr \(=\) Sw. Dan. ring ( \(=\) Goth, "hriggs, not recorded), a ring, circle; cf. F. rany, a row, rank (see rank 2 ), F. harangue \(=\) Sp. Pg. arenga \(=\) It. aringa, harangue, etc. (see harangue), < OHG.; = OSlav. hrangŭ, circle, krangtŭ, round, \(=\) Russ. krugŭ, a circle, round; supposed to be akin also to L. cireus = Gr. крікоя, кіркоя (sеe cirers), Skt. chakra (for Wiakra), a wheel, circle. Hence ult. rink \({ }^{2}\), rank \({ }^{2}\), range, arrange, derange, haranque.] 1. A circular body with a comparatively large central circular opening. Spectically - (a) A circular band of any material or aize,
or deaigned for any purpose; a circlet; a hoop: as, a keyring; s napkin-ring; an nmbrelis-ring; a ring-bolt; a ringdial : especialiy, a circlet of gold or other nisterial worn aa si ornament npon the finger, in the ear, or npon some
other part of the bedy. ther part of the bedy.
Ho razt hym a riche rynk of red golde werkez,
Wyth s starande ston, stoadande aiofte,
That bere blusschande bemez as tbe bryzt snnne.
Sir Gavayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. islit.
With this Ring I thee wed.
Book of Common Prayer, Solemnization of Matrimony. Ilangings fastened with cords of fine linen and purple

There 's a French lord coming o'er the ses
To wed me wi' a ning.
ence-(b) A circalar En Balisds, II. 87). persons or things.

Then make s ring sbout the corpse of Cæsar,
And let me show you him that made the will.
Shak., J. C., Hii. 2. 162.
Ranks wedg'd ia ranks; of arms a steely ring
Pope, Lliad, kyi. 25.
A cottage . . . perch'd upen the green hill top, but close Environ'd with a ring of branching elme.

Corper, Task, 1.223.
(c) One of the circular layers of wood acquired periodicaliy y many growing trees. Ses annual ring, below.

Hnge trees, a thousand rings of Spring
In every bole.
2. In geom.: (a) The area or space between two concentric circles. (b) An anallagmatic surface; an anchor-ring.-3. A circle or circular line. Hence-(a) A círcnlar course; a revolntion; a cir-

Ere twice the borses of the aun shall bring
Thetr fiery torcher his diarnal ring.
Shak., Ali's Well, ti. 1. 165.
(b) A limiting bonndary; compass.

But lite, within a narrow sing Cowper, Oa the Bill of Mortality for 1793.
4. A constantly curving line; a helix.

Oft, as in airy rings they akim the heath,
The clamorous lapwings feel the lesden de
The clamorous lapwings feet the lesden death.
Woodbine
In apiral rings ascends the trunk, and lays
the leafy sprays.
Corper, Retirement, 1.231.
5. A circnlar or oval or even square area; an arena. (a) An srea in which games or sporta sre per.
ring
"Your father hreaks horses, don't he?" "If you please, sir, when they can get any to break, they do break hosses
in the ring, sir."
Dickens, Hard Times, ii, (c) The inclosnre in which pugilists fight, usually a square
area marked off by a rope and stakcs area marked off by a rope and stakcs.
And being powerfully aided hy Jenkin Vincent. With plenty of cold water, and a little vinegar applied ac cording to the scientific method practised by the bottlc msn began to raisc himselif.
Scotl, Fortunes of Nigel, ii.
(d) The belling-arena on a race-course. (e) The space in which horses are exhihisted or excrcised at a cattle-show or marke, or on a public prom
One day, in the ring, Rawdon'a stanhope came fin sight. Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xix. 6. A combination of persons for attaining such objects as the controlling of the market in stocks, or the price of a commodity, or the effecting of personal and selfish (especially corrupt) ends, as by the control of political or legislative agencies.
A (political] Ring is, in its common form, a smsil num. chine ersena distribne get possession of an ad ministrative mso nected with it smong a band of fellows, of greater or less dimensions, who agree to divide with them whatever they make.

The Nation, X11I. 833.
Those whe in great cities form the cominitees and work the machine are persons whose chier ain in life is to make their living by oftice. . . They cement their dominion by combination, each placing his influence at the disposal of conciave. Snch a combingtion is colled sares io accret conciave. Snch a combination is called a Ring.
7. In the language of produce-exchanges, a device to simplify the settlement of contracts for delivery, where the same quantity of a commodity is called for by several contracts, the buyer in one being the seller in another, the object of the ring being to fill all contracts by delivery made by the first seller to the last buyer. T. H. Dowey, Contracts, etc., p. 66.-8. In arch.: (a) A list, cincture, or annulet round a column. (b) An archivolt, in its specific sense of the arch proper.
They [old arches of stone or brick] differ from metal or thals called the ring is built of s compressed arc of matelias called the ring is bait of s number of separats pieces
Enaving little or no cohesfon.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 305.
9. An instrument formerly used for taking the sun's altitudc, etc., consisting of a ring, usually of brass, suspended by a swivel, with a hole in one side, through which a solar ray entering indicated the altitude upon the inner graduated concare surface. Compare ring-dial.-10. In angling, a guide.-11. In anat. and zoöl., an annulus; any circular part or structure like a ring or hoop: as, a tracheal ring (one of the circular hoop-like cartilages of the windpipe); a somitic ring (an annular somite, as one of the segments of a worm); a ring of color. -12. In bot., same as annuius.-13. A commercial measure of staves, or wood prepared for casks, containing four shocks, or 240 pieces.-Abdominal ring. Sce abdominal.- Annual ring, in bot., one of the concentrif layers of wood produced yearly in exogenons trunks. Such rings resnlt from the more porons structure of the wood formed in spring as compared with
the sutumn growth, a difference attribnted to less and grester tension of the bark at the two sessons. In the exogens of temperate regions, on scconnt of the winter rest, these zones sre strongly msiked; in those of the tropics they are less obvions, but the same difference of structure exists in them with few if sny exceptiona, save in casea of individual peciliarity. In temperate climstes a double ring is exceptionsilly prodnced in one season, example, by the strinping of the of growth, caused, for example, by the stripping of the leaves, It is a question form semisnnual rings correspondiog to two growing seasons. Somewhat similar riogs are formed, seversl in a season, in such roots as the beet. These have no reterence to seasons, bnt resnlt, sccording to De Bary, from the succeasive formation of cam bium-zones in the peripheral layer of parenchyma. Also annual layer or zone.- A ring! a ring! See a hall! a hall! under hall.- Arthritic ring, neal margin, seen in irilis.- Auriculoventricular ring, the margio of the suriculo ventricular opening-- Bengen atomg, atrchar erarded ss representing the constitution of benzene, snd by which its relations to ita derivatives mas be most conveniently expressed.- Bishop's
ring See bishop, Broadwell ripg g gecheck for
use in heavy breech-loading gnns, invented by \(L\) W. rings, cartilaginous hoops in the walls of the bronchi serving to distend those air-passages. They are often in:
complete in a part (about half of their circnmference complite in a part (about half) of their circmmference, halffings. Such is the rule in hirds.- Chinese rings,

Clearing ring, in angling. S ring or ring-shaped sinker used for clearing a foul hook. Such ringa are of brass be put on the line, and having a cord sttached to redown to dislodge it; or if a salmon or striped-bass sulks,

\section*{ABBREVIATIONS}

USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline eogin. . & .eogineering. entomology. \\
\hline Epla. & Epliscopal. \\
\hline equalv. & equivalent. \\
\hline eap. & eapecially. \\
\hline Eth. & Ethiopic. \\
\hline ethnog. & ethnography. \\
\hline ethnol. & ethnology. \\
\hline etym. & etymology. \\
\hline Eur. & .European. \\
\hline exclam. & exclamafion. \\
\hline f., fem. & feminine. \\
\hline & .French (usually meaning modern French). \\
\hline Flem. & .Flemlsh. \\
\hline fort. & . O (tificstlon. \\
\hline freq. & .frequentative. \\
\hline Fries. & .Frleslc. \\
\hline fut. & future. \\
\hline & . German(usuellymean ing New High Ger. man). \\
\hline Gael. & .Gaelic. \\
\hline galv. & galvanlam. \\
\hline gen. & genitive. \\
\hline geog. & .geography. \\
\hline geol. & .geology. \\
\hline geom & . geometry. \\
\hline Goth. & , Gothlc (Moesogothic). \\
\hline & .Greek. \\
\hline gram. & .gremmar. \\
\hline gun. & guanery. \\
\hline Heb. & Hebrew. \\
\hline her. & heraldry. \\
\hline herpet. & .herpetology. \\
\hline Hlnd. & Hinduatani. \\
\hline hist. & .history. \\
\hline horol. & . horology. \\
\hline hort. & horticulture. \\
\hline Hang. & .Hungarian. \\
\hline hydraul. & .hydraulics. \\
\hline hydros. & .hydrostatica. \\
\hline Icel. & Icelandic (usually meaning old Icelandic, otherwise call- \\
\hline & ed Old Norse). \\
\hline 1chth. & . ichthyology. \\
\hline & L. id est, that is. \\
\hline impers. & .imperzonal \\
\hline lmpi. & imperfect. \\
\hline lmpv. & .imperative. \\
\hline improp & .improperly. \\
\hline Ind. & Indian. \\
\hline & .indicatlve. \\
\hline Indo-E & Indo-Enropean. \\
\hline lndef. & .lndefinlte. \\
\hline & .fnfinltive. \\
\hline instr. & Inatrumental \\
\hline Interj. & Interjection. \\
\hline intr., intra & . \(\mathrm{Intransitive}\). \\
\hline & . Iriah. \\
\hline irreg. & .irregular, irregularly. \\
\hline It. & .Italian. \\
\hline & Japaneae. \\
\hline & Latin (usually meaning clasalcal Latid). \\
\hline Lett. & .Lettiah. \\
\hline Lat. & Low German. \\
\hline lichenol. & .11chenology. \\
\hline 11 t . & .literal, literally. \\
\hline lit. & .literature. \\
\hline Lith. & .Lithuanian. \\
\hline 11thog & 11thography. \\
\hline llthol. & .lithology. \\
\hline LL & Late Latin. \\
\hline m., ma & masculine. \\
\hline M. & . Middle. \\
\hline mach & .machinery. \\
\hline mammal & .mammalogy. \\
\hline manư̇. & .manufacturing. \\
\hline msth. & .mathematlea. \\
\hline MD. & . Middle Dutch. \\
\hline ME. & . Middle Engliah (otherwise called Old Engllah). \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
mech. . \\
med. ..
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
.mechanics, mechanical. \\
.medlclne.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline menaar. & .mensuration. \\
\hline metal. & .metallurgy. \\
\hline metaph. & metaphyaics. \\
\hline meteor. & . meteorology. \\
\hline Mex. & . Mexlcan. \\
\hline MGr. & Middle Greek, medleval Greek. \\
\hline M\%G. & Middle High Germsn. \\
\hline millt. & .milltary. \\
\hline mineral. & . mineralogy. \\
\hline & . Middle Latln, medieval Latln. \\
\hline MLG. & . Mlddle Low German. \\
\hline mod. & .modern. \\
\hline mycol. & . mycology. \\
\hline myth. & . mythology. \\
\hline & . noun. \\
\hline n., gent. & .nenter. \\
\hline & New. \\
\hline N & North. \\
\hline N. Amer & North America, \\
\hline nst. & .nstural. \\
\hline naut. & .nautical. \\
\hline nav. & .navigation. \\
\hline & .New Oreek, modern Greek. \\
\hline NHG. & .New HIgh German (usually simply G., \\
\hline NL. & .New Latio, modern \\
\hline & \\
\hline Norm. & Norman. \\
\hline north. & .northern. \\
\hline Norw. & . Norwegian. \\
\hline numia. & .numfamatica. \\
\hline 0. & . old. \\
\hline oba. & . obsolete. \\
\hline obstet. & .obatetrica. \\
\hline OBulg. & . Old Bulgarian (other wise catled Church Slavonic, Old Slavic, old Slavonic). \\
\hline OCat. & Old Catalan. \\
\hline OD. & , old Dutch. \\
\hline ODan. & Old Danish. \\
\hline odontog & odontography. \\
\hline odontol. & odontology. \\
\hline & Old French. \\
\hline OFlem. & . Old Flemiah. \\
\hline 00ael. & . O1d Gaelic. \\
\hline OHO. & . Old Htgh German. \\
\hline OIr. & . Old Irlah. \\
\hline OIt. & Old Italian. \\
\hline & Old I.stln. \\
\hline OLG. & Old Low German. \\
\hline ONorth & . Old Northumbrlan. \\
\hline OPruss. & . Old Pruasian. \\
\hline orig. & .orlginal, originally. \\
\hline ornith. & .ornithology. \\
\hline OS. & . Old Saxon. \\
\hline OSp. & Old Spanish. \\
\hline osteol & osteology. \\
\hline USW. & . Old Swedtah. \\
\hline OTent & . Old Tentonio. \\
\hline p. 8. & .participial adjective. \\
\hline paleon. & .paleontology. \\
\hline pert. & . .participle. \\
\hline p8s8. & . passlve. \\
\hline patho & .psthology. \\
\hline perf. & . perfect. \\
\hline Pere & . Peralan. \\
\hline pers. & .person. \\
\hline perap. & .perapective. \\
\hline Peruv. & .Peruvian. \\
\hline petrog & .petrography. \\
\hline Pg. . & . Portngueae. \\
\hline phar. & .pharmacy. \\
\hline Phen. & . Phenician. \\
\hline philol. & .phllology. \\
\hline philos. & .philosophy. \\
\hline phonog. & .phonography. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline a & as in fat, msn, psog. \\
\hline E & as In fate, mane, dale. \\
\hline 4 & as in Par, father, guard. \\
\hline A & as in fall, talk, nanght. \\
\hline a & as in aak, fast, snt. \\
\hline a & ss in fare, halr, besr. \\
\hline - & sa in met, pen, blesa. \\
\hline \(\overline{6}\) & as in mete, meet, meat. \\
\hline ¢ & as in her, fern, heard. \\
\hline 1 & as in pin, it, hiscuit. \\
\hline 1 & as In pine, fight, file. \\
\hline 0 & as in not, on, I rog. \\
\hline \% & as in note, poke, floor. \\
\hline \% & as in move, spoon, room. \\
\hline 0 & as in nor, song, off. \\
\hline \(\square\) & as In tub, son, blood. \\
\hline ŭ & as in mute, acute, few (also ncw, tube, duty: see Prelace, pp. \\
\hline & \[
(x, x)
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
ol as in oil, Joint, boy. ou as in pound, prond, now.

A single dot under s vowel in an unaccented ayllable indicatea its abbrevlatlon and lightening, without absolute loas of
ita distinctive quality. Sce Preface, ita distin
Thus:
as in prelate, conrage, csptaln. as in ablegate, epiacopsl. y as in singnlar, education.
A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented ayllable indlcates thst, cven in the variable to, and in ordinary utterance actaally becomes, the short \(u\)-sonnd (of but,
pan, eta). See Prelace, \(p\), x \(i\), Thas:
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
a as In errant, repablican. \\
e as in prudent, difference. \\
f as in charity, density. \\
o as in valor, sctor, Idiot. \\
jos as Peraia, peninaula. \\
© as \(\ln\) the book. \\
1. aq In nsture, festure.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline A mark ( \(\omega\) ) under the consonanta \(t, d\), \(\varepsilon, z\) indicates that they in like manner are variable to \(c h, j, 8 h, z h\). Thus: \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
\(t\) as in nature, adventure. \\
d as in arduous, education. \\
8 as \(\ln\) leiaure. \\
\(z\) as In aejzure.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline th as in thin. thas an then. ch as ln German ach, Scotch loch. it Freach nasalizing \(n\), as in ton, cn . \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
ly (in French worda) French llquid (moa-- denotes a primary " a secondary accent. denotes a primary " a secondary accent. A secondary aco two syllableg from the primary, or from another secondary.)

\section*{SIGNS}
<read from; 1. e., derived from.
\(>\) read whence; 1. e., from whlch is derlved.
+ read and; i. e., compounded wlfh, or
\(=\) read cognate with; l. e., etymologically
parallel with.
* read theoretical or alleged; 1. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unveri\(\dagger\) read obsolete.
```


[^0]:    6.s.and 0 showherix
    
    
    

[^1]:    Section only 85.

    Chapter oniy. xiv.

[^2]:    Her $[C s s s s n d r s ' s]$ brain－sick raptures
    Cannot distaste the goodness of a quarrel
    Which hath our scversl honours all enggged
    To make it gracious．
    Shak．，T．and C．，ii．2． 122.

